

allow the claim of Harden F. Taylor for service rendered to the Bureau of Fisheries; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5268) granting an increase of pension to Hattie V. Holdsworth; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5269) for the relief of Moses Israel; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5270) for the relief of Estelle M. Gardiner; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5271) granting an increase of pension to John F. Wynne; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5272) for the relief of Frank Bayer; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PALMISANO: A bill (H. R. 5273) for the relief of Ada K. Aiesworth; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5274) for the relief of Frank Mackin; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5275) granting a pension to Minnie Eaton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mrs. RUTH PRATT: A bill (H. R. 5276) for the relief of Hilda Barnard; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PURNELL: A bill (H. R. 5277) for the relief of Booth & Co. (Inc.), a Delaware corporation; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RAMSPECK: A bill (H. R. 5278) for the relief of Karl J. Howe; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RICH: A bill (H. R. 5279) granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane Sherwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5280) granting an increase of pension to Susan A. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD: A bill (H. R. 5281) granting a pension to Cicero G. Rowden; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5282) granting a pension to Colle Lynch; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5283) for the relief of Blanche Knight; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5284) for the relief of Capt. Guy L. Hartman; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5285) for the relief of Jim P. Harper; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5286) for the relief of Abe Wolfe; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5287) granting an increase of pension to Thomas A. Ellis; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SCHAFER: A bill (H. R. 5288) granting a pension to John J. Whitehead; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SEIBERLING: A bill (H. R. 5289) for the relief of Samuel Puff Bailey; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5290) for the relief of Ida M. Tutty; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SWING: A bill (H. R. 5291) for the relief of Jact Buono; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5292) for the relief of Joseph Asaro; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5293) for the relief of M. Giacalone; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 5294) for the relief of the Motor Investment Co., of Dallas, Tex.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SWICK: A bill (H. R. 5295) granting an increase of pension to Margret L. McCleary; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TREADWAY: A bill (H. R. 5296) for the relief of Edward P. Kean; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 5297) granting a pension to Robert C. Humphrey; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 5298) granting an increase of pension to Hattie B. Golden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5299) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte Hammond; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5300) granting an increase of pension to Leah Buren; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VINSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 5301) granting an increase of pension to William Hays; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WELSH of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 5302) granting a pension to Michael J. Carroll; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 5303) granting an increase of pension to Emma S. Palmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

95. By Mr. AYRES: Petition of Ladies' Auxiliary to the Switchmen's Union of North America, Community Lodge, No. 114, Wichita, Kans., in behalf of a 6-hour day for railroad switchmen; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

96. By Mr. GARBER: Petition of members and friends of Hillerman Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Enid, Okla., protesting against consideration of question of resubmission of the eighteenth amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

97. By Mr. LICHTENWALNER: Petition of 38 residents of Berks County, Pa., praying for the immediate payment at full face value of adjusted-compensation (bonus) certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

98. By Mr. ROMJUE: Resolutions of Missouri State Chapter of American War Mothers, indorsing the bill to provide a national park to be named in honor of Gen. John J. Pershing and to be located at his birthplace in Missouri; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

99. By Mr. SINCLAIR: Telegram from ex-service men of Mountrail County, N. Dak., for immediate payment in full of adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

100. Also, petition of the board of county commissioners of Mercer County, N. Dak., urging an appropriation for seed and feed loans to farmers in the drought-stricken areas for the year 1932; to the Committee on Agriculture.

## SENATE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1931

The Chaplain, Rev. Zebarny T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed, grant to us all an utter consecration of body, mind, and spirit to the work whereunto Thou hast called us. Vouchsafe to these Thy servants the profound and poignant insight of true seers as they face these pressing problems with their changing tangled worth. Bestow upon our Nation a nobler spirit of devotion to the high ideals of government enshrined in this Republic, that with one heart and mind we may strive to do Thy will. Lead us to the Savior, who at this hour hung upon the cross, that we may find in Him the joy that can dwell with sorrow, the light that shines in darkness, the music that is born of pain. All of which we ask in His name and for His sake. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. Fess and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

#### NATIONAL BOARD FOR PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the activities of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, which, with accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### REPORT OF PORTO RICAN HURRICANE RELIEF COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Third Annual Report of the Porto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.



## EXPENDITURES UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the expenditures under the appropriations for the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, which, with the accompanying statement, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## COST ASCERTAINMENT REPORT, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster General, transmitting, pursuant to law, the cost ascertainment report for the fiscal year 1931, and stating that the appendix to the report would be submitted later, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

## REPORT OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the forty-fifth annual report of the commission, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

## REPORT OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a telegram in the nature of a petition from the Minnesota Taxpayers Association, St. Paul, Minn., favoring the extension of national tax relief by the curtailment of expenses, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate a statement of purposes adopted by the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, advocating the improvement, for the fullest use by the American people, of all harbors and waterways approved by the Corps of Army Engineers, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution of the Kansas Chapter, American Institute of Architects, indorsing the efforts of the committee on public works of the American Institute of Architects in matters pertaining to the performance of the Federal public building work, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution of the Municipal Council of Kawayan, Leyte, P. I., favoring the granting of immediate and complete independence to the Philippine Islands, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a letter in the nature of a memorial from the central committee, Veterans of Three Wars, of Jersey City, N. J., remonstrating against any further cut in appropriations for the Army in regard to reserves and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; also favoring the building up of the Navy to the London treaty limit, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate the petition of Henry Young, of Fort Worth, Tex., contesting the election of Hon. MORRIS SHEPPARD as Senator from the State of Texas, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also laid before the Senate a letter in the nature of a memorial from George V. Gilbert, of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against certain alleged evils and abuses practiced in the credit field and suggesting a remedial plan, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BROUSSARD presented resolutions adopted by the police juries of Claiborne, Morehouse, and Bienville Parishes; the Lake Providence Men's Club, of Lake Providence; the

Houma-Terrebonne Chamber of Commerce; and by sundry citizens of Bienville and Jackson Parishes, all in the State of Louisiana, favoring the passage of legislation granting an extension to all borrowers from the Federal land bank on funds falling due in the next three to five years, etc., which were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. KING presented a telegram in the nature of a memorial, signed by Isauro Gabaldon and others, of Manila, P. I., remonstrating against any tentative solution of the Philippine problem other than immediate, complete, and absolute independence for the Philippine Islands, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

He also presented a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Pioneer National Farm Loan Association at Hoytsville, Utah, favoring immediate appropriate action to enable the Federal land banks to postpone farm-mortgage foreclosures, particularly in drought-stricken areas, and to allow such additional credits to farmer borrowers as will enable them to avert foreclosure of mortgages until the present agricultural emergency has passed, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the directors and officers of the Coal Creek National Farm Loan Association, of Cedar City, Utah, favoring the passage of legislation to enable the Federal land banks to postpone farm-mortgage foreclosures, particularly in drought-stricken areas, and to allow such additional credits to farmer borrowers as will enable them to avert foreclosure of their mortgages until the present agricultural emergency has passed, which were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

He also presented a letter in the nature of a memorial signed by W. T. Denn, president, and sundry other members of the Salt Lake Retail Jewelers' Association, of Salt Lake City, Utah, protesting against the passage of any selective Government excise tax which may include jewelry or kindred lines, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CAPPER presented a petition numerously signed by sundry citizens of Fort Scott, Kans., praying for the prompt payment in cash of World War adjusted-service certificates, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

## MARKETING POLICY OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE

Mr. CAPPER presented resolutions adopted by the Sixty-fifth Annual Session of the National Grange at Madison, Wis., which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolutions adopted by Sixty-fifth Annual Session of National Grange, Madison, Wis., November 20, 1931

Whereas the National Grange as far back as 1924 recommended legislation and prepared bills which were introduced into Congress containing many provisions similar to those of the present agricultural marketing act; and

Whereas the Federal Farm Board has been engaged in pioneer efforts to serve agriculture and the national welfare under this act:

Resolved, That—

1. The National Grange will continue to guard zealously the cooperative features of the agricultural marketing act from the attacks that are being made upon it by its foes and those who have not yet understood and entered sympathetically into the meaning of cooperative marketing to rural America and the national welfare.

2. The nation-wide cooperative marketing machinery, which has been expanded and developed during the two years under the agricultural marketing act as never before in any equal period of American experience, must be further extended and strengthened. More attention to building from the bottom up and to farmer control are essential to this development.

3. The agricultural marketing act should be amended at the coming session of Congress so as to provide for three important features:

a. There should be substituted for the stabilization operations the plan of the export debenture and/or such other methods of bringing our exportable crops and livestock products under the protective system as can be developed on a sound legal and economic basis. (No. 44, amendment to marketing act, by A. S. Goss.)

b. Provision should be made for advisory service on broader economic lines to supplement and strengthen the commodity advisory committee service and give the board the benefit of the views of outside economists.

c. Loans to cooperative farm supply associations should be authorized and the loan policies otherwise improved to meet the



need for a sound cooperative loan service. In many cases small associations constitute as sound a basis for Farm Board loans as larger associations. (No. 66, financial aid for grower groups, by George Sehlmeier.)

4. The Federal Farm Board, handicapped by a measure inadequate to meet the needs of a difficult situation, has nevertheless contributed greatly toward developing and strengthening the cooperative movement, and so long as continuing to serve these ends with fidelity and efficiency deserves the support of American agriculture and the entire public. Above adopted.

Whereas the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and other branches of the United States Department of Agriculture have been rendering service of a high order:

*Resolved, That—*

1. The economic work of the United States Department of Agriculture be given ample support in its efforts to render adequate and unbiased service in the marketing of farm products and in making available to farmers all pertinent information helpful in enabling them to estimate the prospective market for their products.

2. The development of uniform Federal and State grades for farm products be continued and their use facilitated by Federal and State laws as rapidly as possible. Above adopted.

Whereas the Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce, has collected information having importance in the development of better marketing service for farmers:

*Resolved that—*

1. Crop and livestock information now tabulated by minor civil divisions by the census of agriculture be published as soon as practicable.

2. Information collected by the census of distribution be published in sufficient fullness to afford adequate knowledge of marketing as it affects the farmer and his community. Above adopted.

Whereas State and municipal action has served to encourage direct market dealings between producers and consumers so as to be helpful to all parties concerned in many instances:

*Resolved, That* adequate information as to the conditions essential to success in such arrangements be disseminated by appropriate agencies. Adopted.

Recognizing the mutual interests of the various organizations and the necessity for united action in the promotion of rural welfare, we recommend that the national master invite the various nation-wide agricultural groups to meet in council for the purpose of mutual assistance and concerted effort in promoting those programs and agencies in which they have a common interest. Adopted.

#### MONETARY STABILIZATION

The deflation of the past three years has injured farmers more than any other class of producers in the country. While the average of all wholesale prices has fallen 30 per cent, the average of prices of farm products has fallen 45 per cent. This means that the burden of debts, most of which were contracted more than three years ago, and of which there is estimated to be \$11,000,000,000 secured by farm mortgages, has increased 80 per cent in terms of the products which farmers sell.

In view of this serious situation, we urge upon the Federal reserve system and the Federal Government to take all steps possible to secure (1) restoration as nearly as may be of the wholesale price average as computed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics to the level prevailing in 1926, or the average of 1923-1928, and (2) the stabilization of the price level as nearly as practicable at that point.

Contributing to these ends, the National Grange recommends the following measures:

1. An increased purchase in large volume of securities in the open market by the Federal reserve banks.

2. Reduction of rediscount rates by the Federal reserve banks.

3. Reduction of the legal minimum gold reserve ratios of the Federal reserve banks to points materially below the present 35 and 40 per cent legal ratios, to the end that the surplus gold in the United States may be exported without endangering the gold standard.

4. An international monetary conference for the purpose of (a) stabilizing the gold price of silver and (b) stabilizing the purchasing power of gold in terms of the average of wholesale prices of commodities.

The National Grange, through its executive committee, is prepared to cooperate with other organizations to secure the adoption of these policies and such other policies as may soundly contribute to the attainment of a restored and stabilized price level.

#### TARIFF POLICY OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE

Whereas the workings of our tariff system have a vital bearing upon agriculture:

*Resolved, That* the National Grange adopt the following tariff policy:

1. So long as the American protective policy is maintained, we favor such rates of import duty as will insure the American market to the American farmer upon farm commodities which can be produced advantageously in any part of our country.

2. Since it is well understood that producers of surplus crops receive no direct tariff benefits, equality and justice demand that import duties on commodities which the farmer must buy should be fixed at fair and reasonable levels.

3. We advocate that growers of crops of which we produce an exportable surplus shall be accorded equalized tariff benefits such as are proposed under the export debenture system.

4. Because the natural resources of the country should be wisely used and conserved for the benefit of this and succeeding generations, we affirm that it is contrary to sound public policy to impose tariffs for the protection of such resources as can not be renewed when they are once exhausted.

5. In no case should tariff rates be granted which breed monopoly, enriching the few at the expense of the many, and which encourage inefficiency rather than efficiency in American industry.

6. We reaffirm the long-established policy of the grange in demanding "tariff for all or tariff for none."

#### LAND POLICY OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE

The profound changes in agricultural conditions during the past decade have given rise to extensive problems calling for readjustments in the matter of land utilization.

It is apparent from the tendency toward self-sufficiency in European markets and increased competition of other countries which sell in the world market, together with other developments, that we do not need policies to stimulate agricultural expansion.

The National Grange believes the forming of a comprehensive land policy should be started at once, looking toward the guidance of public action affecting farm lands and lands of other classifications.

There is an obvious need for the coordination of the activities of Federal and State agencies in the development of such a policy. In the opinion of the grange, the land-grant colleges and universities can contribute an essential element not only in bridging the gap between Federal and State interests but in assuring that partisan politics may be ruled out of the picture.

Organized agriculture should cooperate in the formation of such policies, as it must be expected to participate in carrying them out. We recommend as the policy of the National Grange the following:

1. The remnants of the public domain should not be turned over to the States but a comprehensive national land policy should include provisions for better consolidation of Federal and State holdings, and for the administration of the public land, through reforestation or otherwise, so as to insure conservation and avoid improper use of this natural resource.

2. The use of Federal, State, or other public money, except in connection with economically feasible projects already in existence, should be stopped so far as it contributes to the further development of land for agricultural purposes. A better use for reclamation funds would be to employ them in refunding indebtedness of irrigation and drainage districts needing assistance. In projects in which the main purposes of the use of public funds are for flood control, development of water power, or similar purposes, any subsidiary use of the water for bringing new farms into operation should be held in abeyance until there is evident need for additional agricultural land.

3. The forestry laws of the Nation and States should be so broadened as to permit purchase of submarginal agricultural land whether suitable for forest purposes, recreational uses, or game preserves.

4. In the case of lands under Federal control the administration of oil, mineral, or other subsurface uses should be separated from the administration of the agricultural, forestry, and other surface uses, the administration of the latter to be entrusted entirely to the United States Department of Agriculture, and so far as practicable to a single bureau charged with their conservation.

5. We recommend a continuing survey by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with agricultural experiment stations and other State agencies to determine the productive possibilities of land in order that submarginal lands may be definitely defined and located, and that the best type of production may be determined for various areas and localities.

6. We recommend that State and subordinate granges study and discuss the land situation within each State and support legislation looking toward constructive State land policies consistent with land policies for the larger regions, and for the Nation as a whole.

The future of the Nation will largely depend on our present ability to shape a program of land utilization which will discourage agricultural overproduction, devote land to the uses to which it is best adapted, conserve our resources, coordinate agriculture with forestry, preserve the beauty of the countryside, and provide adequately for our future needs for timber.

#### EQUALIZING THE TAX BURDENS

The following recommendations were adopted by the National Grange at Sixty-fifth Annual Session, Madison, Wis., November 11-20, 1931:

##### FEDERAL

1. No reduction in the Federal income tax.
2. Maintain and increase the estate tax and allow the States to retain a greater portion of tax collected.
3. The collection of a limited tax on luxuries.
4. A substantial portion of the Federal corporation income tax returned to the States, and the individuals paying both Federal and State income tax to be allowed to deduct from his Federal tax a substantial portion of his State income tax.



5. To avoid evasion of the purposes of the estate tax there should be a Federal and State gift tax.

#### STATE AND LOCAL

1. A debt control law.  
2. Pending the enactment of Federal legislation under which a substantial portion of Federal income tax is apportioned to the State there should be an equitable graduated income tax, with low exemptions and low rates. Credit to the Federal income-tax payer for State income taxes paid up to a reasonable per cent of the Federal tax would help to induce States to adopt the personal income tax, and would be conducive to greater uniformity in income taxation among the States.

3. Limitation of all special assessments against real estate.  
We urgently recommend the study of the relative merits of various State budgetary control laws, especially those of Indiana and Iowa, to the end that those being followed might be improved and local governments following no budget law might be induced to adopt the better system.

We oppose:

1. Issuing bonds to cover current expenses.  
2. General sales tax, either Federal or State.  
3. The use of funds obtained from automobile licenses and gasoline taxes for other than highway purposes.

#### INVESTIGATION OF RAILROAD PROBLEMS

Mr. COUZENS. From the Committee on Interstate Commerce I report back with an amendment the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 3) establishing a joint congressional committee to make a general investigation and study of railroad problems, and I submit a report (No. 1) thereon. I ask that the resolution be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received and the resolution will be so referred.

#### CONSERVATION OF WILD-LIFE RESOURCES

Mr. WALCOTT, from the Select Committee on Conservation of Wild-Life Resources, to which was referred the bill (S. 263) to insure adequate supplies of wild life, plant and animal, including forests, fish and game, for the people of the United States; to secure the correlation and most economical conduct of wild-life research and restocking and the elimination of duplication of effort and expense between the several departments of the Federal Government having to do with the same; to promote the development and extension of experimental stations for breeding; to promote studies of diseases and other factors limiting the natural supply, and for other purposes, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report (No. 2) thereon.

#### INVESTIGATION OF BANK TRANSACTIONS IN FOREIGN BONDS

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate I report back favorably, with an amendment, Senate Resolution 19, submitted by the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] on yesterday.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let the amendment be stated.

The amendment was stated, which was to add, at the end of the resolution:

"For the purpose of this investigation the expenditure of \$5,000, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate on vouchers approved by the chairman of said committee or a subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized."

So as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee of the Senate be, and it is hereby, authorized, empowered, and directed to investigate the sale, flotation, and allocation by banks, banking institutions, corporations, or individuals of foreign bonds or securities in the United States; and particularly to investigate and ascertain—

(a) Whether or not any banks, banking institutions, corporations, or individuals engaged in the banking business in the United States have, as representatives or fiscal agents of any foreign governments, or otherwise, sold, floated, or allocated in the United States securities, evidences of indebtedness, or bonds of any foreign government; and if so, at what prices such securities, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness have been sold or allocated and what sums, if any, have been received by the individual, corporation, or bank so selling or allocating as percentage, bonus, remuneration, or commission for such sale or allocation.

(b) The amount of foreign governmental securities, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness held by banks, corporations, or individuals doing a banking business in the United States, or by the Federal reserve banks or board, including those securities, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness issued not only by foreign governments but by foreign governmental subdivisions and banks of issue and foreign municipalities, together with the names of the owners or holders of such foreign securities, bonds, or

other evidences of indebtedness, the time and manner of acquisition, and the prices paid therefor.

(c) The amount of foreign securities or bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued by foreign industrial associations or corporations owned or held by banks or corporations or individuals doing a banking business in the United States, together with the names of the holders thereof and the manner and circumstances of their acquisition.

(d) The terms and conditions upon which all of the said securities, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness have been acquired, and the amounts paid therefor by any of the said banks owning or holding them.

This investigation shall be made at the earliest possible moment, and the Finance Committee at the conclusion thereof shall report its findings to the Senate, the said report and said investigation to be the basis of any legislation deemed necessary relating to the said subject matter.

For the purposes of this resolution, the said committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized and empowered to hold hearings and to sit and act at such times and at such place or places as it may deem necessary; to employ clerical and other assistants; to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses, and the production of books, papers, and documents; to administer such oaths and to take such testimony as the said committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may deem necessary, and to do such other acts as the said committee or subcommittee may deem essential in the matter of the said investigation.

The said committee, or a subcommittee authorized by it, may employ stenographic services to report the said hearings; the cost of said stenographic services shall not be in excess of 25 cents per 100 words.

The chairman of the committee, or any member thereof, may administer oaths to witnesses. Every person who having been summoned as a witness by authority of said committee or subcommittee, willfully makes default, or who having appeared refuses to answer any question pertinent to the investigation hereby authorized, shall be held to the penalties provided by section 102 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

For the purpose of this investigation the expenditure of \$5,000, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate on vouchers approved by the chairman of said committee or a subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was agreed to.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, and also messages making sundry nominations.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas:

A bill (S. 1231) to amend sections 373 and 329a, title 8, United States Code, Supplement 3, act approved March 4, 1929; to the Committee on Immigration.

A bill (S. 1232) to provide for the improvement of Ouachita River; and

A bill (S. 1233) to authorize an appropriation of \$25,000 for use in dredging Ouachita River between Arkadelphia and Camden, Ark.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1234) to authorize an emergency appropriation for special study of and demonstration work in rural sanitation; and

A bill (S. 1235) to establish game sanctuaries in the national forests; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 1236) amending section 1 of the interstate commerce act; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 1237) to establish the Ouachita National Park in the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 1238) to provide for the commemoration of the Battle of Helena, in the State of Arkansas;

A bill (S. 1239) for the relief of Isaac Pierce; and

A bill (S. 1240) for the relief of Ira N. Saffell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1241) granting an increase of pension to Thomas S. Garen; and



A bill (S. 1242) granting a pension to Hosea M. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1243) to further protect interstate and foreign commerce against bribery and other corrupt trade practices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1244) for the relief of Bert Moore;

A bill (S. 1245) for the relief of James W. Green, jr.;

A bill (S. 1246) for the relief of William Ramsey and others;

A bill (S. 1247) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of W. W. Busby, administrator of the estate of Evelina V. Busby, deceased, against the United States;

A bill (S. 1248) for the relief of Emma Fein; and

A bill (S. 1249) for the relief of the estate of H. L. Remmel; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 1250) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Morehouse; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BARKLEY:

A bill (S. 1251) relating to the making of loans to veterans upon their adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COPELAND:

A bill (S. 1252) for the allowance of certain claims for extra labor above the legal day of eight hours at certain navy yards certified by the Court of Claims;

A bill (S. 1253) for the relief of Messieurs Stein and Blaine;

A bill (S. 1254) for the relief of M. T. Stark (Inc.);

A bill (S. 1255) for the relief of W. K. Webster & Co.;

A bill (S. 1256) referring the claim of the International Arms & Fuze Co. (Inc.) to the Court of Claims;

A bill (S. 1257) referring the claim of the International Arms & Fuze Co. (Inc.) to the Court of Claims;

A bill (S. 1258) for the relief of Charles F. Bond, receiver of the partnership of Thorp & Bond, New York, N. Y.;

A bill (S. 1259) for the relief of Cowtan & Tout (Inc.);

A bill (S. 1260) for the relief of Etna Watch Co.;

A bill (S. 1261) for the relief of B. Lindner & Bro. (Inc.);

A bill (S. 1262) for the relief of Louis Godick;

A bill (S. 1263) for the relief of Valle & Co. (Inc.);

A bill (S. 1264) for the relief of Epstein Underwear Co.;

A bill (S. 1265) for the relief of Sorenson & Co. (Inc.);

A bill (S. 1266) for the relief of Bengol Trading Co. (Inc.);

A bill (S. 1267) for the relief of Schapiro Bros.;

A bill (S. 1268) for the relief of A. and M. Karagheusian (Inc.);

A bill (S. 1269) for the relief of Booth & Co. (Inc.), a Delaware corporation;

A bill (S. 1270) for the relief of J. Henry Miller (Inc.);

A bill (S. 1271) for the relief of the estate of George B. Spearin, deceased;

A bill (S. 1272) for the relief of the Snare & Triest Co.;

A bill (S. 1273) for the relief of the North American Dredging Co.;

A bill (S. 1274) for the relief of the Standard Dredging Co.;

A bill (S. 1275) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to certify certain findings of fact, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1276) for the relief of A. W. Duckett & Co. (Inc.);

A bill (S. 1277) for the relief of H. P. Converse & Co.;

A bill (S. 1278) authorizing the Court of Claims of the United States to hear and determine the claims of the estate of George Chorpennig, deceased;

A bill (S. 1279) for the relief of Messrs. M. Aronin & Sons; and

A bill (S. 1280) for the relief of National Ben Franklin Fire Insurance Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1281) to amend section 177 of the Judicial Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1282) to authorize the appointment and retirement of Evelyn Briggs Baldwin in the grade of captain in the Navy in recognition of his patriotic and scientific serv-

ices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1283) granting a pension to George W. Boyd; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NEELY:

A bill (S. 1284) for the relief of Martin L. Chandler; and

A bill (S. 1285) for the relief of Harry L. Reaves; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1286) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie R. Howarth; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

A bill (S. 1287) granting a pension to Carl H. DeMunbrun (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1288) granting a pension to Lucy Nero (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1289) to correct the military record of Derrell Bodiford; and

A bill (S. 1290) for the relief of Bradford F. Forbis; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 1291) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Choc-tawhatchee River near Freeport, Fla.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1292) for the relief of Robert G. Lynn; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1293) for the relief of Harold S. Shepardson;

A bill (S. 1294) for the relief of Henry Flanery; and

A bill (S. 1295) for the relief of Willie Hutchinson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1296) granting an increase of pension to Helen Sears Moynihan;

A bill (S. 1297) granting a pension to Mary B. Lee;

A bill (S. 1298) granting a pension to Helma A. Alfred; and

A bill (S. 1299) granting a pension to Jennie McBurney; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BROUSSARD:

A bill (S. 1300) to repeal the act entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell and patent certain lands in Louisiana and Mississippi," approved April 11, 1928; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 1301) to renew and extend certain letters patent; to the Committee on Patents.

A bill (S. 1302) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of William W. Danenhower;

A bill (S. 1303) for the relief of William Hensley;

A bill (S. 1304) for the relief of the estate of John Stewart, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1305) for the relief of R. L. Wilson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1306) to provide for the incorporation of the District of Columbia Commission, George Washington Bicentennial;

A bill (S. 1307) providing for an appropriation toward the alteration and repair of the buildings of Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital; and

A bill (S. 1308) to amend the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901, as amended, by adding a new chapter relating to guardians for incompetent veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 1309) to amend the revenue act of 1928 by the addition thereto of a section imposing a special additional tax on the profits derived from short sales of stocks, bonds, and/or other securities; and

A bill (S. 1310) granting compensation to John Frost; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1311) to protect banking and commerce against short sales of securities issued by corporations engaged therein; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 1312) granting an increase of pension to Alice M. Strine (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1313) granting a pension to Thomas O'Hara (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.



By Mr. JOHNSON:

A bill (S. 1314) to provide for the establishment of a construction service in the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1315) for the relief of Andrew M. Dunlop; and  
A bill (S. 1316) granting compensation to Mary I. Latta; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1317) for the relief of the State of California; to the Committee on the Judiciary;

A bill (S. 1318) for the relief of John O'Gorman;

A bill (S. 1319) for the relief of James T. Reynolds;

A bill (S. 1320) for the relief of Samuel A. Welsh;

A bill (S. 1321) authorizing the Secretary of War to issue a certificate of honorable discharge to Carl J. Canada;

A bill (S. 1322) for the relief of Elmer E. C. Armstrong;

A bill (S. 1323) for the relief of William Goodwin; and

A bill (S. 1324) for the relief of Henry Bartels; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1325) for the relief of Charles Arnold Gruner; and

A bill (S. 1326) for the relief of Benson Frank Tallman; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1327) for the relief of certain blind persons disabled in the military or naval service of the United States; and

A bill (S. 1328) to confer on certain persons who served in the Quartermaster Corps or under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General during the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, or the China relief expedition the benefits of hospitalization and the privileges of the soldiers' homes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HULL:

A bill (S. 1329) to punish the sending through the mails of certain threatening communications; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. METCALF:

A bill (S. 1330) granting a pension to Daniel Doran (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

A bill (S. 1331) to pay certain claims, heretofore reported to Congress by the Secretary of War, arising from the explosions and fire at the plant of the T. A. Gillespie Loading Co. at Morgan, N. J., October 4 and 5, 1918; to the Committee on Claims; and

A bill (S. 1332) to amend section 29 of the act of August 29, 1916, entitled "An act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands"; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HALE:

A bill (S. 1333) granting an increase of pension to Ida G. Cookson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH:

A bill (S. 1334) granting a pension to Rosalie Kunkel (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KEAN:

A bill (S. 1335) to provide for the appointment of two additional district judges for the district of New Jersey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATSON:

A bill (S. 1336) granting a pension to Ella Delap (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HASTINGS:

A bill (S. 1337) to prevent the use of markings or advertisements of language relating to certification by the National Bureau of Standards; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 1338) for the relief of Germaine M. Finley; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A bill (S. 1339) granting a pension to Elmer K. Corbett;

A bill (S. 1340) granting an increase of pension to Emma Langley;

A bill (S. 1341) granting an increase of pension to Thadeus Cherry;

A bill (S. 1342) granting a pension to Stephen D. Jones;  
A bill (S. 1343) granting a pension to Granville Brown;  
A bill (S. 1344) granting a pension to William H. Idle;  
A bill (S. 1345) granting a pension to Charles D. Chinn;  
A bill (S. 1346) granting an increase of pension to Alice A. Colburn (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1347) granting a pension to Ida H. McCullough (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1348) granting a pension to Taylor C. Lyon (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1349) granting a pension to John Bivens (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1350) granting a pension to Henry J. Linder (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1351) granting a pension to Mrs. Hannah White (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 1352) to provide for the enforcement of the "Act for the preservation of American antiquities" of June 8, 1906, as amended, and the Lacey Act of May 25, 1900, as amended, regulating interstate or foreign commerce in wild animals and birds, or parts thereof, and for the protection of employees of the Department of Agriculture in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1353) to authorize an appropriation for the relief of Joseph K. Munhall;

A bill (S. 1354) to authorize additional appropriations for the national arboretum; and

A bill (S. 1355) to amend the filled milk act; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. BARKLEY:

A bill (S. 1356) for the relief of Pinkie Osborne; and

A bill (S. 1357) for the relief of Nancy H. Rouse, Clara H. Simmons, W. H. Hays, Hallie H. Hamilton, and Bradford P. Hays; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1358) for the relief of Charles Wells; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1359) for the relief of Virgil Joseph Haynes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1360) granting an increase of pension to Charles N. Cannon;

A bill (S. 1361) granting an increase of pension to Cynthia Combs;

A bill (S. 1362) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Cundiff;

A bill (S. 1363) granting an increase of pension to Anna Spinner;

A bill (S. 1364) granting a pension to Thomas E. Morrison;

A bill (S. 1365) granting an increase of pension to Nancy R. Guthrie;

A bill (S. 1366) granting a pension to Levi Sawyer;

A bill (S. 1367) granting an increase of pension to Fillise Jane Smock;

A bill (S. 1368) granting a pension to Gertrude Briggs;

A bill (S. 1369) granting a pension to Viola Compton;

A bill (S. 1370) granting an increase of pension to Dudley R. Sloan;

A bill (S. 1371) granting a pension to John R. Sparks;

A bill (S. 1372) granting a pension to Frank House;

A bill (S. 1373) granting a pension to Dora Short;

A bill (S. 1374) granting a pension to Mary Curry;

A bill (S. 1375) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Carr;

A bill (S. 1376) granting a pension to Allen Nantz;

A bill (S. 1377) granting an increase of pension to Ned Strong;

A bill (S. 1378) granting an increase of pension to Susanah Lanham;

A bill (S. 1379) granting a pension to Juriah Hyden;

A bill (S. 1380) granting a pension to Mary Shelton;

A bill (S. 1381) granting a pension to Dora McCallister;

A bill (S. 1382) granting an increase of pension to Herman Martin;

A bill (S. 1383) granting a pension to Maggie Ball; and



A bill (S. 1384) granting an increase of pension to Edwin L. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FRAZIER:

A bill (S. 1385) for the relief of Dan Davis; and

A bill (S. 1386) for the relief of Harvey R. King; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HATFIELD:

A bill (S. 1387) granting an increase of compensation to Abbie Doty, to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1388) granting back pay to William J. Bell on account of pension allowance heretofore made; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1389) for the relief of James Monroe Caplinger; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1390) to authorize the appointment of First Sergt. Lyle E. White as a warrant officer, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HULL:

A bill (S. 1391) granting a pension to Timothy Williams; and

A bill (S. 1392) granting an increase of pension to Rufus M. Barnes; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1393) to authorize the erection of a Veterans' Bureau hospital in middle Tennessee and to authorize the appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WATSON:

A bill (S. 1394) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Mason (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BLAINE:

A bill (S. 1395) to establish uniform requirements affecting Government contracts, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 1396) to render evidence obtained by wire-tapping inadmissible in the Federal courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALE:

A bill (S. 1397) for the relief of Wilfred S. Legault;

A bill (S. 1398) for the relief of William C. Whitehead;

A bill (S. 1399) to correct the naval record of Fred Allen Wickett; and

A bill (S. 1400) to correct the naval record of George Edward Maroon; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MOSES:

A bill (S. 1401) granting a pension to Abby M. Bean (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1402) granting a pension to Connell Perkins (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mrs. CARAWAY:

A bill (S. 1403) for the relief of Rhett H. Guild; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1404) for the relief of Thomas S. Garen; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1405) for the relief of the Summit Land Co.; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 1406) to provide for the improvement of the approach to the Confederate Cemetery, Fayetteville, Ark.;

A bill (S. 1407) for the relief of Henry Brown;

A bill (S. 1408) for the relief of Obadiah Simpson;

A bill (S. 1409) making eligible for retirement under the same conditions as now provided for officers of the Regular Army Capt. Oliver A. Barber, an officer of the United States Army during the World War, who incurred physical disability in line of duty; and

A bill (S. 1410) to place the name of George B. Hastings on the muster rolls of Company F, First Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1411) granting an increase of pension to William H. Lilley;

A bill (S. 1412) granting an increase of pension to John H. Cook; and

A bill (S. 1413) granting a pension to Malinda C. Davis; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1414) providing for reimbursement of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co. for expenditure in revetment work on the Arkansas River during the flood of 1927;

A bill (S. 1415) for the relief of E. A. Ahrens;

A bill (S. 1416) for the relief of Calvary Cemetery, Little Rock, Ark.;

A bill (S. 1417) for the relief of William F. Slatton;

A bill (S. 1418) for the relief of O. H. Chrisp;

A bill (S. 1419) for the relief of James F. Dubberly;

A bill (S. 1420) for the relief of Frank R. Garner, formerly second lieutenant, United States Army;

A bill (S. 1421) for the relief of Little Rock College, Little Rock, Ark.;

A bill (S. 1422) for the relief of Clarence Winborn;

A bill (S. 1423) for the relief of Claude L. Pyle;

A bill (S. 1424) for the relief of C. F. Cooley, administrator of the estate of Charles F. Cooley, jr.;

A bill (S. 1425) for the relief of James E. Fitzgerald;

A bill (S. 1426) for the relief of Carl L. Moore;

A bill (S. 1427) for the relief of James Rowland;

A bill (S. 1428) for the relief of Samuel H. McAlexander;

A bill (S. 1429) for the relief of Robert L. Martin;

A bill (S. 1430) for the relief of Mrs. H. J. Munda; and

A bill (S. 1431) for the relief of Ella H. Smith; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

A bill (S. 1432) authorizing the appointment of Joseph Coleman Timberlake as a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps of the Regular Army of the United States; and

A bill (S. 1433) for the relief of Edwin W. Sanford; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1434) for the relief of Fannie Gregory; to the Committee on Claims; and

A bill (S. 1435) granting a pension to Sarah Welch Emberton (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAYDEN:

A bill (S. 1436) for the relief of the Copper Ridge Mining Co.; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 1437) authorizing the issuing of certificates of arrival to persons born in the United States who are now aliens; to the Committee on Immigration.

A bill (S. 1438) to authorize the sale of land on the Camp McDowell Indian Reservation to the city of Phoenix, Ariz., for use in connection with its water-supply development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1439) to provide for the commemoration of the Battle on Big Dry Wash, in the State of Arizona; and

A bill (S. 1440) for the relief of August R. Lundstrom; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1441) granting an increase of pension to Espiridona Saavedra Chavez;

A bill (S. 1442) granting a pension to Joseph G. Scheier;

A bill (S. 1443) granting a pension to Sue Bradley;

A bill (S. 1444) granting a pension to Peter Rhoades;

A bill (S. 1445) granting a pension to Guy Hardy;

A bill (S. 1446) granting an increase of pension to Burel E. Pollard;

A bill (S. 1447) granting a pension to Henrietta Hall;

A bill (S. 1448) granting a pension to John P. Jensen; and

A bill (S. 1449) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER:

A bill (S. 1450) to amend the act of June 6, 1912 (37 Stats. L. 125, U. S. C., title 25, sec. 425), entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to classify and appraise unallotted Indian lands; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1451) granting compensation to Joseph C. Eastland;

A bill (S. 1452) for the relief of W. H. Presleigh; and

A bill (S. 1453) for the relief of Robert B. Rolfe; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1454) granting a pension to Caroline Henkel;

A bill (S. 1455) granting a pension to Max G. Lehman;

A bill (S. 1456) granting a pension to Frances Gould;

A bill (S. 1457) granting a pension to certain Indians, and for other purposes;



A bill (S. 1458) granting a pension to Waumdi Duba (Red Eagle);

A bill (S. 1459) granting a pension to Mattie P. Busey;

A bill (S. 1460) granting a pension to Daniel S. J. Leif; and

A bill (S. 1461) granting an increase of pension to Rudolph Lange; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAREY:

A bill (S. 1462) to grant an honorable discharge to Robert French Griffin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1463) for the relief of William Powell; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1464) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Hays; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BROUSSARD:

A bill (S. 1465) to provide for a preliminary examination and survey of the Industrial Canal and locks connecting the Mississippi River at New Orleans with Lake Pontchartrain in Louisiana; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1466) granting an increase of pension to Dr. John B. Sewell; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1467) for the relief of Harrison H. Bradford; and

A bill (S. 1468) for the relief of Agnes Putnam Booth; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1469) to authorize certain officers of the United States Navy and Marine Corps to accept such decorations, orders, and medals as have been tendered them by foreign governments in appreciation of services rendered; and

A bill (S. 1470) providing a nautical school at the port of New Orleans, La.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1471) for the relief of the owners of the late American schooner *Frederick A. Duggan*;

A bill (S. 1472) for the relief of Mrs. G. A. Brennan; and

A bill (S. 1473) to authorize an appropriation for the relief of I. L. Lyons & Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LA FOLLETTE:

A bill (S. 1474) for the relief of George H. Hauge; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1475) granting a pension to Ada Bell Cline (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1476) granting a pension to Martha A. Fox;

A bill (S. 1477) granting a pension to Emma Hartson; and

A bill (S. 1478) granting a pension to Celia McFetridge; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 1479) relating to contracts dealing with real estate on Indian reservations; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1480) to construct a public building for a post office at the city of Centralia, Wash.;

A bill (S. 1481) for the erection of a Federal building at Bremerton, Wash.;

A bill (S. 1482) for the erection of a Federal building at Blaine, Wash.;

A bill (S. 1483) for the erection of a Federal building at Mount Vernon, Wash.;

A bill (S. 1484) for the erection of a Federal building at Dayton, Wash.;

A bill (S. 1485) for the erection of a Federal building at Colville, Wash.; and

A bill (S. 1486) for the erection of a Federal building at Raymond, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 1487) for the relief of Belle Piper Miller; and

A bill (S. 1488) granting compensation to Charles A. Busard; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1489) extending the provisions of an act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes,' approved May 22, 1920, and acts in amendment thereof," to John E. Gilmore; to the Committee on Civil Service.

A bill (S. 1490) to establish the Grand Coulee National Park in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 1491) to aid in the erection of a monument to Indian Timothy at his grave near Alpowa, Asotin County, Wash.; to the Committee on the Library.

A bill (S. 1492) to add certain lands to the Columbia National Forest in the State of Washington; and

A bill (S. 1493) authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to grant to the State of Washington certain lands within the national forest reserves within the State of Washington in lieu of lands of which the State of Washington was deprived by Supreme Court decision on October 13, 1924, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 1494) for the relief of Vincent Rutherford;

A bill (S. 1495) to authorize the appointment of Master Sergt. Joseph Eugene Kramer as a warrant officer, United States Army;

A bill (S. 1496) for the relief of Sarah Maddocks Ferguson;

A bill (S. 1497) for the relief of Presly Holliday, quartermaster sergeant, Quartermaster Reserve Corps, on the retired list, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1498) authorizing the advancement of Lieut. Col. William R. Abercrombie on the retired list; and

A bill (S. 1499) defining the official salute to the flag; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1500) for the relief of John W. Knox; and

A bill (S. 1501) to authorize the retirement with retired pay of certain officers of the Naval Reserve; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1502) granting an increase of pension to Nettie Brooks;

A bill (S. 1503) granting a pension to Leonard Claud Huntington;

A bill (S. 1504) granting a pension to Mary A. Frisbee;

A bill (S. 1505) granting a pension to Olive M. Stonerook;

A bill (S. 1506) granting a pension to Albert J. Thomas;

A bill (S. 1507) granting a pension to Seward Southern;

A bill (S. 1508) granting a pension to Orlando Beck;

A bill (S. 1509) granting a pension to Millie E. Keller;

A bill (S. 1510) granting an increase of pension to Annie Van Ogle;

A bill (S. 1511) granting a pension to Laura Garner;

A bill (S. 1512) extending the provisions of the pension laws relating to Indian war veterans to Capt. H. M. Hodgis's company, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1513) granting a pension to Eunice M. Durant; and

A bill (S. 1514) granting an increase of pension to Willard M. Girton; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1515) for the relief of Grant A. McNeal;

A bill (S. 1516) for the relief of Adolph Meyer;

A bill (S. 1517) for the relief of Harry H. Thomas, formerly first lieutenant and captain, United States Army;

A bill (S. 1518) for the relief of Grant A. McNeal;

A bill (S. 1519) for the relief of Lloyd Garretson Co.;

A bill (S. 1520) for the relief of Stanley S. Brown;

A bill (S. 1521) for the relief of Anna Laguee; and

A bill (S. 1522) for the relief of William Smith; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1523) for the relief of certain tribes or bands of Indians in the States of Washington, Idaho, and Montana; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1524) for the relief of C. W. Seitz; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PATTERSON:

A bill (S. 1525) forbidding the transportation of any person or persons in interstate or foreign commerce, kidnaped or otherwise unlawfully detained, and making such act a felony; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH:

A bill (S. 1526) for the relief of William G. Fulton; and

A bill (S. 1527) for the relief of Helena C. VonGroning and Stephan VonGroning (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.



By Mr. WATSON:

A bill (S. 1528) for the relief of the State of Indiana (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1529) for the relief of Charles Morton Wilson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1530) granting an increase of pension to Anna C. Havens;

A bill (S. 1531) granting a pension to Mary Page;

A bill (S. 1532) granting a pension to William J. Lenges;

A bill (S. 1533) granting a pension to Elizabeth R. Barnes (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1534) granting a pension to Roberta Davis (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1535) granting a pension to Virgil Simpson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1536) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Smith (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1537) granting an increase of pension to Anna Kelley (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1538) granting a pension to Millie Reed (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1539) granting a pension to Ollie Blair (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1540) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Hudson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1541) granting an increase of pension to Anna L. Nesbet (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1542) granting a pension to Anna Phipps Allen (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1543) granting an increase of pension to Emma K. Pickett (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1544) granting an increase of pension to Roy Smith (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1545) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Kimmel (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1546) granting an increase of pension to Margaret L. Roberts (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1547) granting an increase of pension to Katie Myers (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1548) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Espy (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1549) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Weaver (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1550) granting a pension to Lonnie Lanning (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1551) granting a pension to William A. Evans (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1552) granting an increase of pension to Lenora Cartwright (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1553) granting a pension to Herbert Rowilson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1554) granting a pension to Mary T. Lunsford (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1555) granting an increase of pension to Mary S. Stowe (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1556) granting a pension to Richard Southerland (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1557) granting a pension to Beatrice Sedgwick (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KEAN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 41) granting consent of Congress to a compact or agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey creating the Delaware River Joint Commission and specifying the powers and duties thereof; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. McNARY:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 42) to correct section 6 of the act of August 30, 1890, as amended by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1926; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. BLAINE:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 43) authorizing the President by general proclamation to grant pardon and amnesty in certain war-time cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DICKINSON:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 44) directing the Federal Farm Board to authorize the Grain Stabilization Corporation and the Cotton Stabilization Corporation to deliver wheat and cotton to relief agencies and make report of such deliveries to Congress; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### BOARD OF REGENTS, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I introduce a Senate joint resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

Mr. McKELLAR. It will be read for the information of the Senate.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 37) providing for the filling of vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class other than Members of Congress was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

*Resolved, etc., That the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than Members of Congress, which now exist, be filled by the appointment of R. Walton Moore, of Virginia, William Cabell Bruce, of Maryland, and Charles G. Dawes, of Illinois.*

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, this is a joint resolution and it should be treated the same as a bill. It has been the uniform custom in the Senate not to allow the passage of bills and joint resolutions until they have been referred to and reported by a committee. I know this is not a specially important matter; but if its passage is to be considered as a precedent in the future, it will lead us into all sorts of trouble. It seems to me a committee could very soon report out the joint resolution.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I think this is an important matter. I would like to submit an inquiry at this point to the Senator from Utah. I inquire whether the vacancies which were supposed to be filled under another joint resolution passed in the last Congress have ever been filled?

Mr. SMOOT. I could not say.

Mr. NORRIS. Let me ask the Senator another question, then. The Senator introduced a joint resolution to fill a vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, about which we had considerable discussion, and that resolution went over. We had an understanding that it would be taken up later. I had an understanding with the Senator from Utah that he would not call it up in my absence and that I would not call it up in his absence. That joint resolution was never called up.

Mr. SMOOT. That joint resolution is dead. It died with the expiration of the last Congress.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, under the circumstances I must object. Let the joint resolution go to a committee and let the committee report upon it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made. The joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

#### POSTPONEMENT OF PAYMENT OF FOREIGN DEBTS

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I introduce a joint resolution to authorize the postponement of amounts payable to the United States from foreign governments during the fiscal year 1932, and their repayment over a 10-year period beginning July 1, 1933.

Most of our debtors have payments falling due on December 15, next, and it is essential that legislation be enacted before that date authorizing the postponement of such amounts, or the governments in question will be in default.

I am not going to ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution which I have introduced, but I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 38) to authorize the postponement of amounts payable to the United States from foreign governments during the fiscal year 1932, and their repayment over a 10-year period beginning July 1, 1933, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.



## WAR POLICIES COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, to which he calls the attention of the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG]. The message will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the message, as follows:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith a progress report of the War Policies Commission created by Public Resolution No. 98, Seventy-first Congress, approved June 27, 1930.

I concur in the request of the commission that appropriate congressional action be taken to extend by 90 days the time within which the final report of the commission shall be made.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 7, 1931.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, the War Policies Commission has completed all of its work under the terms of the act bringing it into being except that it has not as yet received from the Attorney General his conclusive legal findings. In order to embody those findings in the report, a request for an additional 90 days' time is made without any accompanying appropriation or expense. In order to effectuate the request for an extension of time, I introduce a joint resolution, which I ask unanimous consent may be read and considered at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 39) extending the time within which the War Policies Commission is required to submit its final report, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That the time within which the War Policies Commission, created by Public Resolution No. 98, Seventy-first Congress, approved June 27, 1930, was required to submit its final report to the Congress be, and the same is hereby, extended 90 days.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The message of the President will lie on the table.

## OWNERSHIP OF STOCK BY PRESIDENTIAL AND OTHER CANDIDATES

Mr. BLACK. Mr. President, I introduce a Senate joint resolution. It is very short. I send it to the desk and ask that it be read. It should be referred, I assume, to the Judiciary Committee.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 40) requiring candidates for election to the Presidency, Vice Presidency, the Senate, House of Representatives, and nominees to the Cabinet to file with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives a verified statement of ownership, if any, of securities, foreign or domestic, owned by said candidates, was read the first time by its title, the second time at length, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That within 15 days after an announcement of candidacy for election to the office of President, Vice President, United States Senator, and Representative, and within 15 days after the nomination of any candidate for any of the said offices named above, and within 15 days after the nomination of members of the President's Cabinet, such candidate or nominee shall file with the Secretary of the United States Senate, if a candidate for President, Vice President, Senator, or nominee for the President's Cabinet, and with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, if a candidate for Congress, a statement, verified by oath, setting out in detail the following information, which information shall be accessible to the public:

1. An itemized list of all bonds, public or private, stocks, and securities owned by such candidate or nominee, directly or indirectly, or in which such candidate or nominee has an equitable or beneficial interest or in which such candidate or nominee has had such direct, indirect, equitable, or beneficial interest within 12 months immediately preceding the filing of such affidavit.
2. A detailed list of the location of offices of the companies or corporations issuing such stocks, securities, and bonds, so far as known to the candidate or nominee, and the countries in which such companies or corporations do business.
3. A list of all companies in which such candidate or nominee is an officer or director, or in which he was an officer or director within 12 months previous to the filing of such affidavit.

## RADIO-KEITH-ORPHEUM PROPOSED RECEIVERSHIP

Mr. DILL. I submit a Senate resolution which I would like to have read, after which I may ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 58), as follows:

Whereas Radio Corporation of America has a substantial stock interest in Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation; and

Whereas Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation has publicly declared it has been unable through any bank or banks to secure necessary financial assistance; and

Whereas a proposed plan for refinancing Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation requires subscription by each stockholder to a pro rata of \$11,600,000 debentures of said corporation and by failure so to do such stockholder is deprived of three-fourths of his shares of stock and the same is turned over to Radio Corporation of America as a bonus for purchasing such stockholder's unsubscribed debentures; and

Whereas such plan unfairly affects the interests of over 25,000 stockholders of 10 or more shares of Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation stock and gives Radio Corporation of America other special privileges and shares of stock; and

Whereas the stockholders have been threatened by the president of Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation with a receivership of said corporation unless the plan is carried out, and that a receivership would probably result in the loss of the entire investment of stockholders: Therefore, be it

*Resolved,* That the Committee on Banking and Currency, or any subcommittee thereof, as authorized by Senate Resolution 71, of the Seventy-first Congress, agreed to May 5, 1930, is hereby authorized and directed to fully investigate the refinancing of Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation, and particularly the ownership, sale and transfer, and price on the New York Stock Exchange of the stock of said corporation during the calendar year 1931, and the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized and empowered to exercise for the purposes of this resolution all the powers and authority contained in said Senate Resolution 71.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, this resolution, coming as it does under Resolution 71, would, as I understand, not be required to go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. I wish to say just a few words about the situation which has been disclosed.

The stock of the Radio-Keith-Orpheum Co. has declined to less than \$2 per share, largely because of this attempt to compel every one of the shareholders to pay \$5 a share or lose three-fourths of the stock by the Radio Corporation of America taking it up. It seems such an unjust attack upon the rights of those stockholders that it appeared to me that it very properly came under the Senate resolution which had been passed. However, those who are interested in this matter have come to me and asked if I would not let the resolution go over under the rule until the next meeting of the Senate. For that reason I should like to let the resolution lie on the table under the rule for one day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has not had time to read the resolution, but he is advised that it calls for an additional burden upon the contingent fund. If so, the resolution should be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. DILL. I wish the Chair would examine the resolution before he rules on that question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If the resolution shall be ordered to lie on the table, the Chair will examine it a little later.

Mr. DILL. I hope the Chair will do so.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution submitted by the Senator from Washington will lie on the table for the present.

## HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, I present a resolution authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to hold hearings during the Seventy-second Congress and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let it be reported for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 59), as follows:

*Resolved,* That the Committee on Privileges and Elections, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Seventy-second Congress to send for persons, books, and



papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. JONES. I understand that such resolutions should go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. The resolution calls for no appropriation.

Mr. JONES. My recollection is that in the usual course such resolutions go to that committee.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

#### SENATOR FROM NORTH CAROLINA—CONTEST

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, to determine the contest of George M. Pritchard against Josiah W. Bailey for a seat in the United States Senate, and ask that it be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution will be so referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 60) was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

Whereas on the 3d day of March, 1931, the Senate referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections the pending contest between George M. Pritchard and Josiah W. Bailey involving the question whether the said George M. Pritchard or the said Josiah W. Bailey, or either of them, is entitled to membership in the United States Senate as a Senator from the State of North Carolina: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections is hereby authorized to hear and determine said contest and to take such evidence as it may deem proper in order to determine the questions involved and certify its conclusions to the Senate.

Said committee is authorized, by itself or by any subcommittee, to investigate the questions aforesaid, and shall have authority to act by or through such agents or representatives as it may see fit to designate.

Said committee, or any subcommittee thereof, shall have power to issue subpoenas and require the production of all papers, books, documents, or other evidence pertinent to said investigation, and to impound ballot boxes and all records and paraphernalia used in the election in question, and said committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions of the Senate and during any recess of the Senate or of the Congress, and to hold its sessions at such places as it may deem proper.

It shall have authority to employ clerks and other necessary assistance and to employ stenographers at a cost not to exceed 25 cents per 100 words, and to cause to be taken and recorded all evidence received by the committee, and to have said evidence printed for the information of the Senate.

The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and his deputies and assistants are hereby required to attend the said Committee on Privileges and Elections, or any subcommittee thereof, and to execute its directions.

The chairman of the committee and each and every member thereof is hereby empowered to administer oaths and generally have such powers and perform such duties as are necessary or incident to the exercise of the powers and duties imposed by this resolution.

Said committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date.

The cost of investigations and proceedings in pursuance of the foregoing to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate and not to exceed \$25,000.

#### MEMBERSHIP OF FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION—EXPENSES

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I offer a resolution, which I ask may be read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 61), as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary, authorized by Senate Resolution No. 415, agreed to February 5, 1931, to engage

counsel for the purpose of instituting proceedings to secure a determination of the right of George Otis Smith to the position of member of the Federal Power Commission, hereby is authorized, in the prosecution of such litigation, to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate \$5,000 in addition to the counsel fees heretofore authorized.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF PAGE FOR SENATE PRESS GALLERY

Mr. WATSON. I submit a resolution for reference to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 62) was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant at Arms hereby is authorized and directed to employ a page for the Senate press gallery, to be paid at the rate of \$120 per month from the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided by law.

#### EXPENSES OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON POST-OFFICE LEASES

Mr. BLAINE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 63), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the limit of expenditures to be made under authority of Senate Resolution No. 244, Seventy-first Congress, agreed to April 18, 1930, and Senate Resolution No. 422, Seventy-first Congress, agreed to January 28, 1931, authorizing the Select Committee on Post Office Leases to investigate all leases for post-office buildings and commercial postal stations and substations, is hereby increased by \$20,000.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Mr. NORRIS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 64), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized, during the Seventy-second Congress, to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE

Mr. McNARY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 65), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, or any subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized, during the Seventy-second Congress, to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. NORBECK submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 66), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Banking and Currency, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized, during the Seventy-second Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE NAVAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Mr. HALE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 67), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Naval Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Seventy-second Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not to exceed 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said



committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMERCE COMMITTEE

Mr. JOHNSON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 63), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Commerce, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized, during the Seventy-second Congress, to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

#### EXPENSES OF THE HEFLIN-BANKHEAD CONTEST

Mr. SHORTRIDGE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 69), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections, authorized by resolution of February 28, 1931, to hear and determine the pending contest between John H. Bankhead and J. Thomas Heflin involving the right to membership in the United States Senate as Senator from the State of Alabama, hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate \$50,000 in addition to the amount heretofore authorized for such purpose.

#### NOBLE M. CLARK

On motion of Mr. REED the resolution (S. Res. 41) to continue the employment of Noble M. Clark (submitted on December 9, 1931, by Mr. REED) was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

#### SUMMARY OF CONNECTICUT'S ACTIVITIES IN WAR (S. DOC. NO. 14)

Mr. BINGHAM. I ask leave to have printed as a Senate document a Summary of Connecticut's Activities in the Wars of This Country.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES BEFORE REORGANIZATION

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I should like to say that there seems to be some confusion in the minds of Senators about the meeting of committees at this time. Some chairmen of committees have called meetings of their committees and business has been transacted. Other chairmen have wanted to call meetings but have not done so because a reorganization of committees has not taken place. It occurs to me that under the ruling of the Chair—a very proper and correct one—committees of the Senate are continuing committees, and that it is entirely proper for the chairmen of any committee to call a meeting of his committee and for the committee to transact business. I understand that under the rule committees of the Senate are continuing; there can be no question about that; but a number of chairmen of committees have come to me to ask me whether or not it would be proper to call meetings of committees. I have not said that it was in order because I wanted to find out whether or not the Chair would so decide; but it is in accordance with the rule. I have no doubt in the world that it is entirely proper for the chairman of any committee to call his committee together and to proceed to transact business in the committee until the committee on committees shall have reported the new committees.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Indiana when the committee on committees will report?

Mr. WATSON. I am assured by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] the committee on committees will report next Monday. Then the reorganization can take place, but until that time I think it entirely proper for committees to meet and transact business.

#### SHORT SELLING

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, there has been considerable discussion over the country of the evils of short selling on the stock exchanges and grain exchanges. My attention

has been called to a discussion of short selling, written by William R. Perkins, an attorney of New York, which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The article is as follows:

SHORT SELLING—A REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF RICHARD WHITNEY, PRESIDENT NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, BEFORE THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HARTFORD, CONN., OCTOBER 16, 1931

Exchanges are necessary when properly run. When not properly run they are a menace. In the ultimate the corporations whose shares are listed and the owners of those shares are responsible. The exchanges could not exist should the shares of our leading corporations be no longer listed there. It is this view that has induced, for the consideration of corporations and their shareholders, as well as of our public officials, this reply to the address on this subject delivered by Mr. Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, before the Chamber of Commerce of Hartford, Conn., on October 16, 1931.

It is a fair summary of the address to say that Mr. Whitney upholds unregulated short selling, even in the trying times through which we have been passing, because he considers it not only a legal act necessary to distant sellers, for "hedging," and that odd-lot houses may properly function, but above all because in his opinion without it there could not be that free market which he deems essential to equalization of prices and support in times of crisis; that every man who has sold short is "a potential buyer of securities, and this is a source of great stability to a market," especially "in times of crisis when other people hesitate to buy and the short sellers represent the purchasing power which prevents the market from becoming demoralized."

He finds proof of the correctness of his position in the action of the market when short selling was suspended for a brief period on account of Great Britain abandoning the gold standard, in the statistics he gives and in the behavior of the bond market where he says short selling is all but impossible and yet "probably the greatest and most ridiculous declines have taken place in bonds rather than in shares."

By this reasoning and survey he concludes and reiterates that "the real cause of declining security prices, as I have said, was not short selling but the continued liquidation of stocks held both outright and on margin."

We may at once lay aside all question of the legality of short sales and of borrowing stocks for that purpose. No one disputes that in and of itself a short sale is legal, when not a mere cover for a bet on the rise and fall of the market (*Irwin v. Williar*, 110 U. S. 499; *Brooks v. People's Bank*, 233 N. Y. 87, 96-97); but that is quite beside the point. Regulation presupposes legality, else there would be total prohibition instead. It has its genesis and justification in the incapacity or unwillingness of the operators of legitimate enterprises to curb excesses and prevent abuses. Indeed, a legal act is not only subject to regulation to prevent excesses and abuses, but may by these excesses and abuses be rendered a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment. Take for instance a pool formed to depress prices by short selling, as well as short selling accompanied by false rumors or with the malevolent motive of taking advantage of distressed circumstances in reckless disregard of the rights and necessities of others. (See *Aikens v. Wisconsin*, 195 U. S. 194, 204-206; *Granada Lumber Co. v. Mississippi*, 217 U. S. 433, 439; and *Bedford Cut Stone Co. v. Journeymen Stonecutters Association*, 274 U. S. 37, 54.) Consider the laws regulating banks, railroads, and public utilities. And if it be said that these are businesses affected with a public interest, whereas exchanges do not come in that category, although shares of these enterprises are listed upon them, we have but to call attention to our usury and blue sky laws, our pure food and drug act, the Federal Trade Commission with its power over unfair practices, and the Clayton Act with its provisions preventing tying contracts, discriminating prices, and interlocking directorates.

We may also lay aside all questions of short selling to aid delivery by distant owners, in order to hedge and that odd-lot houses may function properly. These are among those incidental matters for which appropriate provision must be made in all systems of regulation. They do not come in the category of the kind of short selling we are here discussing and should not be allowed to becloud or dominate the real issue.

We are dealing here with the typical short seller whom Mr. Whitney has described as a man who has "become convinced that a certain security is selling at too high a price," feels that "it is certain to sell at a lower price in the future" and "wishes to take advantage of this situation." And the question is whether Mr. Whitney is right in saying that the real cause of the decline is not this kind of selling, but liquidation.

I can not agree with Mr. Whitney's answer to this question. A careful study and analysis of what has occurred in the light of the data he gives, meager and unsatisfactory as that data is in many important respects and despite his assertions to the contrary, has convinced me that large and unnecessary short selling, attracted by a promising prospect of decline which these very sales augmented, has had its natural and inevitable effect upon the streams of commerce in securities, just as a cloudburst has upon our watercourses. And in the suspension of short selling, as explained and described by Mr. Whitney, to meet the crisis



when Great Britain abandoned the gold standard I find not only confirmation from the frantic action of these short sellers, but official recognition by the governing committee of the stock exchange itself, of 'his dominant effect on market decline by the short interest.

He says "the real point" of that crisis was that "a further liquidation of securities was inevitable" and to meet it "by unanimous vote of the governing committee, short selling was forthwith suspended for that day and until further notice," instead of closing the exchange or establishing minimum prices, either of which latter would have had a direct effect on the further liquidation. He says the reason for this action was "the duty" of the exchange to remain open so that this further inevitable liquidation "might be accomplished in an orderly manner"; that "it was certain that no buying power great enough to meet the emergency was to be found except in the short interest"; and that "in the opinion of the committee, a sudden ban on short selling would be likely to force covering by those who were short, thus steadying the market temporarily until the immediate shock of the London news could be dissipated." The result, he tells us, was that "within two hours after short selling was forbidden" frantic endeavors of the shorts to cover had produced "a real danger of technical corners and of crazy and dangerous price advances"; that there had accumulated buying orders for 8,000 shares of General Motors at the market, with no stock offered for sale within many points of 30 1/4, the last preceding sale and the highest price that stock had reached at any time during this period; that Reading Co. stock opened at 48 1/4, advanced to a high of 75 and subsequently declined to 62; and that similar situations existed in leading and active share issues, such as United States Steel, American Can, and others.

Now I could follow the thought of the committee and understand the reaction on the part of short sellers which followed, if the decline had been dominated by short selling and not liquidation; because in that event mere suspension of short selling would relieve that pressure, a natural rebound would occur, and the short interest, uncertain of the rebound's extent, might well be frantic in its endeavor to minimize the effect by prompt covering. But I can not understand the opinion of the committee that mere suspension of short selling, without requirement of short covering, "would be likely to force a covering by those who were short," if it believed with Mr. Whitney that liquidation, not short selling, had been the cause of the decline and further liquidation was imminent and inevitable. To my mind that process of reasoning is unnatural and illogical, a complete non sequitur. Why should one who has sold for the decline be expected to cover by reason of mere suspension of short selling, if he believes liquidation, not short selling, has caused the decline and that further liquidation is imminent and inevitable? Why should the governing committee attribute to him any other than the following process of reasoning: I sold to buy back at lower prices; further short selling has been suspended, but no short covering has been required; liquidation, not short selling, has caused the decline; further liquidation is imminent and inevitable; I will await the lower prices this further liquidation should bring.

So I can not accept Mr. Whitney's conclusions in view of the action of the governing committee and of the short interest when short selling was suspended, as above stated. I am bound to regard that as confirmation both by the committee and the short interest of the dominant effect at that time of the short interest in the market.

The statistics given by Mr. Whitney amply confirm the dominant effect of short selling on stock-market values. Taking the rise and fall in the short interest as given by Mr. Whitney and comparing it with the compilation by the New York Times [in its issue of October 2, 1931] of 240 issues comprising 20 groups of common stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange, we have the following most significant figures:

On May 25, according to Mr. Whitney, the short interest reached a peak of 5,589,700 shares. And during that month the decline in the market value of these groups of common stocks was \$3,782,578,527.

Thereafter, says Mr. Whitney, this short interest "fell considerably," with prices remaining unchanged until the international debt moratorium was announced [June 22], "when the short interest dropped still further, as the excited but temporary rise in prices ensued." And we find these groups increased in market value \$3,235,401,713 in June.

Mr. Whitney says that "through August the short interest increased somewhat" and "rose to a new peak of 4,480,000 shares on September 11," which fell "to 4,241,000 shares on September 18." And we find that these groups decreased \$7,183,722,493 in market value during the month of September.

The Wall Street Journal for October 20, 1931, gives a table entitled "New York Stock Exchange Market Value of All Stocks and Bonds Listed," in which it shows that the market value of such common and preferred stocks decreased \$3,718,371,986 from March 1 to April 1, further decreased \$4,766,406,010 from April 1 to May 1, still further decreased \$6,036,002,809 from May 1 to June 1, thus giving a progressive decrease in market values which totalled \$14,520,780,805 when the short interest was reaching its peak of May 25, given by Mr. Whitney; then we have an increase of \$4,883,161,905 from June 1 to July 1, when the short interest became excited and covered considerably, according to Mr. Whitney, because of the announcement of the international debt moratorium; and thereafter we have a decrease of \$2,994,407,135 from July 1 to August 1, a slight increase of \$164,285,644 from August 1 to September 1, and the tremendous final decrease of \$12,259,983,

669 from September 1 to October 1, when the short interest was making the second peak, given by Mr. Whitney.

It seems idle to gainsay the great downward pressure exerted by the accumulation of these large short interests in view of the above record and of the frenzied upturn occasioned by the brief suspension of short selling on September 21, when we note that there was a covering of only about one-eighth of the short interest existing that day.

But even the above figures give the public a very insufficient measure of the pressure of short selling; for, as I have said, they are meager and unsatisfactory in important respects. It was not until late September that they embraced short sales executed and covered on the same day. They afford us no comparison of short sales with total sales, either as a whole or, what is more important still, with respect to active stock leaders such as General Motors, Reading, United States Steel, and American Can, which so reacted when the suspension of short selling came.

The truth and significance of these statements have been attested in the financial columns of two of our leading newspapers.

The New York Times last Sunday said of Mr. Whitney's address in this respect:

"It is among the professionals who are already acquainted with the subject and who, by the way, are in full agreement with Mr. Whitney, that the first criticism is heard. For instance, they make the point that spokesmen for the exchange might put less emphasis upon the familiar theory that the short account serves as a powerful cushion in declining markets and that it restrains inflationary tendencies. There is an apparent incongruity here when a speaker, in another paragraph, stresses that the short account is infinitesimal by comparison with the number of shares listed. 'The aggregate short interest in the market, even at its May 25 peak of 5,589,700 shares,' Mr. Whitney asserted, 'constituted only two-fifths of 1 per cent of the 1,305,516,716 shares listed as of June 1.' Practical market men consider this comparison almost meaningless. In the first place, bearish operators are far too clever to scatter their fire; instead of selling the entire list, they concentrate on vulnerable stocks.

"Mr. Whitney's statistics relating to the short account are interesting, in spite of the fact that they are concededly incomplete, because it was not until September 25 that the exchange made its questionnaire sufficiently sweeping to expose the full scope of the speculation for the decline. At present the exchange is requiring a daily report of the short accounts of all member firms, including short sales executed and covered on the same day. Even this searching inquiry will not tell the whole story for the reason that in all probability short selling has diminished in volume as a direct result of the exchange's closer scrutiny and its present attitude, which seriously handicap the short seller."

And the financial editor of the New York Evening Post in that paper's edition of the 19th says that many people will "wonder why he did not compare the volume of short sales on a given day, or within a stipulated period, with the total volume of sales."

"In the final analysis a comparison of the total short interest with the total number of shares listed on the exchange is of very limited value. It gives almost no information on the real amount of short selling which might have taken place in a critical period.

"For example, suppose that on a given day there is heavy short selling in the morning which 'breaks' the market and forces widespread selling by those holding stocks on margin, and that before the end of the day the shorts take advantage of the lower prices and cover. The total short interest at the end of the day, obviously, would be the same as it was at the start, although the market action might have been almost entirely the result of short selling.

"Still further, the total short selling may be concentrated in a very few issues, with the result that there is a sharp drop in their prices. If these are market leaders the whole tone of the market may be changed, although the volume of short selling is small, as compared with the total volume of transactions. Even comparisons on a daily basis, therefore, would need careful interpretation.

"In general, then, we are still in an extremely poor position for arriving at a sound decision on the question of short selling. It is interesting, of course, to know what the total short position on given days was, but we should like to know more."

The figures Mr. Whitney gives were no inadvertence on his part. Under date of September 30 I wrote him, asking this information as to the short interest, pointing out that it should be given not in terms of listed securities but with respect to gross sales and, if possible, with respect to the sales of the active leading share issues. The only reply I received was that "any statements that are issued by the exchange on this or any other subject will be handled in our customary manner." Mr. Whitney has seen fit to break down the number of short accounts so as to tell us that the average short account was "only about 400 shares each." He should be likewise willing to break down the short interest into its representation of the active leading issues.

Similar confirmation of the great and unnecessary downward pressure of short selling comes from a consideration of its nature and process. The short seller sells the stock he thinks likely to decline and delivers shares borrowed for the purpose from those carried on margin by brokers for their customers. He may, and does, repeat the operation as often as he desires. And on each repetition the borrowed shares upon delivery go largely back, for like subsequent use, into this pool of shares carried by brokers on margin. In this way the shares carried on margin



become a reservoir or revolving source of shares for delivery in consummation of the short sale of a vastly greater number of shares than those carried on margin at any given time. The result is a tremendous artificial magnification of the quantity of selling through the medium of short sales, which converts the capacity to short sell into a mighty engine of destruction of values in times of distress, such as those through which we are passing. And thus we find the vice in the practice of short selling to be its entire freedom from the salutary restraint of the requirement of bona fide ownership of the shares sold at the time of making the sale, which would confine the quantity of sales into those which corresponded to actual supply and demand.

This brings me to the behavior of the bond market and puts us in a position to appraise it properly. I think the selling in it was largely liquidation and that the prices did become ridiculous when we consider the character of many of the bonds sold. But I can not accept Mr. Whitney's statement that this "completely shatters the contention that it is the short seller who has forced prices down." For that statement ignores the effect on bonds, as indeed on our whole business fabric, of these great declines in the stock market. The price charts show that the decline in bonds corresponded with the decline in stocks under the short-selling pressure, as above noted. The table of the Wall Street Journal, which I have mentioned above, shows that all bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange decreased in market value \$180,685,404 from April 1 to May 1, and \$652,637,852 from May 1 to June 1, then increased \$1,503,197,519 from June 1 to July 1, when they began to decline, the decline being \$757,149,925 from July 1 to August 1, \$1,056,772,472 from August 1 to September 1, and \$4,267,526,124 from September 1 to October 1.

These charts and figures make it perfectly plain that the "ridiculous" prices to which Mr. Whitney refers came from the September debacle in stock values when, despite the previous drastic decline, they fell an average of 30 per cent in as many days, or for a total of \$7,188,722,493 for the 240 issues compiled by the New York Times, as above stated, and \$12,259,988,669 for common and preferred stocks in the Wall Street Journal table above mentioned. It approached in magnitude the original break in the Fall of 1929. Bank failures during September were the second largest on record. According to Bradstreet the total failures in that month set a high point for all time. So fast and far went this crumbling of stock values that panic stalked abroad and occasioned good bonds being thrown overboard by bankers to preserve liquidity, by individuals and concerns to prevent larger losses in stocks they held, and by those who were scared into actually hoarding, which became the order of the day and has been estimated to amount to as much as a billion dollars.

Finally, Mr. Whitney in support of his position quotes the statement of Mr. Justice Holmes in Chicago Board of Trade v. Christie G. & S. Co. (198 U. S. 236, 49 L. ed. 1031), as to grain futures. In this Mr. Whitney is unfortunate. Thereby he admits the similarity of short sales of commodities and securities. Subsequently Congress investigated the short selling of grain. As a result it passed the grain futures act, in which it declared that such transactions are "susceptible to speculation, manipulation, and control and sudden or unreasonable fluctuations in the prices . . . which are detrimental to the purchaser, to the producer or the consumer and the persons handling," and "an obstruction to and a burden upon interstate commerce." And this declaration and act of Congress was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States in Board of Trade of the City of Chicago v. Olsen (262 U. S. 1, 67 L. ed. 839), in an opinion by Chief Justice Taft, in which he said:

"Manipulations of grain futures for speculative profit, though not carried to the extent of a corner or complete monopoly, exert a vicious influence and produce abnormal and disturbing temporary fluctuations of prices that are not responsive to actual supply and demand."

The truth is that rank speculation, in which some of our banking interests joined, has played havoc. We saw values pyramided to an apex in 1929, with some of our banking interests, through their affiliated companies, taking full part, not only for their own securities but in the promotion of other securities. We now see a speculation for the decline bringing an avalanche which has obtained proportions, through instillation of fear, that all the forces of construction seem powerless to stop. The President has made a mighty effort through the National Credit Corporation, and yet reports show still a most unhappy situation throughout the country.

I am therefore sincerely and definitely of the opinion that such short selling has been a major cause of the prolongation and intensification of the depression; that it is an unnecessary sale, being neither forced nor from a desire to change investment, but solely to make a profit from the expected decline; that such sales augment a decline by the additional burden they impose; that the short sellers hope for a lower market in order to make their profit and thereby temptation brings those vague forebodings and mysterious rumors which undermine our psychology and sap our initiative; that regulation should prevent such an occurrence for the sake of our country, its enterprises, and those who invest in their securities; and that, as has been the case with other concerns, this regulation of exchanges must come from the outside and not from within. Mr. Whitney's address shows an attitude on the part of the stock exchange and its membership that forbids any other expectation.

My suggestions are:

(1) That there should be an exhaustive inquiry into short selling, in all its ramifications, in order that, in definite detail, the

real facts may be ascertained and given to the public. Mr. Whitney has practically challenged such an investigation. He says: "I would like to ask what proof there is—not blind prejudice, not vague assertions, but actual proof and evidence—that bear raiding has taken place in the stock market." This challenge should be fully met, for the sake both of the exchange and the public interest.

(2) The exchanges should be placed under the Federal Trade Commission, with the requirement that all short sales be accompanied by full, definite information, in a manner available to the public. I feel that the exchange's business is of such a character, so conducted, and has such an important bearing on all business that it may be regulated as a part of interstate commerce, under such decisions as United States v. Patten (226 U. S. 525) and the cases it cites and which have cited it.

(3) Brokers should be brought under our banking laws. They conduct a large loan business. As security for these loans they hold the stock bought by their customers. This stock has constituted the great reservoir for the stock loaned on short sales. Brokers should have no more right to lend for this purpose stock pledged with them than is the power of the bank to lend for such purpose stock pledged as collateral with the bank. If brokers can not be brought directly under our banking laws, indirect pressure to this effect can be put upon them through forbidding loans by those affiliated with the Federal Reserve System to brokers who lend stock for such purposes.

(4) Short selling should be made unattractive through a separate, additional income tax on the profits in connection with short sales, with no offsetting losses allowed. This would also give quite an appreciable item of additional revenue to the Government. The statistics given by Mr. Whitney, inadequate as they are, show that for 1931 the profits from short sales must have been enormous; and for that year I think the percentage of such tax should be considerable.

(5) Our banking laws should be so amended as that banks and trust companies will be confined to a strictly banking business and not allowed in any way, directly or indirectly, to have controlled or affiliated companies by which they deal in securities as owners or on commission.

OCTOBER 26, 1931.

#### THE SILVER QUESTION

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I desire to have printed in the RECORD an article appearing in yesterday's issue of the New York Times on the subject of the silver question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The article is as follows:

[From the New York Times, December 9, 1931]

(The writer of the following article is a financial authority of international reputation who has made a special study of the silver question.)

By Nicolas Raffalovich

Silver is again in the foreground. Some of the arguments advanced in favor of silver remind one of the days of William Jennings Bryan. The old theoretical fight between bimetalists and monometallists has been very unfortunately revived, unfortunately because the real practical problem of silver in the monetary systems and the economics of our days remains in the shadow and because the very word "silver" frightens not only the orthodox economists but all those who would not like to see a new edition of the Bryan campaign.

However, it is high time that serious consideration should be given to this problem in the light of to-day's situation and of recent history.

Whatever the practical or theoretical discussion regarding the gold standard will lead to, and even from the point of view of its strongest partisans, it can not be denied that before the war in 1914 the currency system of practically every country of western civilization was based upon the gold standard, but that despite that fact large quantities of silver were used as divisionary coinage. At the same time, the countries of the east either had a silver standard or, like India, a sterling exchange standard; and in the interior silver was practically the sole monetary token. In other words, a kind of equilibrium had been reached, which lasted from 1895 to 1917, in which silver played its natural and historical part in eastern countries and a subsidiary part in the western gold-standard countries, and where the fluctuation of silver prices, expressed in gold, was comparatively insignificant. From 1900 to 1914 these fluctuations were restricted between 0.54 and 0.62 ounce.

#### WAR FORCED UP PRICE

The World War produced, through war purchases in India and China, a rise of silver, which attained the price of \$1.12 in 1919 and \$1.02 in 1920, yearly average. Thereupon various countries, first of all Holland, then Great Britain, early in 1920, took advantage of the high price of silver to reduce the standard of their silver coinage. This example was followed by Australia, New Zealand, and by most of the principal countries of Europe and South America. A number of these countries abolished altogether their silver coinage, replacing it by small notes.

The result was that between 1920 and 1930 the sales from the demonetization of silver attained 225,000,000 ounces.

No wonder that this produced not only a drastic fall in silver prices but continuous fluctuations of this metal. In 1926 it had again attained the pre-war price, and from that year up to the



spring of 1931 it did not cease its vertical movement down in a manner parallel to the sales by various governments who did not need any more their silver bullion for monetary purposes. The deathblow for silver was produced by the decision of the Indian Government to adopt the gold-bullion standard as a result of the findings of the Hilton-Young commission in 1926. Obviously, in order to procure for India the gold necessary for her new currency system, a large amount of silver had to be sold on the market, up to 400,000,000 ounces. It is curious to note that the Hilton-Young commission foresaw itself some of the consequences of such sales. In its report, dated July, 1926, it said:

"The effect of the announcement that the Indian Government proposed selling a large quantity of silver would be to immediately throw out of gear the exchange with China and, for a time, to paralyze the growing trade with the world of that country. The people of India have from time immemorial placed their trust in silver as the medium of exchange and as their store of value. They are deeply interested in the value of silver and it is contrary to their interest to depreciate it. The present proposal would inflict heavy losses on the poorer classes, who have put their savings in silver ornaments and who would find their stores of value depreciated by possibly 50 per cent by the action of the government."

At the same time the Governor of the Bank of England made the following statement:

"There is a reaction upon the gold prices when an extreme fall or rise takes place in the value of silver, which is none the less serious because it is indirect and not very apparent on the surface. The consequential changes in prices generally and in trade conditions which would be produced; the disturbance to the world's economic peace and confidence; the interference with the long-established social habits in the use of silver; the reliance of a great country like China upon silver as a medium of currency and a common store of value could not fail to have important effects upon the gold prices of countries in Europe and, indeed, in America."

#### LARGE SALES IN THE EAST

This did not prevent the Indian Government from introducing the gold-bullion standard, which was followed by the same measure by France in Indo-China. As long as the Indian policy remained unchanged the drop of silver continued almost without interruption up to November, 1931, when public attention was again focused on silver through statements published by the Imperial Economic Conference in London and by the International Chamber of Commerce, which indicated a change of feeling in England, in recognition of the errors made during the preceding decade. Between 1926 and the end of 1930, in addition to the sales of silver by various governments who did not need it any more as currency tokens, the Government of India sold 100,000,000 ounces and the Government of Indo-China 34,000,000 ounces, and the possibility of further sales was exercising a depressing influence on the market. In the meantime all the pessimistic predictions made in the above-mentioned British report and by the governor of the Bank of England have come true to a full degree. Silver had fallen lower than half of its value at the time the British commission was compiling its report. This fall of silver preceded the fall of commodity prices, which led the way to the general world depression.

The consequences of the silver decline showed themselves, as Montagu Norman so truly predicted, not only in the silver-producing and silver-using countries but all over the world by exercising a detrimental influence on the price level. This resulted not only in increasing difficulties of trade with the Far East, and of the general lowering of the standard of life in silver-using countries, which in its turn produced artificially the possibility for these countries to develop local industries to the detriment of foreign imports, such as textiles, but it also had the effect of decreasing the value of a considerable part of the world's currency represented by silver; in other words, it produced the consequences of a severe deflation; that is, an enhancement of the purchasing power of gold and a drop in prices. Silver production in itself had very little to do with these phenomena. According to the opinion of the best-known experts in that field, even in the boom years 1927-1929 silver production did not exceed normal world needs. To a great extent this production is parallel to such needs, as 70 per cent of the silver produced in the world is mined as a by-product of gold, zinc, copper, and lead. Therefore, silver production increases or decreases nowadays automatically in a manner parallel to world requirements.

However, it is not astonishing that the sales of nearly 400,000,000 ounces, derived not from production or accumulation of stocks by producers but from a change of policy by governments and central banks, completely upset normal conditions and exercised an artificial influence upon the market. The law of supply and demand was thus subjected to the influence of outside factors.

#### MERE MENTION AROUSED SUSPICION

For years those familiar with the significance of silver in the world's economy, and in particular the part it has played since time immemorial in the lives of one-half of the population of the globe, were urging the necessity of revising and reversing the highly unfortunate steps taken as a result of a temporary rise in silver during the war. The opposition they have encountered was largely due to the fact that many orthodox economists and heads of central banks go so far in their depreciation of artificial measures in the monetary or economic realm that they consider as a dangerous intervention what is merely a return to conditions which existed before the previously described mistakes had been

made, as if errors were natural and as if an effort to correct them was an unwarranted intrusion on economic life. At the same time the mention of silver immediately arouses a suspicion of bimetallic tendencies, while in reality the restoration of silver to the place it occupied in pre-war economics seems to be a very potent means of reinforcing the gold standard by liberating gold from the additional world burden it has to bear to-day and by invigorating world economics through an improvement in world prices.

Lately, under the impulse of the general movement in England toward recognition of past mistakes and toward reversal of unfortunate policies, the campaign regarding silver has received a new impetus, and a number of personalities most prominent in English public life have expressed themselves in favor of a complete change of attitude. In various countries many plans have been evolved for the purpose of restoring the value of silver and of stabilizing its price to a certain extent. This task is greatly facilitated by the fact that the ratio of the production of silver to the production of gold has remained practically unchanged over a very long period. It has been for centuries around 14 to 1 and since 1881 approximately 12 to 1. In the years 1928 and 1929 it was 13 to 1.

We have evidently arrived at the turning point when more and more people begin to recognize that the silver situation has a direct bearing upon the world depression, that its improvement might lead to a betterment of the world price level, and that, on the contrary, a further decline of silver would produce, over a time, a new fall in commodity prices. Many measures have been advanced as solutions of the silver problem. Under the influence of steps that have been taken or recommended regarding other commodities there have been attempts at concerted curtailment of production. This would merely leave the field open for sales of silver stocks belonging to governments or central banks, without assuring any future increase of the use of silver as divisionary coinage, in a way similar to pre-war times. Moreover, as has been indicated, the greatest part of the silver production is the result of mining other metals and, therefore, can not be avoided. Others have recommended an understanding between governments not to sell below a certain price, and to purchase for subsidiary coinage whenever the price should fall below a certain level. That in itself would certainly lead to an improvement, but again it does not answer the question how to repair the errors made during the period of 1920-1926, which can be generally characterized in this domain, as in many others, as the period of postwar mental fatigue.

Others would go so far as to insist upon silver being included in the reserves of central banks up to 15 per cent without realizing that this would be possible only through an increase of silver prices to probably four times the present level, and by establishing a fixed ratio between gold and silver. Such a drastic rise is not only undesirable but might lead to the opening up of new silver mines, of which there now exists no danger even should the present price be doubled. This proposal would lead to most complicated and long-winded theoretical discussions and to a series of problems which the mere restoration of silver to its pre-war function leaves untouched.

Without in any way entering into the debate on the gold standard, which only obscures the comparatively simple question regarding silver, seen in the light of the happenings of the last 10 years, it would appear as the simplest and most logical solution to direct efforts toward the moderate but adequate goal of a reversal of the artificial steps taken during recent years.

The main error, the introduction of the gold-bullion standard in India and the subsequent sales of silver by the Government of India, is a matter of British and Indian monetary policy and is intimately linked up with the decisions as to the fate of the pound sterling. On the gold-bullion standard in India a final solution can not be easily reached until the fluctuations in sterling have ceased through a temporary or final stabilization, as everybody both in England and in India will desire to avoid the cumulative effect of double fluctuations in sterling and in silver. For the present, however, it would be sufficient to indicate clearly the intention to revise the Indian monetary policy, stopping in the meantime the sale of Indian silver almost entirely.

There is another side which does not depend wholly upon Great Britain and India. They are powerless to make a decision for the countries which have followed Great Britain's example in 1920 by debasing their silver coinage or exceeded that example by abandoning such divisionary tokens altogether. This seems to be the main point upon which an agreement, and, possibly, a conference, seem to be highly desirable. There is no reason to impose upon countries like the United States that have already in their possession coined silver for nearly a billion dollars, of which two-thirds is in circulation, the burden of further acquisition of silver. Other countries, like France, that have reduced silver in circulation to practically nothing, may have only to keep their already existing stock of bullion. Others possess no silver, and there is no reason why for the sake of contributing to a general improvement in the world's condition they should not restore silver to its pre-war use by substituting the use of silver for notes of small denominations. They would most probably make a quite profitable operation for their central banks through the ensuing rise in silver, and in addition they would liberate part of their gold, which to-day serves as a covering for small notes.

#### STABILIZATION NOT IMPOSSIBLE

All this does not represent anything approaching a 15 per cent currency reserve in silver. For instance, the French stabilization law of 1928 authorized a maximum of silver coinage of 3,000,000,000



francs, which represents roughly only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the French note circulation. In most cases it would be amply sufficient to authorize from 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the total circulation. As to the stabilization of silver prices, it is not impossible to devise practical means to further that end by a certain coordination of monetary policies of the central banks regarding their future purchases of silver for coinage uses. That would dispose of a certain part of the yearly output according to the general price situation in the market.

In measuring the effect of rehabilitation of silver, regardless of its result on world price levels, it must be taken into consideration that it will necessarily improve the standard of living of silver-using (which are also silver-hoarding) countries, as well as of those countries which produce silver, such as Mexico, Peru, and parts of the United States. The main tendency and the main sense of our economic civilization, its material achievement as well as its moral value, consist in the fact that for more than a hundred years it steadily, with only occasional interruptions, mostly produced by war, improved the standard of living in highly developed countries and that this was to a great extent rendered possible by similar improvement being continuously furthered in countries of a lower grade of development. Every measure likely to decrease the standard of life, and therefore the needs of the latter, invariably reflects on the former. An artificial struggle is created between the low and the high standard of living, as already indicated in the case of the Indian worker, victim of the fall in silver prices.

Rising from the level of everyday life to the heights of civilized thought and general economic principles, one can not fail to grasp that the casual, and, it is to be hoped, ephemeral, measures evolved in the postwar period, characterized by emergency legislation, have had a far-reaching effect directly upon one-half of the world's population and indirectly upon the balance of human beings inhabiting the globe, in absolute contradiction to the general scope of progress and prosperity. Viewed in this light the silver problem calls for immediate and careful consideration.

#### ADDRESS BY SENATOR BINGHAM ON THE PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT

Mr. WALCOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an address by my colleague the senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM], delivered at the national oratorical contest on May 23, 1931, on the importance of the widest possible understanding of the principles of government as laid down in the Constitution.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The principles of government as laid down in the Constitution are fundamentally those of individual freedom as opposed to paternalism or socialism and of representative government as opposed to pure democracy.

Our Constitution has been greatly admired and praised as one of the most remarkable documents ever drafted in the history of mankind. On it as a basis the United States grew from a small, unimportant, loosely knit collection of 13 newly created States to one of the most powerful nations in the world.

The Constitution was the result of the political thought and experience of the citizens of 13 English colonies, a fairly homogeneous group. Their experience in search of political, economic, and religious liberty covered a period of more than 150 years. They all understood the common law. Nearly all of them looked back to the English struggle for parliamentary government as opposed to absolute monarchy. Their ancestors were accustomed to dealing with local problems in their own way. They were self-reliant and proud of the rights they had secured which enabled them to have a large measure of local self-government.

The lessons which the framers of the Constitution and their ancestors had learned made them anxious to avoid the tyranny and despotism of a strong, central government. At the same time, in self-defense, they were obliged to give the Central Government sufficient power to provide for an army and a navy and for dignified dealings with foreign lands. In the days when the Constitution was written one did not have to argue about the importance of liberty and the dangers of bureaucracy. One did not have to explain the discomforts of tyranny and despotism.

To-day we are actually suffering from the curse of too much government, and yet many good people are urging us to amend the Constitution so as to give the central government even more power. They see the immediate benefits of paternalism. They fail to appreciate its deadening quality.

During the past 60 years millions of Europeans have come to our shores as emigrants from countries where their ancestors did not have the same background of law and the same appreciation of the advantages of local self-government as did the residents of the 13 colonies who framed and adopted the Constitution. Millions of American citizens have a racial and historic background which leads them to look to a paternal Government for guidance and support. To many of them the benefits of American liberty have been in large part the avoidance of compulsory military service, a practice which prevails in most parts of continental Europe, and also a flexible social and economic system which freely offers financial independence and social prominence to those with the wit, wisdom, and ability to rise to favored positions in the business world. Many of them do not understand the fundamental importance of maintaining those principles of the Constitution which

favor individualism, representative government, and the retention by the States and their citizens of powers not explicitly granted to the Federal Government. They are not alone in this.

There are also many citizens, descended from American colonial stock, who have in recent years been willing to sacrifice State rights and personal liberty for the sake of greater efficiency in government, larger contributions from the United States Treasury, and the forcible securing of worthy ideals by law rather than voluntarily by public opinion. This is particularly true of the officers of some of the women's organizations who are actuated by unselfish motives.

There has been a tremendous amount of emotion rather than sound reason connected with much of the legislation which has been earnestly sought by well-organized groups of well-meaning citizens. In many cases our legislators have been carried away by emotional pleas and have created commissions and bureaus which have issued rules and regulations depriving us of our liberty in the name of efficiency and uniformity. The late President Hadley, of Yale, once said that "while the men of emotion may sometimes be right and the men of reason wrong, the chances in matters of legislation are most decidedly the other way. It is safe to say that the harm which has been done by laws based on unemotional reasoning is but a drop in the bucket compared with that which has been done by laws based on unreasoning emotion. \* \* \*

The good which state interference does is often something visible and tangible. The evil which it does is much more indirect, and can only be appreciated by careful study. The man who has his mind so fixed on some immediate object as to shut his eyes to the results of such study, is almost certain to advocate too much state action. He may succeed in passing a few good laws, but he will be responsible for a vastly larger number of bad ones. \* \* \*

Nothing can be more fatal to that efficiency of public opinion on which all good government rests than the habit of fixing our eyes on immediate consequences instead of permanent issues, or of giving to the emotions of a body of witnesses the dignity of the deliberate judgment of a court."

These words of President Hadley, although written many years ago, are just as true to-day as when they were written. It is very difficult to oppose legislation which will grant some immediate relief either of an economic, moral, or physical character, or which will correct some obvious abuse. It is difficult because the immediate end is seen to be good and few people care to bother about the ultimate result. In fact, it is frequently hard to see the more remote consequences. Whenever the Constitution stands in the way of the passage of this type of legislation, there is a wide popular clamor for a change in the Constitution. Nevertheless, human nature has not changed much, if any, since the Constitution was adopted. There is just as much danger to-day as there was then that a strong central government will build up a powerful bureaucracy which will in turn deprive us of our liberties and interfere with our rational freedom of action. The framers of the Constitution believed that individual liberty should be curtailed by law only in so far as public safety and order make necessary. Acting on this belief and under this fundamental principle, the United States has grown great and powerful. Recently, however, there has been constant agitation to restrict individual liberty for reasons of morality and efficiency and not because the public safety and order required it. Curiously enough, some of the most bitter critics of government are themselves constantly suggesting governmental action as a cure for social and economic ills.

One of the underlying principles of the Constitution is the principle of representative government. By representative government is meant a government whose officials are chosen by the people to represent them in making and enforcing the laws and whose duty it is to give their time, their attention, and their best thought to the problems of government and to the ultimate result of new laws, rules, and regulations. These things can be done better by carefully chosen and responsible representatives selected for this purpose than by the great mass of people who have little time to give to anything outside of their own immediate affairs, their business, and their hours of recreation and pleasure. Nevertheless, there is a constant tendency on the part of many of our public men to urge that we get away from representative government and go over into the field of pure democracy. The evils of pure democracy have been pointed out so often by political writers from the days of Aristotle down to the present that it is not necessary for me to enlarge upon them. It may be remarked in passing that no great successful business enterprise is conducted by the direct votes of all the stockholders. We have learned that the wisest course is for the stockholders to elect directors in whom they can place their trust and whose business it is to devote their time and attention to the problems before them. Of course, there is nothing more popular for a demagogue than to shout from the housetops magnificent phrases praising and flattering the wisdom of the people and decrying the wisdom of their chosen representatives. In insidious ways suggestions are made of the importance and value of submitting the most difficult international and national problems to millions of people who are too busy with their own affairs to be able to give the necessary time and thought to careful study.

History has shown this to be an unwise principle. It leads to disaster and the rule of emotion and mob psychology rather than the safe rule of reason. It was tried in Athens more than 1,000 years ago. Everything possible should be done to counteract this most reactionary tendency. The principle of representative government is one of the most precious in the Constitution. Nothing is more important than the clearest possible understanding of it and the most active loyalty to it.



The Constitution represents the wisdom of a homogeneous, self-governing people who dearly prized personal liberty and who appreciated the dangers of too much government. Any interference with the development of individualism is ultimately disastrous. Each man should be free to make his own mistakes, not because such mistakes are few, but because their repression by governmental commissions and bureaus involves also a repression of the best possibilities of good progress. The world's great inventions and improvements have been made by individual initiative and adopted reluctantly by Government bureaus and commissions. The Constitution favors individualism. It tries to leave people "free to make their own mistakes, trusting that the successful experiment will be followed and the unsuccessful one abandoned." The community profits from the errors made and learns wisdom thereby.

The present tendency toward paternalism in government will ultimately restrict the growth and development of the Nation, because it represents the wisdom of the present rather than the possibilities of the future. Centralized authority may give us immediate advantages and enable us to avoid grave mistakes, but it is sure to retard growth and kill the chances for that future development which comes only as a result of individual initiative and experimentation.

The principles of our Constitution are based on careful study of history, an appreciation of the strength and weakness of human nature, and sound reasoning. The dangers of emotional appeal are avoided. On the other hand, the way to rational progress is favored. For the sake of our country's future and our own happiness, it is most important to understand and appreciate the principles on which it is based.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH—ADDRESS BY HON. JOSEPH E. RANDELL

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President, on December 3, 1931, former Senator Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana, who is now executive director, conference board of the National Institute of Health, delivered a very interesting and instructive address at St. Louis, Mo., before the annual convention of the Radiological Society of North America.

For the information of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Ransdell's remarks on this occasion be inserted in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Radiological Society of North America, it is a great pleasure and privilege to be with you to-night, and I thank you sincerely for this opportunity to discuss before you a subject which has been very near to my heart for many years—the National Institute of Health.

Radiology is the youngest of the sciences devoted to the study of physical man, being scarcely more than a third of a century old. Its accomplishments have been marvelous, and there is general belief that the surface of its potentialities for preventing and curing the diseases of human beings has been barely scratched.

While neither a doctor nor a scientist, I have been intensely interested in health problems for 25 years, and as executive director of the conference board of the National Institute of Health I am devoting all my energies to that institution—the Nation's research center in matters relating to public health.

The bill creating the institute was first introduced in the Senate on July 1, 1926, but it met with discouraging indifference on the part of most of my colleagues and failed of passage. Believing that persistence is the only cure for such a malady, I again introduced the bill on December 9, 1927. It fared a little better on this occasion, and passed the Senate, but was caught in a jam in the House and was killed by the termination of the session. In May, 1928, it was presented to Congress for the third time, and finally, on May 21, 1930, two years to the day after its third introduction, it received the approval of our legislative branch of government. President Hoover wrote the final chapter of this long story by signing the bill on the 26th of that month, and the National Institute of Health became a glorious reality.

During the four years of persistent effort following my first introduction of this measure many men of vision and love of their fellows assisted materially in making it understood by Congress and the country. This is especially true of the doctors, chemists, dentists, and other scientists who worked actively for the passage of the bill and secured resolutions indorsing it from their great national associations, thereby focusing the attention of Congress upon it. While a few Members of both Houses saw the exceptional merits of the measure and became crusaders under its banner, it was not until Senators and Representatives generally began to hear the voices of their constituents appealing for it that they gave it their support.

It is impossible to name all advocates of the bill, but I can not refrain from mentioning President Hoover, former President Coolidge, Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, and Francis P. Garvan, president of the Chemical Foundation (Inc.). These four great Americans saw with clear eyes the possibilities of the National Institute of Health for preventing and curing disease with its awful train of suffering and colossal economic losses to the world. Without their powerful help this dream of mine could never have come true. They and many others—especially doctors,

chemists, and dentists—gave their whole-hearted support to the measure, and I wish to express my lasting appreciation to them.

I can not say too much of the splendid cooperation of the Chemical Foundation, through its wise and generous president, Mr. Garvan, who is so favorably known to radiologists. He gave unceasing and effective aid to the bill in its legislative journey of four years through Congress, and made the first gift to the institute of \$100,000. I sincerely hope his example will shine brightly and be the guide for many Americans.

Societies such as yours are offered an ideal opportunity to cooperate with others in close union with the National Institute of Health under the terms of the act creating it. It stands ready to receive your aid in its search for solution of many unconquered diseases, which are still a curse to civilization. The Public Health Service, of which the National Institute of Health is a part, points to its wonderful record of the past and invites you to partake of the sacrifices and the glory which are the lot of scientific research workers in the cause of health. I trust you will join hands with this splendid agency and assist in giving to the world some measure of the true happiness which comes from good health.

While research activities in science have resulted in commendable reduction of mortality and alleviation of suffering we have not kept pace with the times in matters of public-health conservation. It is a sad commentary on the agencies dealing with health that influenza and pneumonia are as deadly to-day as they were a hundred years ago; that cancer and heart affections are claiming greater tolls in lives each year; and that the population of our institutions for the mentally deficient is increasing at an alarming rate. Dr. Charles W. Mayo, in a recent speech before the Annual Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons, said: "The world has moved ahead so fast as regards material civilization that man has almost for the moment got behind in his power of adaptation. Every other hospital bed in the United States is for mentally afflicted, insane, idiotic, feeble-minded, or senile persons."

It is only fair to say, however, that our lagging in the matter of health research has not been due to the inefficient mentality of our scientists, but to the woeful lack of facilities and the discouraging insufficiency of funds to stimulate recruits in science. The crying need of the American scientist engaged in a study of health problems is a great laboratory fully equipped to cope with every disease where he can carry on his work in close cooperation with other students of the laws of life, and with every possible facility at his disposal.

Provision was made for supplying that need by my bill creating the National Institute of Health, which contains three distinct features:

First. It creates the institute in the United States Public Health Service, under the administrative direction and control of the Surgeon General, for the special purpose of scientific research to ascertain the cause, prevention, and cure of diseases affecting human beings. It does not establish any new bureaus or commissions but utilizes existing Government machinery, provides for enlargement of the former Hygienic Laboratory, which came into existence in 1901 by congressional action, and appropriates \$750,000 for the erection of an additional building.

Second. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to accept gifts for study, investigation, and research in problems relating to the health of man and matters pertaining thereto, with the provision that if gifts in the sum of half a million dollars or more are made, the name of the donor shall be perpetuated in a suitable way. This feature of the act is most unusual and important. No precedent can be recalled of donations from philanthropists to enable the Federal Government to maintain institutions for the purpose of research, with possibly two exceptions—the Smithsonian Institution and the Library of Congress. The Smithsonian was founded on the gift of \$550,000 by James Smithson to disseminate knowledge among men. It stands as a monument to his name and its achievements are known throughout the world. The authorization granted to the Library of Congress to accept funds for special purposes has resulted in gifts to it exceeding \$2,600,000.

Third. It proposes the establishment and maintenance in the institute out of funds donated for that purpose of a system of fellowships in scientific research to encourage and aid men and women of marked proficiency to combat the diseases that menace human health. This provision of the act is regarded as its outstanding feature, for these fellowships offer an opportunity to those especially qualified to serve their fellow men in the most useful of all ways. While it is contemplated that the bulk of research work will be carried on in the institute laboratories in Washington, it is not so limited. Under the terms of the act these fellows can be assigned to institutions in any part of the globe wherever the research problem may be undertaken most advantageously.

This institute marks the beginning of a new chapter in the history of medicine of a most far-reaching influence in the relief of human suffering. The act creating the institute is a veritable declaration of war against all the physical forces detrimental to health on a greater scale than ever before attempted. It centers in the Nation's Capital all the country's medical and scientific resources for combating disease and creates in Washington a clearing house of health for all the world.

Under a commander in chief—the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, with the director of the institute as his first lieutenant in active charge—will be marshaled the Na-



tion's army of experts in the sciences of medicine, surgery, psychiatry, dentistry, chemistry, physics, radiology, biology, bacteriology, pharmacology, pharmacy, and allied professions in a concentrated drive to prevent disease by ascertaining its cause and applying preventive measures in advance of its outbreak.

In the National Capital has been founded an institution devoted solely to study, investigation, and research in problems relating to the health of man, where every available facility will be provided to aid and encourage scientists to combat sickness and solve the many remaining mysteries of disease, and where all knowledge and every advance in the promotion of human health will be pooled and correlated.

The plan of the institute is to make of it an immense cooperative scientific organization, in which leading experts in every branch of science connected with plant and animal life will be brought together and given opportunity to work in unison for the purpose of discovering all the laws of life. Harmonious cooperation—one for all and all for one—is the watchword of the institute.

In this institute will be carried on new researches in cancer on a greater scale than ever before attempted, new investigations into the cause and cure of infantile paralysis and heart diseases, new studies of the common cold, influenza, and pneumonia; here will be made new discoveries; new and better methods of cure and treatment will be found to replace those now in use; and new and greater safeguards of health in general will be devised.

Although truly remarkable advances have been made in the war for health by individual scientists, by private and governmental institutions, no agency has ever been founded on earth for combating disease on so comprehensive and cooperative a scale as the National Institute of Health. While it is impossible to predict its eventual benefits to humanity, they are certain to be very great.

Genuine cooperation in science is necessary if the best possible results are to be obtained. Dr. Treat Johnson, of Yale, said: "Nothing can be done, no attack can be made on any (health) problem, except through the principle of cooperation. . . . No one to-day can cover any single field in science individually and make progress. He must work in cooperation with others."

Until this institute was created there was no place in which radiologists could meet their brother workers in other branches of science in order to formulate better means of preventing and eradicating disease. Dr. Julius Stieglitz, of the University of Chicago, deplored the lack of peace-time cooperation among scientists in the field of health, pointing out that in time of national danger from war a great mobilization of scientists takes place in order to bring into existence destructive forces with which to fight the battles of men. In 1923 he said: "There is no institution in which the chemists of the United States can come together with the medical scientists to inaugurate a general attack upon the forces that kill. . . . Let there be another war, and no doubt the chemists will be mobilized again, but they will be mobilized to kill."

The National Institute of Health furnishes the means by which can best be put into practice the "principle of cooperation," described by Johnson as being so essential to the success of the research expert. It is the agency which Stieglitz had in mind—an institution where radiologists and chemists can work in friendly union with every other branch of science to solve health problems, giving the benefit of their vast store of knowledge in alleviating pain and preventing sickness.

This act provides radiology with the opportunity to render a priceless service to humanity. The institute enables it to bring into close cooperative effort with other sciences its research activities in a field that to-day comprises the most difficult and destructive of all unconquered diseases—cancer. Radiologists are devoting much time and attention to the study of this dread malady, which is causing untold suffering and death. While the span of life has been materially lengthened and the death rate in many diseases greatly reduced, cancer has not responded to scientific treatment, and its mortality rate has increased to alarming proportions. In 1850 approximately 30 people per hundred thousand died with cancer. In 1910 the figure had risen to 75, and in 1929 the fatalities from cancer had reached the appalling total of 115 per hundred thousand. In this great altruistic agency, which our Government has provided, you can bring into play, in connection with other sciences, all your skill and research ability to blot out this and other diseases.

Dr. Joseph Colt Bloodgood, one of America's ablest physicians and strongest believers in the merits of your science, who has devoted his great intellect to fighting cancer, and who is with us to-night, recently said: "No specialty in medical science and practice has developed more rapidly than radiology, both in its diagnostic and therapeutic aspects. . . . Radiology is now one of the greatest specialties in medicine. We owe a great debt of gratitude to the pioneers, many of whom have lost their lives because of their ignorance of how to protect themselves from irritation of X ray and radium. . . ." May I add that in my opinion no science is destined to play during the next half century a greater part than radiology in the world-wide battle with disease.

The institute stands sorely in need of added facilities with which to carry on its noble work. Only recently Surg. Gen. Hugh S. Cumming, of the United States Public Health Service, said: ". . . Probably the greatest immediate need of the National Institute of Health is the completion of its physical development, especially additional buildings to house a division of physics,

where studies, especially of light and ventilation, as they affect the general health of the people, and of the use of X ray and radium in the treatment of disease, can be undertaken; and a division of physiology, the work of which is intimately concerned with every division of the institute. Other work which it is desired to take up as soon as funds and facilities are available are studies of arthritis, focal infections and their relation to chronic degenerative diseases, degenerative diseases of the arterial system, the common cold, puerperal fever, life cycles of bacteria, etc."

The 1931 report of the Twentieth Century Fund (Inc.), entitled "American Foundations and Their Fields," states: "Judged by the amount of money donated in 1930 (by 21 leading American foundations, exclusive of private benefactions) the field of medicine and public health is the most popular, a total of \$18,627,222 in grants to it having been reported in the returns. More than one-third (35.5 per cent) of all funds given away by the foundations canvassed has gone into this field."

Of this liberal sum, \$8,396,932, or 45.1 per cent, was paid in support of educational activities; \$8,401,825, or 45.2 per cent, in support of social action; and only \$1,828,458, or 9.7 per cent, in support of research.

This is very striking, and shows that while American philanthropists, as represented by the report quoted above, were quite generous last year in support of medicine and public health in a general way; less than 10 per cent of these sums were given to pure research, without which it is impossible to ascertain the cause and cure of disease. It is unfortunate that so little was donated last year by these 21 foundations to health research, but I have no doubt that individual benefactions for that purpose were considerable.

Recently an article appeared in Nation's Business, entitled, "My Money After I Die—By a Man Who Has Some." The author expressed an earnest desire to so dispose of his large wealth as to promote human happiness and make it continuously useful. Beyond question, suffering, sickness, and death will last until the end of time, and there is no surer way to make money continuously useful in promoting health and happiness than by liberally endowing the National Institute of Health.

Although the name and some of the facilities are new, the National Institute of Health has been a going concern for over 30 years, and has 155 persons hard at work every day on some phase of health investigation. It has been of tremendous aid to research in the world, and it is impossible to enumerate here even briefly the total of its accomplishments and contributions to science, yet a few points can be noted in connection with past and present work.

From the institute have come Doctor Goldberger's monumental work in the discovery of the cause and prevention of pellagra; Doctor Francis's work on tularemia; Doctor Spencer's work on spotted fever and his discovery of a protective vaccine; the discoveries of Doctors Dyer, Rumerich, and Badger of an eastern form of spotted fever, which may prove to be one of the most important public-health problems; Professor Voegtlin's fundamental work in the metabolism of normal and cancer cells; and Professor Hudson's contributions to work on the chemical structure of sugars.

At the present time, under the guidance of its director, Dr. G. W. McCoy, studies are in progress at the institute relating to nutrition, cancer, typhus-spotted fever, tularemia, infantile paralysis, undulant fever, spinal meningitis, ginger paralysis, standardization of certain drugs, fundamental researches on sugar, and many other problems. Lastly, through its work in the control and standardization of biologic products, the institute has rendered a very great service to the people of the United States in safeguarding the numerous serums and vaccines placed on the market, and a number of the biological standards worked out at the institute have been adopted by many foreign countries.

The advantages of having such an institution in the Government are apparent. It belongs to the people and is responsible to them. Their problems are its problems. It provides for continuity. Research work should not be taken up and dropped at the whim of some capricious benefactor or changing board of directors. It requires years of continuous application to a definite plan which Government conditions supply. Again, the checks and control of Government financial methods assure us that money allotted to this work, whether from private donations or appropriations by Congress, will be carefully accounted for and put to good use.

The past record of the Public Health Service indicates that it is the agency par excellence to lead in this great public-health movement and that Congress acted wisely in confiding to it the entire management and direction of the National Institute of Health. The service now has a large corps of trained personnel engaged in scientific investigations in many parts of the country, which can be most effectively used as a nucleus for developing the necessary organization to undertake the proposed researches in the institute.

Not only does the Public Health Service have in its ranks many experienced and scientific workers but it also has laboratory and other equipment that is being used to great advantage in research work. I can not say too much about the work of the United States Public Health Service, which for many years has aided the States in times of epidemic, has made exhaustive studies in health conditions, and, in general, has been a most important factor in reducing mortality in this country.

In conclusion, let me appeal to you and to all radiologists to devote your vigorous young intellects to the alleviation of human suffering. Your science can be of invaluable assistance to the



National Institute of Health in making of it a truly great research institution, thereby fulfilling its noble destiny. Good health is the most precious of earthly blessings. Nothing can take its place. With it one can enjoy life amid great hardships. Without it vast wealth can not bring happiness. To attain this great blessing we should strive so earnestly that when our earthly careers are about to close each and everyone can say in the language of the immortal Pasteur, "I have done what I could."

#### RECAPTURE OF OUR EXPORT TRADE

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, I wish to trespass upon the time of the Senate merely for a few moments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Nevada will proceed.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, as chairman of a subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, I have gathered certain information with regard to the decrease of our export trade. I wish to say that, according to a report of the Department of Commerce, there was a decrease in our export trade between 1929 and 1930 of 12.1 per cent; from 1930—that is, from the end of the fiscal year July 1, 1930, to July 1, 1931—there was an additional decrease of 39.3 per cent; and since July 1, 1931, to this time the decrease has continued by over 17 per cent.

It would be interesting to compare certain items. Between 1929 and 1930 the export of unmanufactured cotton decreased 40 per cent. Between July, 1930, and July, 1931, the decrease of cotton exports was 58 per cent.

If we take wheat, we will find that by the end of the fiscal year July 1, 1930, wheat exports had decreased 40 per cent. They continued to decrease, so that by July 1, 1931, the decrease amounted to 59 per cent. Since that time the exports of wheat and cotton have both continued to decrease. We ordinarily export nearly 60 per cent of our cotton. When it is realized that in two years there has been a falling off of 70 per cent in export cotton it is apparent what it means.

In 1929 there were approximately 14,000,000 bales of cotton raised in the United States and a hold over of about 2,000,000 bales. In 1930 there were approximately 13,000,000 bales of cotton—I am using round numbers—produced in the United States, and there was a carry-over of between six and seven million bales. Of course, that accounts for the price of cotton being less than 6 cents a pound, and it accounts for the present low price of wheat. The schedule as given by the Department of Commerce shows these declines.

There has been no recommendation by the Department of Commerce or by the Government, or by anyone else so far as our committee has been able to discover, that offers any remedy whatever for the continued decrease in our export trade. There is no committee that has attempted to report on or to suggest any remedy with regard to this constant decrease in our export trade. As a matter of fact, when this vital question is raised, Mr. President, we are told that our export trade, on the average, is not over 10 per cent of our entire trade, the remainder being domestic trade; but the relation between our export trade and our domestic trade is apparent when it is realized that our domestic trade has fallen off, I should say, over 40 per cent during this time.

The condition is illustrated in this manner: The steel plants of the United States, according to their reports, are to-day operating at only 30 per cent of their operating capacity; other plants have had their operating capacity reduced to a similar extent. That is by reason, naturally, of the loss of demand not only in the foreign market but in the domestic market.

It is evident that the vast number of people of this country who are dependent upon the cotton industry for their prosperity can not obtain money with which to purchase manufactured goods, or anything else in the domestic market, with cotton below 6 cents a pound, because that price does not pay the expense of raising it. We find exactly the same thing in the case of wheat. Wheat at its present price will not pay the expense of raising it. The result is that the oversupply in our own market is to a great extent caused by the loss of our export trade. It becomes exceedingly valuable, therefore, to determine the cause of the loss of our

export trade, and if there be any remedy that may be applied to overcome that situation, to endeavor to ascertain it and apply it.

That is a question which our subcommittee has been dealing with. The subcommittee finds as one of the chief causes of the decrease in our export market the low exchange rate existing in countries that formerly constituted some of our best export markets. We will take China for illustration. China has nothing but silver money. In China that kind of money passes at par as our silver dollar passes at par here. No matter what the price of silver is the Chinese get the same amount of their money for their labor, the same amount for their rice and other products. When, however, they start to buy our wheat or our lumber or our cotton or our automobiles the amount they have to pay in their money depends upon the exchange rates.

As we require them to pay in our money—in gold money—we place our exchange value on their silver money. We do not place it at par; we place it at the value of the silver in the coin, and when silver is only 30 cents an ounce and there being only seventy-eight one hundredths of an ounce in a dollar, we say, "Your dollar is worth 21 cents," which means that they have got to exchange nearly five of their dollars for one of our dollars with which to pay for our products. The result is that, instead of paying \$20 a thousand for lumber, they are paying \$90 a thousand for lumber; instead of paying \$600 gold for a cheap automobile—and we are supplying 80 per cent of them—they are paying four and a half times \$600, or \$2,700 in their money, for an automobile. Of course our exporters get no more, but the Chinese have to pay four and a half times the value of their money in their own country for our goods; so far as they are concerned the cost is four and a half times our price. Those are the questions we are dealing with.

The same exchange problem now applies to countries such as Great Britain and other nations which have gone off the gold standard. Whenever money by comparison with gold is cheapened, whether it be fiat money or any other kind, it requires more of that money to purchase gold exchange or our gold with which to buy our products. On the other hand, wherever there is cheap money a dear money like gold will seek that market, because it will buy the cheap money with which to buy the products of the country where that cheap money is accepted at par.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield?

Mr. PITTMAN. I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, the same thing the Senator has stated as applying to China and the Orient likewise applies to a certain extent to the South American countries, does it not?

Mr. PITTMAN. I was just going to say, sir, that it does not make any difference why the money of a country is cheap by comparison with gold; if it is cheap by comparison with gold, then the exchange difference between their money and our money reaches a point where they can not afford to buy our products. I have illustrated how that applies with regard to silver. That applies, as I say, in every country where they have nothing but silver money. I do not care whether they are nominally on the gold standard or not; the question is what kind of money the ultimate purchaser has with which to pay for our goods.

That, however, does not apply alone to the silver dollar. As I say, it applies to any country with cheap money; and when I say "cheap money," I mean by comparison with the value of gold.

To-day Great Britain's exchange, so far as we are concerned, is about \$3.38, I believe.

Mr. SMOOT. Three forty.

Mr. PITTMAN. Three dollars and forty cents, the Senator from Utah says. It has been changing. It is \$3.40 to-day, and yet on September 28 it was \$4.68. In other words, the pound sterling could buy in this country \$4.68 worth of our products at our price by exchanging it for our money on that ratio in September. To-day the same unit of money



can only purchase \$3.40 worth. Therefore it is more difficult for them to purchase from us; and that applies to all countries that have gone off the gold standard, or whose money has depreciated by comparison with gold, through the lack of sufficient gold reserve, or any other cause which affects the credit of the country.

That is one side of the matter. The other side of it is our export side.

We can not export in competition with Great Britain because other countries can exchange their money with the depreciated pound sterling to greater advantage than they can with our gold-standard money. The result of the situation is that Great Britain has a 25 or 30 per cent advantage of us in the markets of the world. Her factories are opening up. Her unemployment is disappearing. Her export trade is increasing by jumps and bounds, while our export trade is going down steadily to the disappearing point; and yet I have failed to hear a single, solitary expression from our Government on the subject except the bare announcement by the Department of Commerce as to how our exports are going down. I have heard no committee of Congress mention the condition or offer any suggestion whatsoever of remedy.

I have here certain facts, certain opinions, certain explanations, and certain suggested remedies which we have obtained through our committee. I admit, of course, that they touch these questions only partially. I do not think there is anyone that can cover them fully. The world situation is a complicated one, of course. The British Commission to the Far East in 1931, having an appropriation of £80,000, under Sir Ernest Thompson, and with a distinguished retinue, spent a whole year in the Orient in an effort to determine the cause of the falling off in the export trade of Great Britain to the Orient. They reported, of course, that the chief cause was the great difference in the exchange value of oriental money by comparison with gold. They offered a remedy. They stated that there was no possible way they could conceive of by which they could sell the products of their country to the Orient until they had raised the exchange value of the money of the Orient, or, in other words, the purchasing power of oriental money outside of its own country; and they recommended in no uncertain language that the British Government should take the lead in obtaining a conference of governments, because they said the only way that this problem could be settled was by intergovernmental conference.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield?

Mr. PITTMAN. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, the Senate passed a resolution last February, as I recall, directing the attention of the President to this situation, and asking him to call a conference of nations on the subject. Has that conference ever been called, or any reason given for not calling it?

Mr. PITTMAN. The conference has not been called by the President nor has any reason been given that I know of except that on June 2 or 3 a public telegram was addressed by the President of the United States to the Senator from Utah [Mr. Smoot], in Salt Lake City, which in effect said, "I am now able to say to you that after an informal conference with various governments I find that there are governments whose participation I deem essential who are unwilling to participate in the conference at the present time." That is the last word I have heard on the subject.

I wish to say that I do not agree with the position taken by the President, although other Senators do. It was generally conceded at that time that the government referred to was the British Government. While it would be better if the British Government participated in a conference, I do not consider that an intergovernmental conference can not be successfully held without the participation of the British Government.

The British Government to-day is not so much interested in this question as is the United States. The British Gov-

ernment to-day, by reason of the depreciation of the value of its money, has 30 per cent, I should say, guessing at it roughly, the advantage of the United States in every foreign market where we may compete; and the farther the pound sterling falls with relation to gold the greater advantage they will have.

The United States to-day is suffering more than any other country in the world by reason of the disrupted exchange condition of the world. We merely have to look at our export market and our reports of a continuous falling almost to the disappearing point to realize it. We merely have to look at the fact that half of the corporations of the United States are in a position where they can hardly pay dividends. We merely have to look at the great steel plants of the country, which are the barometers of industry and prosperity, and note the fact that they are running on 30 per cent of operating capacity. Every time they have reduced their capacity they have discharged men, and every time they have discharged men they have added to the nonpurchasing population of this country and thus continued to destroy the domestic market through this vicious circle.

I think the time has come when it is the duty of this Government to invite all governments into a conference on this exchange matter. If Great Britain does not desire to enter such a conference, that is Great Britain's business. I venture to say, however, that if our Government were sitting around a table with Canada and Mexico and Central America and South America and Japan and Australia and China, attempting to reach some agreement with regard to exchange or intergovernmental commerce, Great Britain would be happy to sit in. When they talk about the proposition that without India nothing can be done with regard to the stabilization of the silver money of silver-using countries, it is cowardly, if not absurd.

India has used silver from time immemorial. India has been the hoarding place of silver for 4,000 years, and the silver does not come out of India. At the time when the British Government for India was melting up its silver-rupee coins and dumping them on the markets of the world so as to get gold to establish a gold standard, the people of India were still buying one-third, or approximately one-third, of the mine production of the silver of the world. Only a few days ago, when the British Government of India was again dumping silver to the amount of about 10,000,000 ounces derived from the melting up of circulating silver coins of India, at the same time the people of India purchased over 10,000,000 ounces of silver.

Sir George Shuster, the treasurer for India, in an attempt to bring about the gold standard, broke silver down from the nominal price of 60 cents an ounce to 25½ cents an ounce, and he only obtained \$40,000,000 in gold of the \$300,000,000 essential if the policy was going to be put into effect. He never even approached the gold standard. The policy thus pursued in that foolish act has depreciated the purchasing power of India over half. As some of the statesmen of Great Britain who know India better than Sir George Shuster contend, that act created more disturbance in India than any other cause.

If the governments of the world should agree to-day to stop the unnatural practice of debasing and melting up circulating silver coins which have circulated as money for thousands of years and dumping that metal on the markets of the world, we would get back to the natural law of supply and demand as it existed for years. When that happened we would get back to the natural price of silver; and when the natural price of silver is reached we will have our exchange right at the point under which our commerce in the past has flourished in the Orient.

But it is said, "What can we do unless the British Government for India will agree not to sell?" I say to you that if the United States and Mexico and South and Central America and Canada and Japan and China and Australia would agree not to melt up and debase silver coins in order to allow the metal to be sold and would agree to place an embargo upon the importation of silver from any country



that was not a party to the agreement, India would not have anywhere to dump her silver coins, and she would become a party to the agreement.

Why, Mr. President, when it was stated the other day by a distinguished statesman of Great Britain—a former Chancellor of the Exchequer under the Conservative government, now a member of the House of Commons—Sir Robert Horne, that Great Britain should call an international conference and that she would have been better off if she had had a silver reserve as well as a gold reserve on hand, one of our great papers editorially laughed at the assertion.

Yet we have 468,000,000 standard silver dollars in our Treasury in reserve, and we have certificates circulating against it. That reserve, sir, prevented a revolution in India in 1918. When the British Government did not have the silver coins with which to redeem their paper, they could not find a reserve of silver anywhere in the world except this \$468,000,000 of standard silver in our Treasury. They had to come here, and we had to get the Congress to pass an act to let us melt up 250,000,000 standard silver dollars and turn them over to Great Britain so that they could redeem their paper notes and prevent a revolution in India.

A reserve of silver is not an absurd thing. If every country in the world had a reserve of silver such as we have, a reserve against which paper certificates were in circulation, we would always know where the silver was. We would take it out of speculation, and we would have it as a safety valve when the gold of the world is cornered and hoarded, as it is cornered and hoarded to-day by two governments.

There is a dream by some of our financial advisers that we can put Great Britain back on a gold basis, and all the other countries of the world on a gold basis. It would be the best thing for us if we could do it; but how can we do it? We can not do it without giving them gold, and yet the United States and France have three-fourths of the monetary gold of the world. We can not afford to give it to them or lend it to them, nor can France do so. Yet you can imagine, if all of these countries went on a sound, economic gold basis, compared with what we require, how much gold they would have to have. We could not furnish it.

There is no desire on the part of our country to lower our standard. There is no desire on our part to go off the gold standard. Our gold standard is sound because we have nearly half the gold of the world. But if we expect to deal with the rest of the people of the world in commerce, we have to lower our standard of values, as Great Britain has done since September, 1928, or we will have to do something to raise the exchange value of the moneys of other countries whose basis of money is not gold. Yet there is not a move by our Government, by the administration, by any committee, by anyone except the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, to investigate the facts and suggest remedies.

It may be conservatively asserted that there is no record in all history of such universal monetary chaos, stagnation of trade and commerce, unemployment, underconsumption, and human distress. These deplorable conditions not only make brothers in suffering of all humanity but challenge the intense and immediate cooperation of the statesmanship and business genius of all countries.

Every government and every people have undoubtedly been striving to analyze the causes for such extraordinary conditions and, in a selfish way, to secure alleviation through hasty and temporary expedients. These selfish efforts of dazed and distracted statesmen and financiers, except in so far as they may have stemmed the tide of destruction, have been of little avail.

There has been no substantial attempt at international or intergovernmental cooperation for the analyzation of the fundamental causes that lie at the base of the trouble or the formulation and adoption of remedies for the solution of the problem. Ambition to maintain financial and commercial power and inherent distrust existing among peoples have so far discouraged and delayed intergovernmental cooperation.

Germany for years has been on the verge of bankruptcy, her Government constantly threatened with dissolution, and her unemployment increasing. Smaller governments throughout Europe have only been able to maintain themselves through the borrowing of gold. Their credit is now so low that further loans apparently are unsafe.

Great Britain's fall from power has probably been the most significant event in all the history of the present world depression. It was conceivable that the credit of many governments might be shaken, but not that of Great Britain. Great Britain had longer dominated the finances of the world and the commerce of the seas than had been the proud boast of any other country.

Great Britain on the 28th day of September was forced, after a stubborn and gallant fight, to abandon the gold standard and declare her inability to redeem her poundsterling notes in gold. The world was amazed and shocked. The credit of Great Britain was shaken and the poundsterling note commenced to fall. The credit systems of the world were rocked, money-exchange values were disrupted, and distrust in the stability of gold reserves and the power of governments to sustain their credits spread like a prairie fire. Gold withdrawals increased universally until a condition of panic was almost reached.

These things had their repercussion upon other peoples and other governments, and these governments, following the lead of Great Britain, abandoned the gold standard and their promise of gold redemption of their currency issues. Our Government was too well fortified with gold and natural resources to be vitally affected. Our banks, however, did for a time suffer large gold withdrawals through the unreasonable fear inspired by the conditions existing in Great Britain and other countries. This fear in the United States has been allayed. Our gold standard is safe. We have nearly half of the monetary gold of the world in our banks. Our credit stands unimpeached. The American dollar is at par and will remain at par.

The relief measures adopted by our Government have proven, in the circumstances, inadequate. The farmer has made no profits upon his crops, the manufacturers have been compelled to continuously reduce plant operations to meet the lessened purchasing power of former customers, and unemployment has steadily increased to the present date.

We are faced with a winter during which there must be inevitably great suffering. What plans are to be proposed by the President for the solution of our distressing problems? What action will Congress take to meet the emergency? These are matters of vital interest to the people of our country.

Congress is asked to approve the debt moratorium initiated by the President. Our bankers, who, after conference with the President, established a \$500,000,000 pool to prevent further failures of banks whose vaults are full of frozen assets, desire a liberalization of the policy of the Federal reserve banks, and possibly a liberalization of the Federal reserve act in aid of the extension of credits by the banks of the country. It is being suggested by statesmen and financiers that it is essential for Congress to enlarge the resources and expand the credit of the farm-loan banks. The advice even comes from high governmental sources that it will be necessary for the Congress to create another financial institution to be backed by the Federal Government in aid of home builders. These acts it is true, will delay bankruptcy, but on the other hand they will add to the burdens of the taxpayer without increasing the value of his property or his products.

It appears that, notwithstanding these conflicting opinions, the National Government will be compelled to come to the assistance of industry and of labor lest failures increase and unemployment multiply. The only alternative apparently is action that will increase the purchasing power of our citizens and our foreign customers.

The proposal for the curtailment of production does not, in my opinion, offer any permanent remedy for the loss of purchasing power by our customers. The great manufacturing plants of our country have for two years been steadily



reducing plant operations. This may have resulted in less loss to the manufacturing industry, but at the same time it has inevitably and constantly added to the mass of unemployed of the country and to the reduction of the purchasing power in the domestic market.

If the farmers of the country curtailed production, then they will reduce the number of their employees and add further to the horde of unemployed in the country. In what position are plants, whether they be manufacturing or agricultural plants, to make profits or even to pay increased taxes upon such investments when only operating to a small portion of their capacity? Such a proposition is fundamentally unsound.

The stagnation of trade is the chief cause of world depression. Many able economists declare that the scarcity and maldistribution of gold is the principal cause for the stagnation of trade and commerce. It is contended that the annual mine supply of gold has not kept pace with the increase of population and trade throughout the world, and that this scarcity of gold has caused governments to contrive to obtain, hoard, and keep it, which has resulted in a maldistribution of the metal. These arguments are all based upon facts, which may and probably do constitute substantial causes for world depression.

The financial committee of the League of Nations found these facts to be true, as has also the MacMillan report, recently published in Great Britain. And yet it must be evident that the maldistribution of gold, and even the effect of its scarcity, would have been largely overcome and may not have been seriously felt for years if the trade and commerce of the world had not been obstructed, and had moved smoothly through its former channels. Great Britain undoubtedly could have maintained her gold reserve and not have been compelled to go off the gold standard had not the balance of trade gone against her through the disastrous slump in her export trade. The stagnation of world trade is more responsible for world depression, in my opinion, than any other cause.

Let us view our own export trade. And certainly, with our skilled labor, machinery, and mass production, we should be capable of competing anywhere in the world. The recent report of our Department of Commerce discloses that our exports from June 30, 1929, to June 30, 1930, decreased 12.7 per cent, and that such exports from June 30, 1930, to October, 1931, had further decreased 39.3 per cent. There has been a continuous and disastrous decrease in our export trade since 1928.

It has been urged, however, most seriously by some of our financiers that only about 10 per cent of our production is exported, and that we rely upon our large and luxurious domestic trade. But something has happened to our domestic trade. Let us consider the fate of cotton, our largest export commodity. In the year ending June 30, 1929, the United States exported unmanufactured cotton of the value of \$868,200,000. In the year ending June 30, 1931, we exported unmanufactured cotton of the value of \$424,600,000. From 1929 to 1930 there was a decrease in exports of 22.7 per cent. From 1930 to 1931 there was a further decrease of 55 per cent. In 1929 the average price of cotton was 23 cents a pound. At the present time the price of cotton is below 7 cents a pound, being a decrease of 70 per cent in the price of cotton in the last two years.

In the year ending July 31, 1929, we produced 14,297,000 bales of cotton, with a carry-over of 2,312,000 bales as of July 31. In the year ending July 31, 1931, we produced 13,756,000 bales of cotton, with a carry-over of 6,369,000 bales as of July 31. Normally about half of the total production of American cotton is exported.

What was the result of this? The cotton planter had more cotton than he could dispose of in the domestic market. He had to have gold to pay his debts. He was compelled to sell in a market where there was a greater supply than a demand. The result was natural. The price of cotton was thus beaten down from 23 cents a pound in 1929 to below 7 cents a pound at the present time. Seven cents a pound will not pay the expense of raising cotton. The re-

sult was that those engaged in the cotton industry could not pay their obligations or even their taxes. They had no money with which to purchase automobiles, radios, clothing, and other manufactured articles. The people of the cotton-raising section of the country became nonpurchasers in the domestic market.

The same conditions extend to lumber, wheat, meats, and many other articles. Exports of such commodities from 1930 to 1931 decreased from 40 to 55 per cent. The prices of such commodities have also suffered a similar decrease. The producers of such commodities are in the same situation as those dependent upon the production of cotton. They have made no profits and have no money with which to purchase manufactured articles. And so domestic purchasers of our manufactured articles have decreased from 25 to 50 per cent since 1929. The result of such reduced purchasing power is illustrated by the fact that the great steel plants of our country are operating at only 30 per cent of their capacity.

And this was not the end of the destruction of the purchasing power of the people in the domestic market. With reduced purchases by the domestic consumers plant operations were reduced, and as plant operations were reduced employees were discharged to be added to the ever-increasing horde of unemployed nonpurchasers. And so with each curtailment in plant operation the domestic purchasing power decreased and thus necessitated further reduction of plant operation. And how will we escape from this vicious circle?

The logic of the situation leads directly to the conclusion that our domestic market is dependent for its prosperity upon our export market. The purchasing power of our citizens can not be increased materially until they can sell their normal production at a profit.

Disruption of exchange is the major cause for the sudden and extreme decrease in the export trade of the United States, Great Britain, and other gold-standard countries.

When we export goods to a foreign country such goods are paid for at our price in our money. The foreign buyer, to consummate the purchase, must exchange the money of his country for our money, with which to pay for our exports.

There are only three kinds of money in the world, namely, gold, silver, and fiat paper money. Of course, paper currency based upon gold and silver is treated as a part of the gold and silver money of countries. Fiat money is paper currency not secured by or convertible into gold or silver, and is dependent for its value solely upon the promise to pay and the credit of the government or bank of issuance. We, as all other gold-standard countries, measure the value of silver money and of fiat money by comparison with the value we place upon our gold money.

In September we valued the British pound sterling at \$4.86. At that time the pound sterling exchanged for \$4.86 of our money. Now Great Britain is off the gold standard and its pound-sterling note is not convertible into gold. Its value is dependent entirely upon the credit of Great Britain and the hope that it will eventually redeem such note at par; that is, at the exchange value of \$4.86. The exchange value of the pound sterling has fallen to \$3.40, and may suffer a further depreciation.

In 1928, when silver was around 60 cents an ounce, the exchange value of the Chinese silver dollar, measured by our money, was approximately 50 cents. It then required two Chinese silver dollars to purchase one of our dollars with which to pay for our products. To-day the exchange value of the Chinese silver dollar, by reason of the decrease in the price of silver to around 30 cents an ounce, is about 21 cents. In other words, to-day, by reason of the fall in Chinese exchange, it takes nearly four and one-half Chinese silver dollars to exchange for one of our dollars with which to pay for our exports.

The first money exchange that was disrupted was the money of those countries where silver is and for many ages has been the exclusive circulating medium. This disruption of exchange commenced with the sudden fall in the price and value of silver along in 1928, which continued until



the present time. The effect of this disruption of exchange may best be illustrated by a review of the history of our trade with China since the fiscal year of 1928. From that time until the present our exports to China have steadily decreased at an alarming rate and are rapidly approaching the disappearing point.

It may be argued, of course, that this abnormal and extreme decrease in our exports to China is due to the impoverishment of the people of China through wars, floods, and other catastrophes. I recently spent six weeks in China by direction of the United States Senate studying conditions there as affecting our commerce and trade. I was astonished to find that the great cities along the coast of China were enjoying extraordinary prosperity. The so-called banditry wars were in remote provinces involving an area small indeed by comparison with China, which in area is almost as large as the United States and Mexico combined. I heard nothing of poverty or unemployment in these large cities.

I had the honor to address a large gathering of business men of various nationalities in Hong Kong, China. When I had completed my speech a British importer asked me if I believed that the fall in the price of silver, and the consequent lowering of Chinese exchange, was responsible for the falling off of the exports from the British Isles. I read to the meeting, in reply to this inquiry, a statement contained in the recent report of the British Economic Mission of the Far East, in which it was stated that in 1929 Great Britain exported to China 210,000,000 of linear yards of cotton piece goods, while in 1930 such exports had decreased to the amazing extent of only 64,000,000 of linear yards of such cotton piece goods. And may I not at this time call attention to the fact that it was such decreases in the export of British manufactured goods to China and other silver-money using countries that resulted in a balance of trade against her, the reduction of operations in her plants, the decrease in the purchase of raw material from our country, the discharge of employees, permanent unemployment, the dole, and the abandonment of the gold standard.

A distinguished Chinese banker then followed the British interrogator. He had been educated in the United States. He spoke English fluently. He had obtained his banking experience in one of our large banking institutions. He said: "Senator, I agree with you that the sudden and extreme decrease in the price of silver, which has resulted in the low exchange value of our silver money, is due exclusively to the policy and practice of the British Government for India, put in effect in 1928, in melting up silver rupee coins and dumping the metal upon the market of the world.

"I agree also," he said, "as to the destructive effect of the low rate of exchange upon your exports and the exports of Great Britain and other gold-standard countries to China. Here in China," he declared, "we have nothing but silver money and currency based upon silver money. To us gold is only jewelry. Our silver dollar has as much silver in it as your silver dollar. Your silver dollar in the United States passes at par, or its face value, and so does our silver dollar pass at par, or its face value, in China. We receive the same number of silver dollars for our labor and our products that we did when silver was twice the price it is to-day. You refuse to accept our silver dollar in exchange for your dollar at par, or its face value. You will only accept our silver money in exchange for your money with which to pay for your goods at the value of the silver in our dollar. As there are only about seventy-eight hundredths of an ounce of silver in a dollar, and the price of silver in the markets of the world being only 30 cents an ounce, you value our silver dollar in exchange for your dollar at only 23 cents. That means," he asserted, "that we must exchange nearly five of our silver dollars for one of your dollars with which to pay your price for your goods. In the circumstances," the speaker said, "we can not afford to buy your goods, and we are not buying them except in so far as necessity requires. I do not agree with you, Senator, that this is a bad thing for China. It has brought prosperity to China. It compels our people to buy at home. This domestic buying," he asserted, "has drawn gold to China from your country, Japan,

Great Britain, and other gold-basis countries, to exchange for our cheaper silver with which to employ our cheap labor to build cotton mills, cigarette factories, flour mills, hotels, apartment houses, and to engage in other industries to domestically supply the demands of our people. This is the cause," said he, "for the building boom and the prosperity that you observe in all the large coastal cities of China."

This speech of the distinguished Chinese banker illustrates the effect of disruption of exchange upon our exports not only to China but Asia, South America, Mexico, and other silver money using countries. The question is not material as to whether the country to which we export is on a nominal gold standard, but whether the ultimate purchaser of our export goods has to pay for them in silver or other depreciated money.

The customs tariff of China adds to the difficulty of the disrupted exchange. China now has tariff autonomy. The tariff duties were originally based upon silver. These revenues were allocated substantially to the payment of foreign-service debts. In view of the low exchange rate of silver money such revenues were insufficient to meet the requirements of foreign debt service. The Government, therefore, placed the tariff duties on a gold-unit basis; that is, if a duty was 40 cents on the specific article, the importer would be required to pay silver in an amount that would exchange for 40 cents gold. At the rate of exchange now prevailing that would require about \$1.80 in Chinese silver money. So the tariff through this process was increased four and one-half times to the Chinese importer.

The extent and effect of the disruption of the exchange value of silver money can only be estimated when we realize that over half of the people of the world have from time immemorial had no other circulating medium than silver coins, or paper convertible into silver, and that to-day 90 per cent of the governments of the world are without a gold standard, or the possibility of obtaining gold for circulation, or as a reserve for currency issue. Practically three-fourths of the monetary gold of the world is lying dormant in the banks of the United States and France. When Great Britain could not obtain sufficient gold to maintain a gold standard, it is futile at the present time to nurse the hopeless ambition of placing the rest of the world on a gold standard, or of even adequately maintaining the gold standard of those countries which are now so desperately and tenaciously holding on.

We think of silver as only a commodity. As a fact, only one-fifth of the silver produced is used in the arts and sciences, the balance being used for monetary purposes. Silver is money to over half of the people of the world. They are interested in the price of silver solely to the extent that it affects the exchange value of their money. Gold-standard governments protect their gold through embargoes and various devices. Silver money using people are entitled to protection against dumping and other acts destructive of the value of their money. It is to our interest to cooperate with them in obtaining such protection. They are our largest potential foreign customers.

It would not be sound finance in present conditions for us to abandon the gold standard or to reduce even the comparative exchange value of our money. We can do nothing to raise the exchange value of fiat money. We can, through initiative and cooperation with other governments, readily and easily raise the exchange value of silver money. Such action does not require a radical change in the monetary systems of the world; at least such is not the desire or intention of the subcommittee of which I am chairman, nor, to my knowledge, of the United States Senate.

In February, 1930, the Senate of the United States unanimously adopted a resolution that I introduced on behalf of the committee. This resolution simply states:

*Resolved*, That the Senate, having had under investigation and consideration, through its Committee on Foreign Relations and a subcommittee thereof, our commercial relations with China, the causes of the great and sudden depression in such commerce, and remedies for such depression, and such committee having reported to the Senate, the Senate submits to the President the reports, hearings, and other data in respect thereto, with the respectful



suggestion that he shall, if he deem it compatible with the best interests of the Government, enter into discussion or negotiation with governments looking to the suspension of the policy and practice of governments of melting up or debasing silver coins and sales by governments of silver, and that he take such other and further action in the premises as he may deem necessary to eliminate the abnormal fluctuations and depressions in the price of silver.

The Senate further respectfully suggests that the President, if he deem it compatible with the best interests of the Government, call or obtain an international conference, or international conferences, to the end that agreements or understandings may be obtained with respect to the uses and status of silver as money.

This resolution was indorsed by legislative action of 11 Western States. The calling of the conference was approved by the International Chamber of Commerce, the Pan American Conference, the American Chamber of Commerce of China, the Pacific Foreign Trade Council, and the American Federation of Labor.

Our committee favors no artificial price-fixing scheme. The chief object of the conference is to have governments agree to abandon or suspend the policy and practice of debasing and melting up silver coins and thus oversupplying the market with this metal. If this one agreement could be executed, the price of silver would be restored almost instantly to its normal price of around 60 or 65 cents an ounce. I realize that this will have the sound of a dogmatic expression, and yet the facts will sustain it.

The price of silver for 20 years, until the dumping commenced from India, fluctuated around 60 cents an ounce. What caused the sudden, extreme depression in the price? It certainly was not caused by an oversupply from mine production throughout the world. The world mine production of silver for 1930 was only 243,700,000 ounces, being  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent less than the mine production of 1929. The world mine production for 1931, based upon estimates of monthly production, will only be 178,000,000 ounces, a decrease of  $26\frac{1}{2}$  per cent since 1930. The world production of silver for 1913 was 223,686,823 ounces, being 20 per cent greater than the mine production of 1931.

So it is evident that the sudden, abnormal, and extreme decrease in the price of silver was not due to an oversupply coming from mine production. What, then, was the cause of the oversupply? In 1924 the British Government instituted the practice of debasing its silver coins and selling its surplus upon the market of the world. These sales increased until and through 1929, totaling 26,400,000 ounces.

In 1927, 1928, and 1929 France, Belgium, and Indo-China demonetized, melted up, and sold silver coins to the total amount of 62,000,000 ounces.

The British Government for India in 1926 adopted the gold-standard policy for India. Carrying out this policy contemplated the acquisition of approximately \$300,000,000 in gold through the melting up of India rupee silver coins and the sale in the world's market of the bullion so derived. Under this policy the British Government for India dumped on the market of the world the following silver: 1927 and 1928, 31,700,000 ounces; 1929, 25,000,000 ounces; 1930, 29,500,000 ounces. In 1931 India continued to sell such silver, although the price had been beaten down from 57 cents to below 32 cents an ounce.

The world's production of silver during the last decade has averaged around 250,000,000 ounces annually. The steady and small increase in the production of silver was only sufficient to meet the increased demand caused by increased population and trade. Until the dumping from the countries mentioned commenced, while there was ample silver for market demands, there was no surplus. The dumping of such huge amounts of silver on the market of the world from unnatural sources had a tremendous bear effect. The threat of further dumping of unlimited amounts of silver from the same sources without regard to price had an even greater depressing effect upon the market for silver. The Indian Government to-day has in its treasury over 400,000,000 ounces of silver in the form of silver rupee coins that it is authorized to sell in any quantities, at any price, at any time. Until there is some assur-

ance against this dumping by intergovernmental agreement it will be impossible for the price of silver to recover or for normal exchange to be restored.

There is a strange misconception as to the deposition and production and consumption of silver. Two-thirds of the silver produced in the world is as a by-product of gold, copper, lead, and zinc. The production of gold is decreasing. The production of silver is automatically controlled by the production of other metals. When times are prosperous and there is a demand for copper, lead, and zinc, there is also a demand for more silver, and when demand for these base metals decreases so does the supply of silver decrease.

The relative production of gold and silver since the discovery of America is discussed in Economic Paper No. 8, by the Bureau of Mines of the United States Department of Commerce, in a publication entitled "Summarized Data of Silver Production." I quote from a statement on page 7 which will undoubtedly enlighten, if not surprise, those who imagine that silver is not a precious metal and that from some unknown or imaginary source the world may be flooded with it. Here is the statement:

One-half of all the output of silver since 1493 was produced in the 39 years between 1889 and 1927, but in spite of this great increase its rate has been much less than that of gold, copper, lead, and zinc. The low rate of increase in silver production results from the fact that the silver-mining industry was developed on a basis of large-scale production earlier than the mining of other metals and from the lower price commanded by silver since it was demonetized in most countries. The rejection of silver as a basis of monetary systems in conjunction with gold terminated an association that had lasted for centuries.

Demonetization became possible through the enormous increase in gold production that followed invention of the cyanide process in 1887 and development of the gold fields of South Africa, yet a number of countries still retain the silver-gold standard. Most orientals use silver as a medium of exchange almost to the exclusion of gold. Silver may thus be regarded as a second line of defense for the maintenance of the metallic foundation of monetary systems, but the future of its production will be influenced largely by the course of gold production.

In conclusion, it is of interest to note that although the value of gold to silver now stands at a ratio of about 40 to 1 and was formerly fixed in the bimetallic monetary standard at 16 to 1, the ratio of production of silver to gold in the whole period since the discovery of America has been about 14 to 1.

At the time this article was written silver was at a higher price than it is to-day, so the statement of the ratio of 40 to 1 was accurate. To-day, with silver around 30 cents an ounce, the ratio is over 60 to 1.

A fear seems to exist in the minds of some that if the price of silver was restored the hoarded silver in India would come out of hiding and flood the market and again beat the price down. Statistics give no grounds for such fear. The world's price of silver in 1918 averaged \$1.04 an ounce; in 1919, \$1.25; and in 1920, \$1.34. This unusually high price of silver did not cause the dumping of silver by India during those three years. India imported 333,970,299 ounces of silver, while during the same period she only exported 29,811,133 ounces. During the same period of time China imported, over and above exports, more than one-third of the total world production of silver.

It is also contended that the increased price of silver would increase production and thereby again beat down the price of silver. Statistics do not sustain this contention. During the same period of time, when silver was at the highest price that had been reached since 1841, the mine production of the world was hardly affected. According to the report of the Director of the Mint, from which all these figures are taken, during these years world production was as follows: In 1918, 203,000,000 ounces; in 1919, 179,000,000 ounces; and in 1920, 173,000,000 ounces. I have omitted the figures except those dealing in millions. This is due to the fact undoubtedly that the production of silver is chiefly as a by-product of gold, copper, lead, and zinc, and during that period there was no excessive demand for those metals. This also illustrates the automatic control of the production of silver that I have before referred to.

It is significant that during the recent rise in the price of silver our exports to China were greatly increased. This



was but natural, because the exchange rate rose with the rise in silver, and China could buy more of our products with the same number of Chinese dollars.

It will also be recalled that during the high price of silver in 1918, 1919, and 1920 our export trade with China flourished. That was due, of course, to the fact that with silver at \$1.34 an ounce Chinese exchange was at par; that is, the Chinese dollar was exchanged for one of our dollars with which to buy our goods.

A distinguished professor of one of our great universities recently stated that the fall in the price of silver had nothing to do with the decrease in our exports, and in sustaining this pronouncement he called attention to the fact that our exports to Europe had fallen off to the same extent as those to China. It did not occur to him that the loss of the export trade of Great Britain and other European countries to China and other silver money-using countries in manufactured goods had decreased their demand for our raw materials, which chiefly accounts for the decrease in our exports to Europe.

Sir Robert Horne is sustained by the report of the British Economic Mission to the Far East for 1930-31, as I have stated. This mission was headed by Sir Ernest Thompson, J. P., as chairman, and consisted of a group of distinguished economists and financiers of Great Britain. The mission spent several months in China and submitted an able and exhaustive report. I quote from the report at page 127. The statement is as follows:

It is clear that the Chinese Government and the Chinese nation have set their faces toward a policy of industrializing China. In this development British capital should play its part and no restraint should be placed upon it.

The continued depreciation of the value of silver has enormously reduced the purchasing power of China and, if it continues, will hasten the growth of industries in China, the manufactures of which will compete with imported products from Great Britain. Reduction in the value of silver also increases the difficulties of China in meeting interest on foreign loans and so compels her to raise further revenue by increasing import duties. If the depreciation of silver were to affect the foreign loan service, much damage would be inflicted on British interests.

In our opinion, every means should be sought of bringing about the stabilization of silver and so of restoring to China her full purchasing power. Only by international agreement can this result be attained, and we feel that Great Britain should take a leading part in endeavoring to secure such agreement.

Our Government has no intention of debasing or melting up our silver coins. No government at the present time is pursuing such a practice, unless it be India, and the threat comes from India alone at the present time. Only an intergovernmental agreement, however, would insure against the adoption of such a practice at any time by any government. It certainly could not be injurious to our Government if other governments of the world maintain silver reserves. Silver money is undoubtedly more stable than fiat money. An agreement as to the issue and fineness of fractional silver coins would undoubtedly facilitate the exchange of such coins, and in any event would in no way adversely affect our monetary system. An agreement as to the exchange value of silver money in settlement of trade balances with silver-standard countries would at least remove some of the uncertainty in exchange values and eliminate one of the chief causes militating against credit transactions between countries where there are violent exchange fluctuations.

These are some of the subjects that could be discussed and considered, and upon which agreements might be reached under the terms of the Senate resolution for subsequent ratification, modification, or rejection by the participating governments.

The exchange problem to-day more vitally affects the United States than any other country. The abandonment by Great Britain and many other countries of the gold standard, and the consequent depreciation of their money by relation to gold, has given such countries a great advantage over the United States in the markets of the world. It has not yet been suggested how we may compete in the export trade with such countries. As it is not practical for us to depreciate the value of our money, it is of vital inter-

est to us that the exchange value of the money of other countries be raised to par, or as nearly to par as may be possible.

What the world requires most is certainty as to the action of governments.

There is no doubt that every government in the world, unless they be the Governments of the United States and France, desires an international conference under the limitations of the Senate resolution, and many of them would be prepared to call the conference if they were assured that it would be agreeable to the United States Government and that our Government would participate. They feel that this matter has been initiated by the United States by the Senate resolution and that the President has already instituted action thereunder by informal conferences with other governments. They naturally hesitate until there is some action by our Government or some expression from our President.

The Under Secretary of State has officially and publicly announced that our Government is of the opinion that some other government more interested should take the initiative and issue the call for an intergovernmental conference on the silver problem and that the United States would participate in such conference upon invitation. I know of no other government to whom export trade is more vital, unless it be Great Britain.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Fess in the chair). Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. PITTMAN. I yield.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. The Senator is aware of the fact that a statement was issued after the visit of Laval, the French statesman, that an agreement had been reached with the President of the United States that the Government of the United States would do everything to assist France to maintain the gold standard.

Mr. PITTMAN. I remember the joint statement. It seemed to me that it was an agreement on behalf of the President and Mr. Laval that their Governments were determined to maintain the gold standard, and I think they can maintain it; I do not think there is any question about it.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. PITTMAN. I yield.

Mr. WATSON. Assuming the truthfulness of all the Senator has said, what does he propose to remedy the situation? I know the Senator has been a great student of the question. What is his solution of the problem?

Mr. PITTMAN. In the first place, Mr. President, silver fluctuated around 60 cents an ounce for many years. It would be up a little and down a little; but the fluctuation was not so great as to interfere with trade transactions.

All of a sudden, a little over two years ago, it commenced to drop and drop, and it dropped from around 60 to around 25½ cents an ounce. We were told that that was on account of an oversupply. That is correct. It was not overproduction but was oversupply, because the production of silver from mines was less in 1930 than it was in 1929. It is less in 1931 than it was in 1930. In fact, it is less in 1931 than it was before the war, in 1913. It was not due to an overproduction from the mines.

Then we sought to find out the reason. In 1926 the British Government adopted a policy of putting India on a gold basis. That practice was not put into force and effect until 1928, because there was considerable protest against it in Great Britain. As a matter of fact, the governor of the Bank of England opposed it bitterly, said that it was impracticable and would not work. So they delayed it until 1928, and then Sir George Shuster, the treasurer for India, having been given absolute power to melt up and sell the silver coins in India at any time, at any price, in any quantity, commenced to melt them up and dump them on the markets of the world. He wanted to get \$300,000,000 in gold. He had probably several hundred millions of ounces of silver in his possession as silver coin. He figured that at 60



cents an ounce he would not have to sell over 600,000,000 ounces. But he was ignorant, as unfortunately many economists are, of the effect of supply and demand on the market. He did not realize that silver had been used since the beginning of time. He did not understand that the supply of silver had been uniform throughout the ages, increasing only enough to meet increase of population and demands of business. The supply had never been short, but never was there a surplus. He did not understand that. So he dumped 158,000,000 ounces in two years' time. It was absorbed, of course, at bargain prices, but the price was pushed down.

That was not all. China and Persia joined in the dumping. In 1927, 1928, and 1929 the British Government being hard up for gold wanted to get some more gold, Belgium wanted some more gold, and France wanted some more gold. So they started debasing their coin; that is, they would take the silver coin, made of fine silver, and take the silver out and put nickle or something else in the place of it and dump that silver on the market.

Therefore, when we get down to it, there was only one thing which disturbed the natural law of supply and demand which had governed the supply of silver, and that was the unnatural dumping from the sources I have named.

Germany and other governments are coining silver coin, but India even now is melting up its silver coin and dumping the silver on the markets of the world, although their hope of returning to a gold standard is certainly far in the future.

It is asked, what will be accomplished by such a conference as is contemplated? I say, if we do not accomplish anything else, if the governments of the world should enter into a treaty simply saying that we will abandon the practice and policy of debasing and melting our silver coin, or if they do not go that far, but say they will suspend it for five years, the result will be that the law of supply and demand, which has been known through the ages, will be restored, and the natural price of silver, governed by that, would go back to 60 cents an ounce, where it was for years and years.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I am much interested in what the Senator is saying. I infer from his remarks that he is advocating an international arrangement or conference. Let me ask the Senator a very practical question, as to whether or not he believes England and France would join in a conference of that kind, and whether or not, if they did not join, such a conference would be helpful.

Mr. PITTMAN. As to whether Great Britain would enter, the London Times for three months has been publishing two columns almost daily of expressions of opinion on that very subject.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I did not catch the question of the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. PITTMAN. The question was whether Great Britain would participate in an international conference. Let us see what the business men of England who favor this say.

Sir Henri Deterding has been writing articles, and I dare say the Senator from Indiana has been getting copies of his articles. He has written several of them, and has stated, as I state, that the manufacturing concerns and business concerns of England could not sell at all to the oriental countries with the great difference in exchange value based on the price of silver. Sir Henri Deterding is the head of the Shell Oil Co.

Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, who is the head of the British Tobacco Trust, takes the same view. Mr. Amery, of the House of Commons, one of the greatest financial experts, takes the same view. I could name 50 such men who take that view.

The question is whether or not that type of mind and business man is going to convince the British Government of the advisability of such a conference.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President, is it not true that the decrease in the value of the pound sterling has cut the salaries, the wages, and the cost of manufacturing in Great Britain so that they can get down to the silver basis of the Orient?

Mr. PITTMAN. I do not know, Senator, whether it has or not. It may have or it may not have.

Mr. KEAN. It is 33 per cent off.

Mr. PITTMAN. Yes. It amounts to the same thing, because they are paid in cheap money. It may or it may not have reached the level of exchange with oriental countries so that they can do business with them. I am afraid it has; and if it has, then we need not expect any assistance from Great Britain.

I say to the Senate as I said before, because Great Britain has lowered her money toward the standard of the oriental countries and will not join us and raise their standard, does not mean that we should in a cowardly way stand idly by and say we can not do anything without Great Britain.

I have already said that all of South America, Mexico, China, Japan, Australia, and Canada want to raise the standard of the purchasing power of their people. They want an international conference. If Great Britain does not want it, and France does not want it, let them stay out, and let those who join agree as among themselves, by treaty, that they will not debase their silver coins and will not permit importations of silver from any country that does not enter into that agreement. That would block Great Britain and France and India in one minute after such an agreement was entered into.

Another thing: If we can enter into an agreement with those countries as to certain reserves, as to the issue of certain paper money based on silver reserves and secured possibly to some extent by gold, if we can agree that this money shall have a certain exchange ratio for the purpose of settling trade balances, then we will reestablish our trade among those countries and will leave France and England on the outside.

These are suggestions, and whether they be founded in good economics or not, the fact remains that there is only one way to do it, and that is by intergovernmental conferences with the people with whom we may desire to do business. If we are to sit idly by and let Great Britain take the trade of the world from us—and I agree with the Senator that she is doing it, because she will not join us in helping to get back our trade—then it is all the more important that we should act on our own initiative in conjunction with the governments which will, and we should not hesitate to do it.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. PITTMAN. I yield.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. As a matter of fact, the main purposes of those governments, 14 of them in number, in having gone off the gold standard, is to restore trade. Their trade was blocked, and they could not buy or sell. They could not sell, because they could not buy. They could not buy for lack of a medium with which to make international settlements. Under the gold standard, having no gold and having exhausted their borrowing power for gold, they were unable to obtain any medium with which to make international settlements. Partly as a result of this we have a world blockade of commerce. Having gone off the gold standard and making settlement by other means, they are able now to continue to trade with nations who are willing to accept another medium of exchange for international settlement.

Gold is merely a medium upon which to make international settlements. Not having it, they can not trade. They must find some other means in which to make settlements. The main purpose of trade is to exchange goods, and in the absence of any medium upon which to make settlement trade ceases. If that theory is accepted, it is quite conceivable that those 14 nations who are willing to make settlement on a different basis than that of gold, which they have not got, can now make an agreement for settlement in the terms of another medium and restore trade, leaving the gold-standard countries, who have a disadvantage of 20 or 30 per cent, to trade among themselves.

The Midland Bank of England reports in its last quarterly bulletin that it is possible England will not go back to the gold standard. The Government of Sweden may not ever go back to the gold standard, because they are able



to trade now with other nations. Sir John Maynard Keynes says it is quite likely the gold-standard countires "will now suffer the curse of Midas."

Josepm Caillaux, the French statesman who put France back upon her feet financially after the war, expresses great concern for the safety and prosperity of French industry as a result of all these nations going off the gold standard. He said that the monetary systems of the world based on gold can be compared to an inverted cylinder of paper resting on a fine point of gold. He said that if we disturb that fine point even a little bit, the whole edifice trembles, and he said, "What a wonderful opportunity that gives to speculators." Then he went on to say that there is in his opinion only one remedy. He points to the economic advice or report of the economic council of the League of Nations who have advised that all the gold from all the countries of the world shall be gathered and concentrated in the Bank for International Settlements and shall be used only as a medium for making international settlements, a kind of bookkeeping or money-of-account method of settlement. He ridicules that suggestion. He says there is only one remedy and that is to add silver to the gold standard of the world and thus broaden the bases of the currency pyramid and to provide an additional medium of exchange for international settlement.

I ought also to add that the view of the economists and a large number of bankers is that on account of the tremendous indebtedness of the world incurred during the war and since, it is impossible to make payment or settlement in a commodity that is so rare as gold. Those who disagree have referred to silver as not being the proper medium for money, because they say silver is merely a commodity like any other commodity. I would like to be informed whether or not gold is not a commodity. Gold having been selected as the only commodity that can be used for the payment of debts or international settlements, with its scarcity and with the huge amount of debts to be settled for, that advantage given to gold over any other commodity creates a tremendous demand for gold. The greater the amount of debt, the greater the demand for gold. Gold, like any other commodity, yields to the law of supply and demand. Having this tremendous demand for gold, the value of gold increases, and as the value of gold increases the value of other commodities decreases.

I thought, in addition to the very excellent statement the Senator from Nevada has made, that I ought to make that statement and also say that it is quite generally agreed by responsible economists of the world that as a result of the scarcity of and great demand for gold we have the descending price level which is destroying commerce, values, incomes of individuals, and therefore the revenues of governments.

Mr. PITTMAN. I thank the Senator for the very able remarks he has made upon the subject. The Senator is a member of the Subcommittee on Foreign Relations, together with the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], and myself, which was directed by the Foreign Relations Committee to study the subject and make a report. We have made a partial report. We are going to make a final report as soon as we can get the data all together.

I wanted to take this occasion only for the purpose of bringing the matter to the attention of the Senate, so that Senators could study it and form their own opinions with regard to it. I agree entirely with the Senator from Minnesota in every statement that he has made. I think there is a very great misapprehension as to the instability of the silver metal. There is no doubt that since the beginning of time there have been only 14 ounces of silver produced to every ounce of gold. It is no more of a commodity than gold, of course, because only one-fifth of the production of silver of the world is used throughout industry. The rest is used to represent money or value. But I am not going into that question now. We have been dealing with the question of exchange between governments. The Senator has already covered the question of exchange between those governments whose money has been proportionately depreciating.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. While ours has appreciated.

Mr. PITTMAN. Ours has appreciated compared to their depreciation. The difference has grown greater. We have not intention to lower the standard of our money. We do not have to do so. But it is absolutely necessary to compete with them, and if there is a chance for a substantial agreement with South America, Mexico, and the Orient to restore the standards of their money and to restore the purchasing power of their money so they can purchase from us, we should do it.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. PITTMAN. I yield.

Mr. SMOOT. I think it would be proper at this time to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that there have been produced in all the world a little over 11,000,000,000 ounces of silver, and nearly 6,000,000,000 ounces of silver have been used in the arts and for manufactured articles. It resolves itself into the fact that there are less than 6,000,000,000 ounces of silver in the world for use as money, and most of that is held as a reserve for paper issues. That certainly is a small amount as a medium of exchange.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. PITTMAN. I yield.

Mr. FLETCHER. The Senator from Utah mentioned the amount of silver used in money.

Mr. PITTMAN. No; not used as money, but in existence or supposed to be in existence.

Mr. FLETCHER. I understand there is about \$11,000,000,000 worth of gold in the world used as money.

Mr. KING. Available for money.

Mr. FLETCHER. And the United States and France control three-fourths, I believe the Senator said.

Mr. PITTMAN. Approximately.

Mr. SMOOT. Seventy per cent.

Mr. FLETCHER. At any rate, that is a limited supply for use as a basis for the world's money. I would like to ask the Senator if it would not be well to increase the use of silver as money in the United States without an international agreement or without disturbing the gold standard.

Mr. PITTMAN. I have no doubt that could be done by legislation, but that does not reach our exchange problem. That does not aid us to sell to the Orient or to South America or to Mexico. No matter how much silver we have here, if there is not an agreement to eliminate the causes of depression, such as dumping, the price of silver would keep on going lower and as it went lower the exchange rate would go lower. In other words, it would take more of their silver money to exchange for our gold money with which to buy our products, and it would not relieve the situation. It might relieve at certain times the circulating currency of this country, but, as I said to the Senator from Utah, the problem we have been studying is the problem of stabilizing money exchange. Our study of the situation in Japan and in China and in other countries has led us to believe that we will be isolated, and when I say "we" I mean the gold-standard countries will be isolated from the trade of the world except among themselves unless we lower our standard of value or assist them in restoring their standard of value. That is what we should do, and we should do it at once. I now yield to the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING].

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WARSON] inquired a moment ago of the Senator from Nevada whether Great Britain would participate in an international conference if one were called for the consideration of the silver question. In my opinion Great Britain would be glad to participate in a conference if one were called by the United States or some important commercial nation. In May last the International Chamber of Commerce convened in this city. There were representatives in attendance from Great Britain and many other countries. Among the delegates from Great Britain were Sir Arthur Balfour, Sir Alan Anderson, and Lord Luke. There were informal discussions concerning silver and its rehabilitation among many of the



delegates, and in one of these discussions the question was asked whether Great Britain would call a conference, and if not whether she would participate in such conference if one were called by some other government. My recollection is that Sir Arthur Balfour indicated that while Great Britain, at least for the present, would not call the conference, he had no doubt that if one were called the British Government would participate. In the discussion it was suggested by one or more of the participants that the Indian situation was, in part at least, responsible for the unwillingness of Great Britain to take the lead in calling a silver conference, and the view was expressed that until after the round-table conference, which was to convene in October in London, in order that the Indian question, if possible, might find a satisfactory solution, Great Britain would hesitate to call a silver conference because the result of it would undoubtedly have some reactions in India. I might add that the round-table conference met and has adjourned.

One of the delegates attending the international conference above referred to was Mr. Bomanji, a close friend of Mr. Gandhi and his representative in many conferences. He stated to Sir Arthur Balfour and to other delegates that the Indians desired the rehabilitation of silver, and that when the Indian question was solved to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of India the wrong done in destroying and debasing silver must be righted and silver given a proper monetary status. It would seem to me that Great Britain should be interested in a proper solution of what many are pleased to call the silver problem. Certainly the solution of this problem would make for peace in India and remove some of the controversial questions that continue the clouds of discontent over that country.

There are accumulating evidences to support the position taken by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD]. The latter referred to the large number of countries that have abandoned the gold standard. Statements are not infrequently heard that other countries will follow their example. Quite recently the London Statist, one of the leading financial publications of Great Britain, declared that—

\* \* \* It requires no very great imagination to foresee the time in the near future when an exasperated Europe will demonetize gold and throw upon the United States its gold stocks to add to the redundant gold stocks of the Federal reserve system.

Some of the leading statesmen of Great Britain are manifesting dissatisfaction with the gold standard, and not a few of them are declaring that a silver conference should be held. On the 23d of September last a largely attended meeting was held in London at which the silver question was discussed. It was urged by numerous persons that the price of silver must be raised and that it must be restored to a place in the world's monetary system. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

\* \* \* That this meeting states its conviction that the raising of the price of silver and its restoration to a place in the world's monetary system offers the quickest and most effective remedy to the present disastrous fall in prices and expresses the hope that the governments principally concerned will at the earliest possible moment confer with this object in view.

A number of persons who addressed the meeting were Members of Parliament and all were from the ranks of finance, business, and politics. One of them was a former Chancellor of the Exchequer and several were prominent Members of Parliament.

I think the attitude of Premier MacDonald toward the silver question was indicated in certain questions propounded by him as stated in Mr. Wagel's book, entitled "World Economic Depression: Remedies." The questions were:

Is finance to be based on one certain metal; is credit to be controlled by the supply, demand, and distribution of that particular metal; is the policy, theory, and practice which we accept and express in our coinage to thwart our commercial welfare?

Mr. President, Mexico has abandoned the gold standard and, as the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] stated, a number of other countries have pursued the same course. The prediction of the London Statist, which I have quoted,

may come true. The United States and France may be charged with being hoarders of gold and misers who are forgetful of the needs of the world. It is to be hoped that these two nations may not be associated with King Midas, whose golden hoards have given him an undesirable immortality.

#### PLANNING FOR AGRICULTURE

Mr. COSTIGAN. Mr. President, in connection with the impressive opening remarks and statistics cited by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] on agricultural depression, though not specially related to his monetary discussion, I ask unanimous consent for the insertion in the RECORD of an article by Mr. George Soule in the New Republic of October 7, 1931, entitled "Planning for Agriculture."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Unheralded and unreported, there occurred recently in Chicago an event more important than three-quarters of the news on the daily front pages. Its significance was both direct and indirect. Direct, because it had to do with agriculture, at once our largest and our most seriously beset occupation; indirect, because it was a conference of qualified experts to consider what should be done.

Probably no nation in the world has more experts than the United States, and none makes less or poorer use of them. We usually rush off madly in every direction at once without any program at all; and when we get into trouble, we improvise dozens of programs, but have no good policy by which to test them.

It is amazing to what extent the experts themselves have fallen in with this state of affairs. Economists frequently meet, but I am not aware that ever before in this country has any considerable body of them met with the intention of hammering out a policy which may conceivably be put into practice. Though their pronouncements usually have some theoretical bearing on affairs, the lack of mobilization of thought about purpose has given their lucubrations an air of unreality.

This conference on economic policy for American agriculture, held under the auspices of the University of Chicago, was attended by less than 75 persons, nearly all of them in key positions in Government service, State agricultural colleges, or the like. Behind it was a sense of urgency provided by the knowledge of an extraordinary crisis on the farms. In order that discussion might be free, the meetings were private. In order that it might be full, each session was given over to a single subject, with a leader whose business was not to read a long paper, but to court interruptions and arguments. A conference of this sort would have to sit continuously for months, with research staffs at its elbow, to do anything like a complete job. Nevertheless, it made headway.

The most important headway it made was in clarification of views about the function of the expert. Even on the third day there was debate concerning whether economists ought to try to formulate policy at all. Some thought that to do so would be undemocratic, an attempt to dictate. But there seemed to be a predominant feeling that there is a policy function for those who know (or should know) which can hardly be exercised by anyone else. While these persons, of course, have no power to dictate and should not aspire to dictation, if they set their collective wits to giving the wisest advice they know how to provide, they may be listened to. They have never really tried it.

The conference came to no formal conclusions or policy; but if it had done so, they might have been somewhat as follows:

1. The economic problem of American agriculture is closely related to the world situation: Our staple crops are, in the main, export crops. They have suffered, not merely during the existing depression but for several years, from a deficiency of European buying power, which is closely related with (a) the tendency to seek national self-sufficiency stimulated by the danger of war, (b) tariffs and other barriers to trade, (c) reparations and war debts, (d) world-wide deflation and falling prices. There were strong opinions to the effect that we should, in the interest of the American farmer, seek immediate tariff revision downward, cancellation or radical reduction of debts and reparations, and, of course, international appeasement and disarmament. In addition, some way must be found to set the world's capital and credit to work.

A fervid plea was made for inflation, especially for inflation by the United States, since we hold so much of the world's gold. This was supported by a number of reputable and conservative nonagricultural economists, who frankly expressed fears of a world-wide collapse of capitalism if steps of this kind were not soon taken. This position was indorsed by a prominent farm-organization leader. The proposal included not only an expansionist credit policy on the part of the Federal reserve banks and an enlarged program of public construction by borrowing, but direct aid by the Federal Government to the unemployed and the bankrupt farmers to the extent of \$3,000,000,000, paid for by what would virtually be an issue of greenbacks. This latter proposal shocked a number of those present, and many of the agricultural economists were not prepared to accept it. Nevertheless, the impression was inescapable that we are on the verge of another agrarian greenback movement, with more respectable support than any such movement has ever had in our history. Imminent danger not merely to many farmers but to insurance companies, Federal land banks, and other banks exists on account



of the fact that vast sums of mortgage interest can not be paid, while, if mortgages are foreclosed, there is little possibility of selling the land or using it profitably. The only solution of this problem, aside from the painful and dangerous one of immense capital liquidations, is a rise in prices.

2. Blanket restriction of production is not a policy capable of prompt or universal application. Voluntary restriction, as preached by the Farm Board, simply does not work. Even if agriculture were organized to effectuate it and even if every other industry were similarly organized, it is not sound to advise that all industries cut their output in order to obtain price advantages. Logical application of this practice all along the line would merely mean a reduced quantity of goods for everyone. The policy of the steel industry, for example, which cuts output to maintain prices, increases unemployment and offers no assistance in recovery from depression.

3. Nevertheless, it can not be asserted that American agriculture is suffering, or can suffer in the future, only from underconsumption rather than from overproduction. It is quite possible that Europe will achieve more self-sufficiency in agriculture than she now has. An advance in her standard of life above the pre-depression normal would not, in any case, increase her consumption of wheat, grains, or cotton; she does not import from us dairy products, vegetables, or poultry; it might help our fruit, but that increase would be inconsiderable in relation to our total crops. Our exports of meat might be affected favorably. The population of western Europe, however, will soon begin to decline.

As far as the United States is concerned, population will begin to decrease in 1960, if not before; the growth in the next 30 years will be only as great as in the past decade (17,000,000). The birth rate in rural areas is higher than in cities. There is little prospect of any increase in per capita consumption of agricultural products. Even if, as a result of rising standards of living, demand is shifted from staples to higher-cost products, there will be little need for expansion either of cultivated acreage or of manpower. The rise of output per man in agriculture will continue, since mechanization has only begun.

4. Land policy is of primary importance. There are vast areas of land which have fallen into the hands of banks and insurance companies because of foreclosure. There are other vast areas (largely cut-over lands) which are subject to seizure by States, counties, or townships because of tax delinquency. More land every day is delinquent either in interest or taxes; and in many cases the creditors are reluctant to assume the burden of responsibility for it. We ought to know how much land we want in cultivation, how much in forests, and what land. Serious governmental problems are involved, because of the necessity of maintaining schools, roads, and other services for sparse and poor communities, on land most of which is deserted. All this creates a need for land-utilization surveys and State and regional planning, which must consider the joint needs of agriculture, industry, recreation, water supply, forestation and rainfall, power, transportation, etc.

5. The effects of mechanization must be foreseen and dealt with: Mechanization tends to enlarge the size of farms, increase the requirements of technical skill, create unsalable surpluses, enhance the importance of capital as against land and labor, broaden the areas and change the nature of competition, and increase the dependence of farmers on the whole commercial structure. It does not, in general, mean the dominance of corporate farming in gigantic units; the margin is not large enough to attract speculative capital or pay costly overhead. There will doubtless be some increase of corporate farming under specially favorable conditions, but the bulk of production will come from "the capitalistic family farm."

In addition we shall have a large number of family-subsistence farms, now tending to increase as a refuge from unemployment, and always desired by many, even though unprofitable commercially, because of the attraction of farming as a way of life. Under modern conditions, however, nearly every farm family must have some cash income. Perhaps a solution of this part of the problem would be to encourage industry in rural communities, so that people could work part time in factories and part time on the land.

All through the conference members had been wondering how any desirable policy could be effectuated. What agencies could be counted upon to do the job? There are millions of farmers, numerous other related interests, no dictatorship, and no possibility of one. At this point a detailed suggestion was made which fitted so closely the sort of policy which seemed to be required, the linking of the necessary agencies to implement it, and the desirable collaboration between the experts and the practical men that after discussion it met with unanimous approval.

The proposal required dividing the country into a number of main agricultural regions, each more or less naturally defined by types of soil, climate, and nature of agriculture. For each region a regional planning council would be formed of men familiar with the situation in the region. They would cooperate with the public or semipublic agencies concerned, and have as experts men detailed from the State colleges or other research institutions. Each council would immediately study the situation and the outlook for various crops. It would consider readjustment in production, and make recommendations for next season's farming plans as far as possible by the 1st of January, 1932. It would consider emergency phases of taxation, credit, marketing, etc., and give advice, whether for local, State, or National action. It would also consider the effects on its region of national or international

policies, such as those concerned with tariffs, finance, or price stabilization.

There would be a national agricultural planning council, to be appointed from the Farm Board, the Department of Agriculture, and other interested Federal agencies. It would designate the regions, inaugurate the regional councils, suggest problems to be considered by them, and appraise their recommendations from a national standpoint. It would consider national agricultural policy and make recommendations for legislation.

State conferences, containing representatives of State governments, farmers' organizations, financial institutions, etc., would meet in January to consider the conclusions presented by the councils, and ways of effecting them if approved.

Having done its best to meet the emergency, this planning machinery would turn its attention to long-range measures. These are described by Dr. M. J. Tolley, the author of the plan, as follows:

"Research would be directed toward determining the comparative advantage and competitive strength of the different regions in the production of different commodities. This might take the form of developing the agricultural plans (stated in "farm-organization" terms) for each region that will give the best returns under different price conditions, taking into account the production possibilities (relation between physical inputs and outputs) of the region, the characteristics of the farmers, etc. Continuing research would be necessary in order to learn the effects of improvements in technique, change in prices, etc., on any plans that may have been formulated for a region. Economic experimentation would have a place in the research program.

"One of the first duties of the regional councils would be to arrange with Federal and State agencies for zoning the land in each region into agricultural areas, nonagricultural areas, areas that may be suitable for agriculture at a later date, etc. A vast amount of research would be necessary before the zoning could be done accurately and in detail, but the councils would obtain an approximate zoning on the basis of knowledge now available. The zoning could be revised and refined as conditions change and additional information becomes available.

"The agricultural land in each region would be zoned as soon as possible into type-of-farming areas (areas with homogeneous soil and climatic conditions, where similar types of farming prevail). The research activities of the councils and affiliated State and national agencies could then be directed toward developing the best farming plans for each type-of-farming area and revisions in plans made necessary or desirable by changing conditions.

"The State boards would give attention to some problems not entirely agricultural—e. g., plans for consolidating local governmental units; for highway development; for use of water in arid regions for agricultural, domestic, and other purposes; etc.

"The national and regional planning councils to devote a good part of their energies to informing the public concerning the objectives of their work, their conclusions and recommendations and the reasons therefor; the councils to be free to give publicity to their findings without regard to the possible effect on the political fortunes of parties or factions."

The conference ended by taking steps to bring this plan to the attention of those who might help to inaugurate it.

This, of course, is only the beginning of a beginning. But it shows which way the wind blows. Its potentialities run far beyond anything that can briefly be said about it. Really to serve agriculture, as to serve any other element in the national economic life, we must get down to the job of collective engineering. It will be a long, unspectacular, and, at the beginning, clumsily handled endeavor. But there is no other way.

GEORGE SOULE.

#### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—FOREIGN AFFAIRS (H. DOC. NO. 161)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, which will be read.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum being suggested, the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Connally	Harris	McNary
Austin	Coolidge	Hastings	Metcalf
Bailey	Copeland	Hatfield	Morrison
Bankhead	Costigan	Hawes	Moses
Barbour	Couzens	Hayden	Neely
Barkley	Cutting	Hebert	Norbeck
Bingham	Dale	Howell	Norris
Black	Davis	Hull	Nye
Blaine	Dickinson	Johnson	Oddie
Borah	Dill	Jones	Patterson
Bratton	Fess	Kean	Pittman
Brookhart	Fletcher	Kendrick	Reed
Broussard	Frazier	Keyes	Sheppard
Bulkeley	George	King	Shipstead
Bulow	Glass	La Follette	Robinson, Ark.
Byrnes	Glenn	Lewis	Robinson, Ind.
Capper	Goldsborough	Logan	Schall
Caraway	Gore	McGill	Shortridge
Carey	Hale	McKellar	Smith



Smoot	Thomas, Okla.	Wagner	Waterman
Steiwer	Townsend	Walcott	Watson
Swanson	Trammell	Walsh, Mass.	Wheeler
Thomas, Idaho	Vandenberg	Walsh, Mont.	White

The VICE PRESIDENT. Ninety-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present. The clerk will read the message from the President of the United States.

The Chief Clerk read the message, as follows:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

In my message of the 8th instant I stated that I should address the Congress at greater length upon our foreign affairs.

WORLD WAR DEBT POSTPONEMENT

With the support of a large majority of the individual Members of the Senate and House, I informed the governments concerned last June that—

The American Government proposes the postponement during one year of all payments on intergovernmental debts, reparations, and relief debts, both principal and interest, of course not including obligations of governments held by private parties. Subject to confirmation by Congress, the American Government will postpone all payments upon the debts of foreign governments to the American Government payable during the fiscal year beginning July 1 next, conditional on a like postponement for one year of all payments on intergovernmental debts owing the important creditor powers.

In making this proposal, I also publicly stated:

The purpose of this action is to give the forthcoming year to the economic recovery of the world and to help free the recuperative forces already in motion in the United States from retarding influences from abroad.

The world-wide depression has affected the countries of Europe more severely than our own. Some of these countries are feeling to a serious extent the drain of this depression on national economy. The fabric of intergovernmental debts, supportable in normal times, weighs heavily in the midst of this depression.

From a variety of causes arising out of the depression, such as the fall in the price of foreign commodities and the lack of confidence in economic and political stability abroad, there is an abnormal movement of gold into the United States which is lowering the credit stability of many foreign countries. These and the other difficulties abroad diminish buying power for our exports and in a measure are the cause of our continued unemployment and continued lower prices to our farmers.

Wise and timely action should contribute to relieve the pressure of these adverse forces in foreign countries and should assist in the reestablishment of confidence, thus forwarding political peace and economic stability in the world.

Authority of the President to deal with this problem is limited, as this action must be supported by the Congress. It has been assured the cordial support of leading members of both parties in the Senate and the House. The essence of this proposition is to give time to permit debtor governments to recover their national prosperity. I am suggesting to the American people that they be wise creditors in their own interest and be good neighbors.

I wish to take this occasion also to frankly state my views upon our relations to German reparations and the debts owed to us by the allied governments of Europe. Our Government has not been a party to, or exerted any voice in determination of, reparation obligations. We purposely did not participate in either general reparations or the division of colonies or property. The repayment of debts due to us from the Allies for the advance for war and reconstruction were settled upon a basis not contingent upon German reparations or related thereto. Therefore, reparations is necessarily wholly a European problem with which we have no relation.

I do not approve in any remote sense of the cancellation of the debts to us. World confidence would not be enhanced by such action. None of our debtor nations have ever suggested it. But as the basis of the settlement of these debts was the capacity under normal conditions of the debtor to pay, we should be consistent with our own policies and principles if we take into account the abnormal situation now existing in the world. I am sure the American people have no desire to attempt to extract any sum beyond the capacity of any debtor to pay, and it is our view that broad vision requires that our Government should recognize the situation as it exists.

This course of action is entirely consistent with the policy which we have hitherto pursued. We are not involved in the discussion of strictly European problems, of which the payment of German reparations is one. It represents our willingness to make a contribution to the early restoration of world prosperity in which our own people have so deep an interest.

I wish further to add that while this action has no bearing on the conference for limitation of land armaments to be held next February, inasmuch as the burden of competitive armaments has contributed to bring about this depression, we trust that by this evidence of our desire to assist we shall have contributed to the good will which is so necessary in the solution of this major question.

All the important creditor governments accepted this proposal. The necessary agreements among them have been executed, and creditor governments have foregone the receipt of payments due them since July 1, 1931.

The effect of this agreement was instantaneous in reversing the drift toward general economic panic and has served to give time to the peoples of those countries to readjust their economic life. The action taken was necessary. I am confident it commends itself to the judgment of the American people.

Payments due to the United States Government from many countries, both on account of principal and interest, fall due on December 15. It is highly desirable that a law should be enacted before that date authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to postpone all payments due us on account of debts owed by foreign governments to the United States Government during the year ending June 30, 1932, and to provide for their payment over a 10-year period, beginning July 1, 1933.

As we approach the new year it is clear that a number of the governments indebted to us will be unable to meet further payments to us in full pending recovery in their economic life. It is useless to blind ourselves to an obvious fact. Therefore it will be necessary in some cases to make still further temporary adjustments.

The Congress has shared with the Executive in the past the consideration of questions arising from these debts. I am sure that it will commend itself to the Congress, that the legislative branch of the Government should continue to share this responsibility. In order that we should be in position to deal with the situation, I recommend the re-creation of the World War Foreign Debt Commission, with authority to examine such problems as may arise in connection with these debts during the present economic emergency, and to report to the Congress its conclusions and recommendations.

DISARMAMENT

The United States has accepted an invitation to take part in the World Disarmament Conference which convenes on February 2 at Geneva. The efforts of this conference will be in line with the endeavors in which the American Government has taken a leading part beginning with The Hague Conference in 1899. Up to the present time the record of achievement has been almost entirely in the field of naval disarmament. It is to be hoped that further progress can be made in reduction of naval arms and that limitation and reduction so urgently needed can be extended to land arms.

The burden of taxes to support armament is greater today than before the Great War, and the economic instability of the world is definitely due in part to this cause and the fears which these huge armaments at all times create. No discouragements should be permitted to turn the world from sane and reasonable limitation of arms.

With a view to establishing an atmosphere of confidence for the opening of this World Disarmament Conference more than 40 governments, including all the principal military and naval powers, have joined in accepting the principle of a 1-year armaments truce. This truce, which is the outgrowth of a proposal advanced last September by the Foreign Minister of Italy, is designed to prevent the expansion-of-armaments program during the coming months in the hope of removing the threat of a sudden revival of competition in arms before and during the conference. These steps were fully approved by our War and Navy Departments.

MANCHURIA

We have been deeply concerned over the situation in Manchuria. As parties to the Kellogg-Briand pact and to the nine-power treaty, we have a responsibility in maintaining the integrity of China and a direct interest with other nations in maintaining peace here.

When this controversy originated in September the League of Nations was in session and China appealed to the council of that body, which at once undertook measures of



conciliation between China and Japan. Both China and Japan have participated in these proceedings before the council ever since. Under the Kellogg-Briand pact all of the signatories, including China and Japan, have covenanted to seek none but pacific means in the settlement of their disputes. Thus the ultimate purpose of proceedings under this section of the Kellogg-Briand pact and of conciliation proceedings by the league covenant coincide. It seemed, therefore, both wise and appropriate rather to aid and advise with the league and thus have unity of world effort to maintain peace than to take independent action. In all negotiations, however, the Department of State has maintained complete freedom of judgment and action as to participation in any measures which the league might finally determine upon.

Immediately after the outbreak of the trouble this Government advised both Japan and China of its serious interest. Subsequently it communicated its views to both Governments regarding their obligations under the Kellogg-Briand pact. In this action we were joined by other nations signatory of the pact. This Government has consistently and repeatedly by diplomatic representations indicated its unremitting solicitude that these treaty obligations be respected. In the recurring efforts of the nations to bring about a peaceful settlement this Government has realized that the exercise of the utmost patience was desirable, and it is believed that public opinion in this country has appreciated the wisdom of this restraint.

At present a resolution is pending before the meeting at Paris, with hopes of passage, under which Japan and China will agree to take no initiative which might lead to renewed conflict; in which Japan has reiterated its intention to withdraw the Japanese troops to the railway zone as soon as lives and property of Japanese nationals in Manchuria can be adequately protected; and under which both nations agree to a neutral commission to meet on the ground, to which commission all matters in dispute can be referred for investigation and report.

#### ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY

Conversations were begun between the Secretary of State and the Canadian minister at Washington on November 14 looking to the framing of a treaty for the development of the St. Lawrence seaway. The negotiations are continuing. I am hopeful that an agreement may result within a reasonable time enabling us to begin work on this great project, which will be of much importance economically to Canada and to the United States.

#### VISITS OF M. LAVAL AND SIGNOR GRANDI

The president of the Council of Ministers of France, M. Laval, visited Washington in October in order to discuss problems of outstanding world interest, in the solution of which it was felt that the two countries could be of assistance. The informal and cordial conversations served to bring into relief the respective positions of the two nations.

The visit in November of the Royal Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs also afforded an opportunity for a cordial exchange of views respecting the many world problems in which this Government and the Government of Italy are interested.

It was not the purpose of these meetings to engage in any commitments or to conclude agreements. However, the visits of M. Laval and Signor Grandi, together with the various meetings of statesmen in Europe and the visit of the Secretary of State to European countries, have brought about valuable understanding of the nature of the problems confronting different governments which should aid in their solution.

#### NICARAGUA

In compliance with the agreement made in May, 1927, the Nicaraguan Government requested supervision by an electoral commission from the United States of the congressional elections held in 1930. This year a member of the commissions of 1928 and 1930 was sent to Nicaragua as an observer during the election of municipal authorities in order that, on the basis of his observations, it might be possible to ar-

range the many necessary details of the supervision of the 1932 presidential election in Nicaragua.

Armed forces of the United States maintained in Nicaragua have been reduced to the minimum deemed necessary to the training of the Nicaraguan Constabulary and the rendering of appropriate support for such instruction. It is proposed to withdraw completely American armed forces from Nicaragua after their presidential election in 1932.

Nicaragua suffered a terrible disaster in the destruction of Managua, the capital, by earthquake and fire in March last. With their usual generosity the American people, through the Red Cross, went whole-heartedly to the assistance of the stricken country. United States marines and Engineers of the War Department, who were in the country making a survey of the proposed canal route, joined in rendering service. The American legation building was destroyed with all its contents, but the minister and his staff continued to carry on their official duties and worked ceaselessly in the face of unusual hardships. The Nicaraguan Government has expressed its deep gratitude for the aid rendered.

#### HAITI

Substantial progress has been made in carrying out the program for the withdrawal of our activities in Haiti recommended by the commission which, with the support of the Congress, made an investigation of Haitian affairs in 1930, and by its good offices laid the foundation for the present popularly elected Government of that Republic.

After protracted negotiations an accord was reached with the Haitian Government on August 5 providing for the return to Haitian control of important Government services heretofore carried on under American supervision by virtue of general obligations arising through the provisions of our treaty with Haiti. In accordance with this agreement the Haitian Government on October 1 assumed definitely the administration and control of the department of public works, the sanitary service, and the technical service of agriculture, which includes the industrial educational system. All American personnel was withdrawn from these services. To minimize the possibility of epidemics, and in order that the health of the American troops and officials still stationed in Haiti might be adequately protected, the accord provided that an American scientific mission, consisting of three American naval officers and six Hospital Corps men, should be charged with the control of sanitation in the cities of Port au Prince and Cape Haitien.

The accord makes appropriate provision for the continuance of adequate financial control and assistance on the part of our Government. The liberty of action, both of the Government of the United States and the Government of Haiti with respect to questions of financial administration, is, of course, limited. In this connection it must be borne in mind that investors have supplied capital desired by Haiti and that securities have been issued to them on the faith and credit of the provisions of that treaty and the American financial control which it provided during the life of the bonds.

#### BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY

In 1929 the Government of the United States, together with the Governments of Cuba, Colombia, Mexico, and Uruguay, formed the Commission on Inquiry and Conciliation, Bolivia-Paraguay, which had the good fortune of being able to terminate an international incident which for a time threatened to cause war between the countries involved. The five neutral governments then offered their good offices to Bolivia and Paraguay, with a view to furthering a settlement of their difficulties. This offer was accepted in principle. I am happy to state that representatives of both countries are now meeting in Washington with the hope of concluding a pact of nonaggression between them.

#### ARBITRATION OF THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE BETWEEN GUATEMALA AND HONDURAS

It has been the privilege of this Government to lend its good offices on several occasions in the past to the settlement of boundary disputes between the American republics. One



of the most recent occasions upon which the disinterested services of this Government were requested was in connection with the settlement of the dispute which for almost a century has been outstanding between the Republics of Guatemala and Honduras with respect to their common boundary. Conferences extending over a period of some months were held in 1930 in the Department of State, and eventually on July 16, 1930, a treaty was signed submitting the question to arbitration, and there was also signed a supplementary convention providing for the delimitation of the boundary after the arbitral tribunal hands down its award. Ratifications were exchanged on October 15, 1931. The tribunal, which will meet in Washington, will be presided over by the Chief Justice of the United States, who has set December 15, 1931, as the date for the first meeting.

#### MEXICO

The period for hearings before the general and special claims commissions between this country and Mexico expired in August, 1931. Pursuant to a resolution of the Senate under date of February 28, 1931, and under instructions from the Department of State, the American ambassador at Mexico City is carrying on negotiations with the Mexican Government looking to the renewal of the activities of the commissions, in order that the claims of American citizens still pending may be heard and adjudicated.

The Governments of the United States and Mexico have approved in principle certain engineering plans submitted by the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, for the rectification of the Rio Grande in the vicinity of El Paso, Tex., to prevent periodical floods in that region. Negotiations are being carried on between the two Governments in an effort to reach an agreement by which this important international project may be undertaken.

#### TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS BEFORE THE SENATE

There have been transmitted to the Senate, from time to time, treaties and conventions which have failed during recent sessions to obtain that body's consideration or final decision. Inasmuch as these treaties affect numerous phases of private and public endeavor, I earnestly commend their early conclusion to the attention of the Congress.

In the past session of the Congress I transmitted to the Senate protocols providing for adherence by the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice. Upon that occasion I expressed my views fully not only of the wisdom of such action, but that the safeguards against European entanglements stipulated for by the Senate had been in effect secured and the interests of the United States protected. I need not repeat that for over 12 years every President and every Secretary of State has urged this action as a material contribution to the pacific settlement of controversies among nations and a further assurance against war.

By consideration of legislation during its last session, the Congress informed itself thoroughly regarding the merits of the copyright convention signed at Berlin on November 13, 1908. I hope that necessary legislation will be enacted during this Congress which will make it possible for further consideration to be given to the copyright convention.

The sockeye salmon fisheries treaty, entered into with Canada to afford protection to the industry, which was signed on May 26, 1930, merits the attention of the Senate during the present session.

The United States sent a delegation to the conference on safety of life at sea, which was held in London in 1929. The convention, which was signed by the more important maritime nations of the world on May 31, 1929, has unified the standards of safety in accordance with modern developments of engineering science and in compliance with the governments' obligation to their citizens to reduce the perils of travel to a minimum by requiring high efficiency in seamanship.

The convention for the supervision of the international trade in arms and ammunition and in implements of war, signed at Geneva, June 17, 1925, represents another of the

steps taken in the general field of restriction of armament. It has been ratified unconditionally by some nations, conditionally by others. With the added impetus which ratification by the United States would lend to such a move, it is quite possible that the 14 ratifications necessary by treaty stipulation would be received to bring the convention into force.

Among the other treaties and conventions which remain before the Senate for its consideration and of no less importance in their respective fields are a treaty regarding consular agents of American States (Sixth International Conference of American States, Habana, 1928); a treaty relating to maritime neutrality with American States (Sixth International Conference of American States, Habana, 1928); the general treaty of inter-American arbitration, signed at Washington January 5, 1929; the convention relating to prisoners of war, signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929; a convention signed on the same date for the amelioration of the condition of wounded and sick of armies in the field (the Red Cross convention); and the convention for the unification of certain rules relating to bills of lading for the carriage of goods by sea, signed at Brussels on behalf of the United States on June 23, 1925.

#### NEW TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

Since my message to the Seventy-second Congress, and by virtue of the power vested in the office of the Chief Executive, I have continued to commission representatives of this Government to negotiate treaties with the representatives of other countries which affect the amicable, political, commercial, and juridical relations of this country, as well as treaties dealing with humanitarian matters.

Important treaties and conventions which have been signed recently by representatives of this Government are as follows:

1. Treaty of arbitration and conciliation with Switzerland, signed February 16, 1931.
2. Treaty modifying the conciliation convention with Italy (Bryan peace treaty), signed September 23, 1931.
3. Extradition treaty with Greece, signed May 6, 1931.
4. Protocol relating to military obligations in certain cases of double nationality, multilateral, signed December 31, 1930.
5. Treaty of friendship, commerce, and consular rights with Poland, signed June 15, 1931.
6. Treaty with reference to establishment and sojourn with Turkey, signed October 28, 1931.

These treaties and conventions will be transmitted to the Senate in due course, with a view to obtaining its advice and consent to ratification.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The message will be referred to the Committee on Finance, and it will be printed.

#### REPORTS OF NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LAW OBSERVANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying reports, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the following reports of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement:

- Report on Criminal Statistics.
- Report on Prosecution.
- Report on the Enforcement of the Deportation Laws of the United States.
- Report on the Child Offender in the Federal System of Justice.
- Progress Report on the Study of the Federal Courts.
- Report on Criminal Procedure.
- Report on Penal Institutions, Probation and Parole.
- Report on Crime and the Foreign Born.



Report on Lawlessness in Law Enforcement.  
 Report on the Cost of Crime.  
 Report on the Causes of Crime.  
 Report on Police.  
 Final Report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

INTEREST ON FUNDS REPRESENTED BY CERTAIN EMBASSY DRAFTS  
 (S. DOC. NO. 13)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed:  
*To the Congress of the United States:*

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the inclosed report from the Secretary of State, to the end that legislation may be enacted to authorize an appropriation of not exceeding \$44,446.05 for the payment of interest on funds represented by drafts drawn on the Secretary of State by the American Embassy in Petrograd and the American Embassy in Constantinople and transfers which the Embassy at Constantinople undertook to make by cable communications to the Secretary of State between December 23, 1915, and April 21, 1917, in connection with the representation by the embassy of the interests of certain foreign governments and their nationals.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND (S. DOC. NO. 17)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State showing all receipts and disbursements on account of refunds, allowances, and annuities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, in connection with the Foreign Service retirement and disability system as required by section 26 (a) of an act for the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor, approved February 23, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

(Inclosure: Statement of receipts and disbursements, Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.)

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

SECOND POLAR YEAR PROGRAM (S. DOC. NO. 16)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the inclosed report from the Secretary of State, to the end that legislation may be enacted authorizing an appropriation of \$30,000 for participation by the United States Government in the Second Polar Year Program, August 1, 1932–August 31, 1933.

HERBERT HOOVER.

(Inclosure: Report.)

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE (S. DOC. NO. 15)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I inclose a report by the Secretary of State requesting the submission anew to the present Congress of his recom-

mendation for a modification of the boundary line between the Panama Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama, so far as it affects that parcel of land in the Panama Canal Zone known as the Pailla Point Military Reservation.

I recommend that the Congress enact the necessary legislation authorizing and empowering the Secretary of State to effect the modification of the boundary line as indicated in the attached draft of a proposed bill covering this matter.

HERBERT HOOVER.

(Inclosure: Report of Secretary of State with inclosures.)

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF EIGHTH PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the following papers, was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 19 of the act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, entitled "An act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands," I transmit herewith a set of the laws and resolutions passed by the Eighth Philippine Legislature during its third regular session, from July 16 to November 8, 1930.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

IMPROVEMENT OF SAN JUAN HARBOR, P. R.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith certified copies of Joint Resolution No. 6, adopted by the Legislature of Porto Rico April 8, 1931, entitled:

Joint resolution to accept the reduction made by the Congress of the United States in the amount owed to the Government of the United States by the Government of Porto Rico in connection with the dredging of the harbor of San Juan, P. R., and the filling of adjacent lands; to accept all conditions imposed by the Government of the United States in regard to said work and to provide for payment by the people of Porto Rico of the sum of \$150,000 to the Government of the United States, all in accordance with the terms of the act of Congress approved July 3, 1930, entitled "An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes."

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

REPORT OF ALASKA RAILROAD

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the Annual Report of the Alaska Railroad for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Civil Service:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by the act of Congress to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883, I transmit herewith the Forty-eighth Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.



## SESSION LAWS OF ALASKA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved August 24, 1912, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the Session Laws of Alaska of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PANAMA CANAL

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on InterOceanic Canals:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the annual report of the Governor of the Panama Canal for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE CONSERVATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, a copy of the report of the committee appointed to make a study of and report on the conservation and administration of the public domain.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC PARKS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the annual report of the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## REPORT OF COMMISSION ON MEMORIALS AND ENTOMBMENTS IN ARLINGTON MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In compliance with the requirements of the act of Congress of March 4, 1921, I transmit herewith the annual report of the Commission on the Erection of Memorials and Entombment of Bodies in the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## REPORT OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In compliance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1915, establishing the National Advisory Committee for

Aeronautics, I submit herewith the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Committee for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931.

It is noted from the committee's report that the progress in aerodynamic development has been gratifying, and that with recent notable additions to equipment the committee now has excellent facilities for the conduct of full-scale research on airplanes, propellers, and seaplane floats and hulls.

Attention is invited to Part V of the report, presenting a summary of progress in the technical development of aircraft. With the steady improvement in the performance of aircraft the relative importance of aviation increases as an agency of transportation and of national defense. I concur in the committee's opinion that the continuous prosecution of scientific research will provide the best assurance of further progress in the development of aircraft for all purposes.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the annual report of the Governor of the Virgin Islands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In compliance with paragraph 5, section 2, of the Army appropriation act, approved August 29, 1916, I transmit herewith the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Council of National Defense for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## LAWS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF PORTO RICO

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 23 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith copies of the laws and resolutions enacted by the Twelfth Legislature of Porto Rico during its third regular session from February 9 to April 15, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by the act of March 4, 1915, and February 28, 1916, I transmit herewith the report of the United States Bureau of Efficiency for the period from November 1, 1930, to October 31, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.



## FRANCHISES GRANTED BY PORTO RICO PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 38 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith certified copies of each of seven franchises granted by the Public Service Commission of Porto Rico. The franchises are described in the accompanying letter from the Secretary of War transmitting them to me.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT SEVILLE, SPAIN

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am forwarding, for the consideration of the Congress, a report from the Secretary of State transmitting the following documents in connection with the participation of this Government in an exposition which was held at Seville, Spain, the preparation and work in connection with such participation having extended from 1927 to 1931:

I. Report of the Commissioner General of the United States of America to the International Exposition at Seville, Spain.

II. Photographs to accompany the report of the commissioner general.

III. Departmental reports to accompany the report of the commissioner general.

IV. Financial statement of appropriations and expenditures for the International Exposition at Seville, Spain, 1927-1931.

V. Pamphlets distributed by the United States commission to accompany the report of the commissioner general.

HERBERT HOOVER.

(Accompaniments: As listed.)

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## CLAIM OF WILLIAM LOUIS PITTHAN

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I inclose a report from the Secretary of State concerning a claim against the United States presented by Mr. William Louis Pitthan for services rendered as extradition agent in the matter of the application for the extradition from England of Claude W. Daniels. The report requests that the Congress authorize an appropriation of \$210 to pay the claim submitted by Mr. Pitthan.

I recommend that in order to effect a settlement of this claim in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of State the Congress authorize an appropriation of \$210 to pay Mr. Pitthan for the services rendered by him.

HERBERT HOOVER.

(Inclosure: Report from the Secretary of State.)

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## INDEPENDENCE MEMORIAL

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith a certified copy of a resolution of both houses, in joint session, of the Ninth Philippine Legislature, first session, dated September 24, 1931, approving an independence memorial.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 21 of the act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, entitled "An act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands," I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the report of the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, including the reports of the heads of the departments of the Philippine government, for the calendar year 1930.

I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of War that this report be printed as a congressional document.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## REPORT OF PANAMA RAILROAD CO.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the eighty-second annual report of the board of directors of the Panama Railroad Co. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 12 of the act of Congress of March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the thirty-first annual report of the Governor of Porto Rico, including the reports of the heads of the several departments of the government of Porto Rico and those of the executive secretary, the auditor, and the chief of the bureau of commerce and industry, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931.

I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of War that this report, with appendixes consisting of condensed reports of the several agencies referred to above, be printed as a congressional document.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## REPORT OF THE PERRY'S VICTORY MEMORIAL COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on the Library:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the twelfth annual report of the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission for the year ended December 1, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## REPORT OF INTEROCEANIC CANAL BOARD

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith the report with appendixes and maps of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and the



Interoceanic Canal Board. This report was authorized by Public Resolution No. 99, Seventieth Congress, approved March 2, 1929.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

#### PROPOSED PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

There are transmitted herewith, as indicated in the attached lists, a number of resolutions, petitions, and other communications relative to Philippine independence received by the Secretary of War during or in connection with his recent visit to the Philippine Islands.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

#### ELECTION OF PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. McNARY. Has the morning hour been concluded?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has. The next order is the consideration of the unfinished business.

Mr. McNARY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Couzens	Jones	Robinson, Ind.
Austin	Cutting	Kean	Schall
Bailey	Dale	Kendrick	Sheppard
Bankhead	Davis	Keyes	Shipstead
Barbour	Dickinson	King	Shortridge
Barkley	Fess	La Follette	Smith
Bingham	Fletcher	Lewis	Smoot
Black	Frazier	Logan	Steiwer
Blaine	George	McGill	Swanson
Borah	Glass	McKellar	Thomas, Idaho
Bratton	Glenn	McNary	Thomas, Okla.
Brookhart	Goldsborough	Metcalf	Townsend
Broussard	Gore	Morrison	Trammell
Bulkeley	Hale	Moses	Wagner
Bulow	Harris	Neely	Walcott
Byrnes	Hastings	Norbeck	Walsh, Mass.
Capper	Hatfield	Norris	Walsh, Mont.
Caraway	Hawes	Nye	Waterman
Carey	Hayden	Oddie	Watson
Connally	Hebert	Patterson	Wheeler
Coolidge	Howell	Pittman	White
Copeland	Hull	Reed	
Costigan	Johnson	Robinson, Ark.	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Ninety Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The unfinished business is now before the Senate, the question being on the election of a President pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McNARY (when his name was called). On this vote I am paired with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON]. If he were present, he would vote for Senator PITTMAN, and if I were permitted to vote, I would vote for Senator MOSES.

Mr. MOSES (when his name was called). Still having the pair previously announced, I withhold my vote.

Mr. PITTMAN (when his name was called). Announcing my pair as before, I withhold my vote.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STEPHENS], who is detained at his home on account of illness. Therefore I withhold my vote. If permitted to vote, I would vote for Senator MOSES.

Mr. STEIWER (when his name was called). On this vote I have a special pair with the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. DILL], who is unavoidably detained from the Chamber. If he were present, he would vote for Senator PITTMAN. If I were permitted to vote, I would vote for Senator MOSES. I withhold my vote.

Mr. VANDENBERG (when his name was called). On this vote I have a special pair with the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS]. If he were present, he would vote for Senator PITTMAN, and if I were permitted to vote, I would vote for Senator MOSES. I withhold my vote.

The roll call having been concluded, it resulted as follows:

#### FOR SENATOR PITTMAN—41

Ashurst	Connally	Hull	Smith
Bailey	Coolidge	Kendrick	Swanson
Bankhead	Copeland	King	Thomas, Okla.
Barkley	Costigan	Lewis	Trammell
Black	Fletcher	Logan	Wagner
Bratton	George	McGill	Walsh, Mass.
Broussard	Glass	McKellar	Walsh, Mont.
Bulkeley	Gore	Morrison	Wheeler
Bulow	Harris	Neely	
Byrnes	Hawes	Robinson, Ark.	
Caraway	Hayden	Sheppard	

#### FOR SENATOR MOSES—30

Austin	Glenn	Keyes	Smoot
Barbour	Goldsborough	Metcalf	Townsend
Bingham	Hale	Norbeck	Walcott
Carey	Hastings	Oddie	Waterman
Dale	Hatfield	Patterson	Watson
Davis	Hebert	Reed	White
Dickinson	Johnson	Schall	
Fess	Kean	Shortridge	

#### FOR SENATOR NORRIS—7

Blaine	Frazier	La Follette	Shipstead
Cutting	Howell	Nye	

#### FOR SENATOR JONES—6

Borah	Capper	Norris	Thomas, Idaho
Brookhart	Couzens		

#### FOR SENATOR CAPPER—1

Jones

The VICE PRESIDENT. On this vote Senator PITTMAN received 41 votes, Senator MOSES 30, Senator NORRIS 7, Senator JONES 6, and Senator CAPPER 1. The total number of votes cast was 85, 43 being necessary for a choice. No Senator having received a majority, no one is elected, and the clerk will again call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McNARY (when his name was called). Again announcing my pair with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON], I withhold my vote.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as on the preceding ballot, I withhold my vote.

Mr. STEIWER (when his name was called). I inquire if the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. DILL] has voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That Senator has not voted.

Mr. STEIWER. Making the same announcement as to my pair with him that I made upon the previous ballot, I withhold my vote.

Mr. VANDENBERG (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before respecting my pair with the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], I withhold my vote.

The roll call having been concluded it resulted:

#### FOR SENATOR PITTMAN—41

Ashurst	Connally	Hull	Smith
Bailey	Coolidge	Kendrick	Swanson
Bankhead	Copeland	King	Thomas, Okla.
Barkley	Costigan	Lewis	Trammell
Black	Fletcher	Logan	Wagner
Bratton	George	McGill	Walsh, Mass.
Broussard	Glass	McKellar	Walsh, Mont.
Bulkeley	Gore	Morrison	Wheeler
Bulow	Harris	Neely	
Byrnes	Hawes	Robinson, Ark.	
Caraway	Hayden	Sheppard	

#### FOR SENATOR MOSES—30

Austin	Glenn	Keyes	Smoot
Barbour	Goldsborough	Metcalf	Townsend
Bingham	Hale	Norbeck	Walcott
Carey	Hastings	Oddie	Waterman
Dale	Hatfield	Patterson	Watson
Davis	Hebert	Reed	White
Dickinson	Johnson	Schall	
Fess	Kean	Shortridge	

#### FOR SENATOR NORRIS—7

Blaine	Frazier	La Follette	Shipstead
Cutting	Howell	Nye	

#### FOR SENATOR JONES—6

Borah	Capper	Norris	Thomas, Idaho
Brookhart	Couzens		

#### FOR SENATOR CAPPER—1

Jones

The VICE PRESIDENT. On this vote Senator PITTMAN has received 41 votes; Senator MOSES, 30 votes; Senator NORRIS, 7 votes; Senator JONES, 6 votes; Senator CAPPER, 1 vote; 85 votes cast; 43 necessary for a choice. No Senator having



received a majority vote, there is no election, and the Secretary will again call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McNARY (when his name was called). Repeating my previous announcement, I withhold my vote.

Mr. MOSES (when his name was called). I repeat my pair on the previous votes.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana (when his name was called). Again announcing my general pair with the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STEPHENS], I withhold my vote.

Mr. STEIWER (when his name was called). Repeating the announcement I made concerning my special pair with the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. DILL], I withhold my vote.

Mr. VANDENBERG (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before, I withhold my vote.

The roll call having been concluded, it resulted:

#### FOR SENATOR PITTMAN—41

Ashurst	Connally	Hull	Smith
Bailey	Coolidge	Kendrick	Swanson
Bankhead	Copeland	King	Thomas, Okla.
Barkley	Costigan	Lewis	Trammell
Black	Fletcher	Logan	Wagner
Bratton	George	McGill	Walsh, Mass.
Broussard	Glass	McKellar	Walsh, Mont.
Bulkley	Gore	Morrison	Wheeler
Bulow	Harris	Neely	
Byrnes	Hawes	Robinson, Ark.	
Caraway	Hayden	Sheppard	

#### FOR SENATOR MOSES—30

Austin	Glenn	Keyes	Smoot
Barbour	Goldsborough	Metcalf	Townsend
Bingham	Hale	Norbeck	Walcott
Carey	Hastings	Oddie	Waterman
Dale	Hatfield	Patterson	Watson
Davis	Hebert	Reed	White
Dickinson	Johnson	Schall	
Fess	Kean	Shortridge	

#### FOR SENATOR NORRIS—7

Blaine	Frazier	La Follette	Shipstead
Cutting	Howell	Nye	

#### FOR SENATOR JONES—5

Borah	Capper	Norris	Thomas, Idaho
Brookhart	Couzens		

#### FOR SENATOR CAPPER—1

Jones

The VICE PRESIDENT. On this ballot Senator PITTMAN has received 41 votes, Senator MOSES 30 votes, Senator NORRIS 7 votes, Senator JONES 5 votes, and Senator CAPPER 1 vote. Total number of votes cast, 85; necessary for a choice, 43. No Senator receiving a majority of the votes cast, there is no election. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McNARY (when his name was called). For the reasons previously stated, I withhold my vote.

Mr. MOSES (when his name was called). Again repeating my pair, I withhold my vote.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana (when his name was called). Again announcing my general pair with the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STEPHENS], I withhold my vote.

Mr. STEIWER (when his name was called). Repeating the announcement of my pair, I withhold my vote.

Mr. VANDENBERG (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before, I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BINGHAM. Has the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That Senator has not voted.

Mr. BINGHAM. I have a general pair with him. Being unable to obtain a transfer, I withhold my vote. If the junior Senator from Virginia were present he would vote for Senator PITTMAN, and if I were at liberty to vote I should vote for Senator MOSES.

The roll call resulted as follows:

#### FOR SENATOR PITTMAN—40

Ashurst	Caraway	Hayden	Robinson, Ark.
Bailey	Connally	Hull	Sheppard
Bankhead	Coolidge	Kendrick	Smith
Barkley	Copeland	King	Swanson
Black	Costigan	Lewis	Thomas, Okla.
Bratton	Fletcher	Logan	Trammell
Broussard	George	McGill	Wagner
Bulkley	Gore	McKellar	Walsh, Mass.
Bulow	Harris	Morrison	Walsh, Mont.
Byrnes	Hawes	Neely	Wheeler

#### FOR SENATOR MOSES—30

Austin	Glenn	Keyes	Smoot
Barbour	Goldsborough	Metcalf	Townsend
Brookhart	Hale	Norbeck	Walcott
Carey	Hastings	Oddie	Waterman
Dale	Hatfield	Patterson	Watson
Davis	Hebert	Reed	White
Dickinson	Johnson	Schall	
Fess	Kean	Shortridge	

#### FOR SENATOR NORRIS—7

Blaine	Frazier	La Follette	Shipstead
Cutting	Howell	Nye	

#### FOR SENATOR JONES—5

Borah	Couzens	Norris	Thomas, Idaho
Capper			

#### FOR SENATOR CAPPER—1

Jones

The VICE PRESIDENT. On this ballot Senator PITTMAN has received 40 votes, Senator MOSES 30 votes, Senator NORRIS 7 votes, Senator JONES 5 votes, and Senator CAPPER 1 vote. Eighty-three votes having been cast, and 42 being necessary for a choice, and no Senator having received a majority of the votes cast, there is no election.

#### REFERENCE OF NOMINATIONS

The VICE PRESIDENT. There are quite a number of nominations to be considered in executive session, and without objection, the Chair will lay them down and have them referred as in executive session. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### PROPOSED BOULDER CANYON LEGISLATION

Mr. ODDIE. Mr. President, during my visit to Las Vegas and Boulder Dam in October I made an investigation of conditions and found that a need exists for amendments to the Boulder Canyon project act in order fully to provide for the construction and maintenance of adequate school and recreational facilities on the Boulder Canyon project Federal reservation; for the purpose of establishing definitely the right of qualified residents on the reservation to vote; to empower the State and county to assess private property for purposes of taxation; and to extend the State safety and industrial insurance laws within the bounds of the reservation.

In this connection I wrote a letter to the Hon. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, on October 26, 1931, and to the Hon. Fred B. Balzar, Governor of the State of Nevada, on November 19, 1931, and have received their hearty cooperation in the matter. This brief correspondence I submit for inclusion in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OCTOBER 26, 1931.

HON. RAY LYMAN WILBUR,

Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: After investigating conditions relating to the Hoover Dam enterprise, I find that the relations between the Government and the people and industries in this section of the State can be materially improved by amendments to the law under which these operations are being conducted, in order that certain errors and omissions in the law can be corrected and the department relieved of the difficulty of interpreting some of its uncertain portions.

I am in accord with your policy regarding the establishment of a Federal reservation under your control in order that the work may be conducted in an efficient and orderly manner, with the necessary protection to the operations and to those conducting them.

I find considerable uncertainty existing regarding the question of exemption or nonexemption of personal property and industry within the reservation, including Boulder City, from State and county taxation. The exemption of this property from such taxation will deprive the State and county of moneys to which they are entitled. It will create a condition under which business and industry within the reservation will be subsidized by the Government, and because of the advantages gained thereby they will be brought in unfair competition with those conducted in Las Vegas and other places outside the reservation where property is subjected to taxation. It will also throw an extra burden on the Las Vegas schools, which are educating numbers of the children from the reservation, without receiving any compensation therefor. The Comptroller General has ruled that no part of the Hoover Dam funds can be used for educational and recreational purposes. In an enterprise of the importance and size of this one adequate educational and recreational facilities should be provided. They should be a necessary part of the enterprise itself.



The city of Las Vegas is entitled to special consideration in connection with the Hoover Dam enterprise. Its citizens have worked hard for many years in assisting in the creation of this enterprise and in carrying it to a successful conclusion. They are carrying a heavy burden financially in caring for the large number of unemployed without means, who have come to the city looking for work on the Hoover Dam enterprise.

Some provision should be made similar to that existing in some of the national parks, by which a commissioner is appointed to serve within the reservation with power to bind over to the district court and also to impose sentence in cases of minor infractions of law.

Another unfortunate condition existing is the uncertainty of the residents within the reservation as to their right to vote. To deprive them of this right will be un-American and wrong, and especially as a large number of American citizens are employed on this project, over 40 per cent of whom are ex-service men. Proper steps should be taken that will guarantee to all citizens residing within the reservation their right to vote.

I propose to introduce legislation which will correct these errors and omissions in the law and others that may exist, and will be glad to have your cooperation in their preparation.

I desire to commend the fine efficiency of the officials of your department who are so successfully conducting this vast enterprise.

With my best wishes, I remain, very sincerely yours,

TASKER L. ODDIE.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, November 2, 1931.

HON. TASKER L. ODDIE:

*United States Senate.*

MY DEAR SENATOR ODDIE: It is gratifying to have your letter of October 26 relating to legislation affecting the Boulder Canyon project Federal reservation. I shall be very happy to confer with you on this subject and to cooperate with you in the consideration and preparation of legislation found to be necessary to meet conditions there.

For your information there are herewith inclosed copies of two decisions by the Comptroller General relating to school facilities. From the supplemental opinion you will note the Comptroller General's ruling to the effect that Government funds may be used for the construction of a school building, but not for the purpose of transporting pupils or for the payment of teachers.

Very truly yours,

RAY LYMAN WILBUR.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington, September 29, 1931.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: Consideration has been given to your letter of August 28, 1931, as follows:

"In connection with the construction of Hoover Dam and appurtenant works, as authorized by the Boulder Canyon project act of December 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1057), section 14 of which makes applicable the reclamation laws, except as otherwise therein provided, it is necessary, because of the isolated territory involved and the complete absence of housing facilities, to erect various buildings for administration and other purposes. In addition to the buildings referred to, which include an administration building, dormitory, garage, and approximately 60 cottages for Government employees, it is also necessary to provide educational facilities. This would involve erection of the required buildings and employment of teachers. To prevent inordinate turnover in labor, make for contentment, and thus to facilitate the work, it is essential that the men employed bring their families and that school facilities be made available for the children.

"With the establishment of the Boulder Canyon project Federal reservation in Clark County, Nev., effective May 26, 1931 (copy of the Secretary's letter of May 19, 1931, to the Governor of Nevada is inclosed with copy of the plat showing the boundaries of the reservation), exclusive jurisdiction over the territory involved was vested in the United States. There being no authority in the State of Nevada to conduct schools within this territory, it is proposed to erect at Government expense a school building at an estimated cost of \$57,000. The building will contain 12 classrooms for children below the high-school age, and a like building of substantially the same size and cost will probably be erected later for use as a high school.

"As an alternative to the erection of a high-school building at Boulder City, or at least as a temporary expedient, it has been proposed that the Government bear the expense of transporting high-school students by bus from Boulder City to Las Vegas, a distance of approximately 30 miles, and pay from Government funds the tuition of students so handled. Copy of letter dated July 7, 1931, by the special attorney to the Secretary outlining in detail the plan of transporting the students to and from Las Vegas is inclosed. Also inclosed is copy of that portion of the letter from the special attorney to the Secretary of July 18, 1931, which treats of the question of the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to provide school facilities at Boulder City under existing laws. However, regardless of which plan is followed, it is proposed to make a reasonable and direct charge against all who attend the schools, whether graded or high school, for the purpose, so far as it is practicable to do so, of recovering the cost of providing education facilities. This charge would be in lieu of taxes which, except for

the existence of the Federal reservation, would be assessed for school purposes.

"It is also proposed to construct a public swimming pool within Boulder City, including necessary dressing rooms and a wading pool and sand lots for small children, at an estimated cost of \$35,000. It is believed that the revenues which will be collected from bathers will be sufficient to repay the cost of the plant with interest on advances, as well as cover the cost of operation and maintenance. On account of the intense heat at the site of this work during the larger portion of the year and the very limited facilities for bathing, it is essential to the health and comfort of the men employed that there be made available bathing facilities, and the most practical and economical method of handling this situation is by means of a public swimming pool.

"As stated in the first paragraph of this letter, section 14 of the Boulder Canyon project act of December 21, 1928, makes applicable the reclamation laws, except as otherwise provided therein, and section 10 of the organic reclamation act of June 17, 1902, (32 Stat. 390), is as follows: 'That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to perform any and all acts and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into full force and effect.' It is the view of this department that the erection of a graded school and a high school, or the adoption of the alternative high-school plan, and also the construction of a swimming pool are necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Boulder Canyon project act. Your advance opinion on these questions is respectfully requested."

Section 2 (a) of the Boulder Canyon project act of December 21, 1928, supra, provides as follows:

"There is hereby established a special fund, to be known as the 'Colorado River Dam fund' (hereinafter referred to as the 'fund'), and to be available, as hereafter provided, only for carrying out the provisions of this act. All revenues received in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be paid into and expenditures shall be made out of the fund, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior."

An initial appropriation of \$10,660,000 for this fund was made by the act of July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 877), in the following terms:

"Boulder Canyon project: For the commencement of construction of a dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, to create a storage reservoir, and of a complete plant and incidental structures suitable for the fullest economic development of electrical energy from the water discharged from such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights of way, and other property necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations; as authorized by the Boulder Canyon project act approved December 21, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. III, title 33, ch. 15A), \$10,660,000, to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River Dam fund, which amount shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia and for all other objects of expenditure that are specified for projects included under the caption 'Bureau of Reclamation' in the Interior Department appropriation acts for the fiscal years 1930 and 1931, without regard to the limitations of amounts therein set forth: *Provided*, That of the amount hereby appropriated, not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for investigation and reports as authorized by section 15 of the Boulder Canyon project act."

An additional appropriation of \$15,000,000 in substantially the same terms was made by the appropriation act of February 14, 1931 (46 Stat. 1146). For the "objects of expenditure that are specified for projects included under the caption 'Bureau of Reclamation' in the Interior Department appropriation acts for the fiscal years 1930 and 1931," reference is made to the acts of March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1589), and May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 305). The additional appropriation of \$15,000,000 appearing in the annual appropriation act for 1932, supra, is made available for items appearing under the heading "Bureau of Reclamation" in the same statute (46 Stat. 1142).

The purposes of the Boulder Canyon project act of December 21, 1928, supra, for which the "Colorado River Dam fund" is available are set forth in section 1 of the act as follows:

"That for the purpose of controlling the floods, improving navigation, and regulating the flow of the Colorado River, providing for storage and for the delivery of the stored waters thereof for reclamation of public lands and other beneficial uses exclusively within the United States, and for the generation of electrical energy as a means of making the project herein authorized a self-supporting and financially solvent undertaking, the Secretary of the Interior, subject to the terms of the Colorado River compact hereinafter mentioned, is hereby authorized to construct, operate, and maintain a dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon or Boulder Canyon adequate to create a storage reservoir of a capacity of not less than 20,000,000 acre-feet of water and a main canal and appurtenant structures located entirely within the United States connecting the Laguna Dam, or other suitable diversion dam, which the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to construct if deemed necessary or advisable by him upon engineering or economic considerations, with the Imperial and Coachella Valleys in California, the expenditures for said main canal and appurtenant structures to be reimbursable, as provided in the reclamation law, and shall not be paid out of revenues derived from the sale or disposal of water power or electric energy at the dam authorized to be constructed at said Black Canyon or Boulder Canyon, or for water for potable purposes outside of the Imperial



and Coachella Valleys: *Provided, however,* That no charge shall be made for water or for the use, storage, or delivery of water for irrigation or water for potable purposes in the Imperial or Coachella Valleys; also to construct and equip, operate, and maintain at or near said dam, or cause to be constructed, a complete plant and incidental structures suitable for the fullest economic development of electrical energy from the water discharged from said reservoir; and to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights of way, and other property necessary for said purposes."

In none of the cited statutes creating the Colorado River Dam fund, appropriating therefor, and stating the purposes for which the fund would be available, is there any provision specifically, or by reasonable implication, making the fund available for construction of school buildings, transportation of pupils, or construction of a swimming pool. The general authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by section 14 of the Boulder Canyon project act and section 10 of the reclamation act of June 17, 1902, referred to in your letter, is not sufficient to render the fund available for any item of expenditure the Secretary of the Interior may approve, regardless of its connection with the purposes for which the fund was created and appropriated. There must be a direct relationship between the purposes for which the expenditure is proposed and the purposes for which the fund was created and appropriated. Any other proposed expenditure, even though deemed proper by the Secretary of the Interior as indirectly connected with the project for which the fund was provided, must first have the sanction of the Congress. It does not appear from the legislation involved that the Congress intended to vest in the Secretary of the Interior such unlimited powers in connection with the expenditure of this fund. Educational facilities and swimming pools in close proximity to the residences of employees engaged on the project, while probably desirable for convenience and comfort of Government and contractors' employees, the connection between expenditures for such purposes and the purposes set forth in the controlling statutes would seem to be too remote to justify the use of the fund in question without the prior approval of the Congress. That the Department of the Interior and the Congress heretofore have considered that specific legislation on the subject would be required is evident from the legislative history of S. 5797 and H. R. 16422, both entitled "Authorizing establishment of Boulder City town site, and necessary expenditures in connection therewith, and for other purposes," which were introduced in the Congress during its last session, but failed of enactment.

The Senate bill passed the Senate February 10, 1931. The committee reports and the debates in the Senate clearly disclose that the legislation was deemed essential. But neither of the bills became law. The operation of schools and swimming pools for the benefit of Government and contractors' employees on a cost basis, as proposed, would appear to be an attempt to accomplish that which the Congress has failed to authorize. The following statement made by the special attorney, forwarded with your submission, is advanced as a reason for failure of the proposed legislation to be enacted:

"\* \* \* A prominent and influential member of the Rules Committee, Mr. MICHENER, stated to me toward the close of the session that it was not thought that the legislation was necessary—that the department could do without it what it needed to do."

There is nothing of record as to the reason for the failure of the bills, and, in any event, there is nothing to indicate that the Congress would have sanctioned the use of the fund in question for the construction and operation of educational facilities and swimming pools.

While there is generally recognized to be an obligation on the United States to provide for the education of children necessarily residing within Government reservations, as contended in this case, schools on Government reservations are maintained only under specific statutory authority therefor. There may be cited as illustrative appropriations for education of Indians and for operation of schools on naval reservations. For the former see the act of February 14, 1931 (46 Stat. 1129), and for the latter see the act of February 28, 1931 (46 Stat. 1438).

You are advised, therefore, that under existing laws the fund "Colorado River Dam fund" is not available for construction of school buildings, transportation of pupils, or the construction of a swimming pool.

Respectfully,

J. R. McCARL,  
Comptroller General of the United States.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington, October 17, 1931.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: There has been received your letter of October 7, 1931, requesting reconsideration of decision of September 29, 1931, holding that the appropriation fund entitled "Colorado River Dam Fund," providing for the construction of the Hoover Dam, under the terms of the act of December 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1057), is not available for the construction of schools and swimming pools for use of Government and contractors' employees residing on the Government reservation. It is understood the request for reconsideration is limited to the question whether the appropriation may be used for construction of buildings in which schools may be conducted at the expense of interests other than the Government, pending ap-

proval by the Congress of the establishment of a permanent school system.

There is again stressed the difficulty in attracting to the project the proper personnel without adequate school facilities, and there is cited a decision of a former Comptroller of the Treasury, dated September 24, 1917, holding the reclamation fund available for construction of temporary buildings in which to conduct schools during the construction of, and at the site of, a reclamation project.

In view of the further representations now made to the effect that the construction of the Hoover Dam is being delayed by lack of school facilities, and that, in your opinion, "the erection of school buildings is necessary to carry out the purposes of the project act," you are advised that this office will interpose no objection to the use of the appropriation in question for the construction of temporary buildings in which schools may be conducted during the current school year, provided the contractor will bear the expense of maintaining and operating the schools unless and until otherwise specifically provided for by law.

Respectfully,

J. R. McCARL,  
Comptroller General of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19, 1931.

HON. FRED B. BALZAR,

Executive Chambers, Carson City, Nev.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: During my recent tour of the State I devoted considerable time to the study of conditions surrounding the Hoover Dam enterprise, and, upon the completion of this investigation, I addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Ray Lyman Wilbur, on October 26, calling attention to the need for clarifying amendments to the Boulder Dam act.

The enactment of the amendments indicated will pave the way for a closer cooperation between the State and Government in the work at the dam.

Inclosed is copy of my letter of October 26 to the Secretary of the Interior, together with copy of his reply thereto under date of November 2.

In order fully to protect the interests of the State of Nevada, it is my view that the Boulder Dam Act should be so amended that the Government would be obliged to provide for the construction and maintenance of adequate school and recreational facilities on the reservation; to establish definitely the right of qualified residents on the reservation to vote; and the right of the State and county to assess private property for purposes of taxation.

I am soon to take this matter up with the Secretary with the view to formulating the necessary amendments to the Boulder Dam Act and before doing so I shall greatly appreciate learning your views upon the subject and having any suggestions which you desire to make by which the interests of the State of Nevada can be fully protected and improved. I shall therefore request you to send me reply at your very earliest convenience by air mail.

With best wishes, I remain,  
Very sincerely yours,

TASKER L. ODDIE.

STATE OF NEVADA,  
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
Carson City, November 24, 1931.

HON. TASKER L. ODDIE,

United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have your air mail letter of the 19th instant, which evidently reached here by RMS, and I hasten to reply thereto.

I appreciate your thoughts in the matter, and fully concur in all the suggestions contained in paragraph 4 of that letter.

In addition, may I suggest the desirability, if amendments to the Boulder Canyon project act are proposed, to add provision allowing the State to enforce its safety and industrial insurance laws within the bounds of Federal reservations.

I do not know whether you are advised that the six companies have caused an injunction to be served on State Mine Inspector Stinson restraining him from enforcing mine inspection laws, and the matter is to be heard in the United States District Court on December 12.

To-day's press reports bring news that County Assessor DeViney, of Clark County, has been served with a like injunction, issued out of the Federal court, prohibiting him from attempting to assess privately owned property or from attempting to collect poll taxes within the bounds of the reservation, but at the moment of writing I am not advised what date has been set in this particular matter.

It is quite patent that congressional action should be had in the matter at the earliest possible moment, because under the terms of the restraining order no enforcement of the State labor laws is possible, nor any inspection of conditions looking to the safeguarding of lives.

You are no doubt aware that more than a dozen fatalities have already occurred on the Arizona side, due, so I am advised by Inspector Stinson, to a lack of supervision and inspection as to the safety of men and proper working conditions.

On the contrary, but two fatalities have happened on the Nevada side, although there are more than five times as many employees on our side of the line, due to the close inspection and enforcement of our safety laws.



I know of no reason why specific legislation should not be enacted authorizing the States of Arizona and Nevada to enforce the State laws for the protection of labor, for their industrial protection, and allowing the States to assess privately owned property found within the bounds of such reservation, and giving the States authority to enter upon the reservation at any and all times without let or hindrance.

I will be glad to keep you advised of the progress of litigation, but hope that the necessary amending legislation can be enacted, which will take the entire matter out of the hands of the court and give the States the right to enforce their laws.

If the hands of the States are to be tied by injunction pending hearings in court, appeals from decisions at the convenience of interested attorneys, awaiting judgments in the matter, one can be very sure that the entire Boulder Canyon project will be completed before a final decision is rendered by the courts.

You have my cordial good wishes for success in the entire matter, and I shall be glad to have you keep me advised of the progress being made.

With my personal well wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

F. B. BALZAR, Governor.

NOVEMBER 27, 1931.

Hon. FRED B. BALZAR,

Governor of Nevada, Carson City, Nev.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR BALZAR: I want to thank you for your letter of the 24th instant and assure you that I appreciate your splendid cooperation in making available your views and suggestions in regard to necessary amendments to the Boulder Dam act in order fully to protect the interests of the State of Nevada.

I have just written a letter to the Secretary of the Interior requesting his assistance in formulating the necessary amendments to carry into effect the suggestions which both you and I have made. I inclose a copy for your information and will keep you posted on developments.

With every good wish, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

TASKER L. ODDIE.

NOVEMBER 27, 1931.

Hon. RAY LYMAN WILBUR,

Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: In further reference to my letter to you of October 26, 1931, and your reply of November 2, relating to legislation affecting the Boulder Canyon project Federal reservation, I addressed a letter to the Hon. Fred B. Balzar, Governor of the State of Nevada, on November 19, 1931, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, also a copy of the governor's reply dated November 24.

I wish particularly to call your attention to the fact that Governor Balzar fully concurs in the suggestions which I set forth in paragraph 4 of my letter to him of November 19, as follows:

"In order fully to protect the interests of the State of Nevada, it is my view that the Boulder Dam Act should be so amended that the Government would be obliged to provide for the construction and maintenance of adequate school and recreational facilities on the reservation; to establish definitely the right of qualified residents on the reservation to vote; and the right of the State and county to assess private property for purposes of taxation."

In addition to the above suggestions, the governor, in his letter to me of November 24, called attention to the need for amending the Boulder Canyon project act so as to extend the State labor, safety, and industrial insurance laws to the Boulder Canyon project Federal reservation, in order that the lives of those engaged in the construction work might be fully safeguarded.

I appreciate your letter of November 2 in which you offer to cooperate in the consideration and preparation of legislation to meet these suggestions. It will be helpful if you will supply me with drafts of the necessary amendments to the Boulder Canyon project act which will carry into effect my suggestions and those of the Governor of the State of Nevada.

I am sure you will agree with me that the early enactment of such clarifying amendments will aid substantially in insuring the welfare and safety of the workers, in expediting construction, and in maintaining that harmonious cooperation between the State and the Federal Government, which is so essential to ultimate success.

Very sincerely yours,

TASKER L. ODDIE.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, December 5, 1931.

Hon. TASKER L. ODDIE,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR ODDIE: This is in acknowledgment of your letter of November 27 regarding proposed additional legislation affecting the Boulder Canyon project Federal reservation. The legislation proposed would embody the following provisions:

(a) Provide for construction and maintenance of adequate school and recreational facilities on the reservation;

(b) Establish definitely the rights of qualified residents on the reservation to vote;

(c) Empower the State and county to assess private property for purposes of taxation; and

(d) Extend the State labor, safety, and industrial insurance laws to the reservation.

I am wholly in accord with provision (a), and it is the intention to suggest incorporation in the appropriation act for 1933 provision giving necessary authority in this respect. This would be a provision substantially in accord with many others sanctioned by long practice. The Comptroller General has held that funds appropriated and now available may be used for construction of certain school buildings, and such construction is now being undertaken. Instructions have been issued that this work be expedited in every possible way.

I have no objection to residents of the reservation being permitted to vote, although my information is that this is a departure from the usual practice incident to reservations over which exclusive jurisdiction is exercised by the United States. Many of the residents of the reservation, because of the nature of their employment, are, and will be, temporary, and many of them probably will not reside on the reservation for a sufficient length of time to qualify as electors under the State laws.

I am advised that two separate suits are now pending in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada by the Six Companies—one against the assessor of Clark County and the other against the State inspector of mines, affecting provisions (c) and (d). The Department of Justice, on recommendation of this department, has instructed the United States attorney for Nevada to investigate the situation and to take such action as may be found necessary to protect the rights and interests of the United States. Additional legislation at this time would influence not only the rights and obligations of the United States, but those also of the contractor. It occurs to me that it might be advisable to withhold action on the matter of further legislation until the United States attorney has completed his investigation and the Attorney General has advised this department of the action considered necessary in connection with the pending litigation. The two interdependent matters could then be better correlated.

I deeply appreciate your proffered cooperation, of which I shall be glad to take advantage when the situation has been clarified to such an extent that the attitude properly to be taken by this department can be more clearly defined.

Very truly yours,

RAY LYMAN WILBUR.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate adjourn until next Monday at 12 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate (at 2 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) adjourned until Monday, December 14, 1931, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATIONS

*Executive nominations received by the Senate December 10, 1931*

### UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

William R. Castle, jr., of the District of Columbia, to be Under Secretary of State.

### ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

Harvey H. Bundy, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

### LEGAL ADVISER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Green H. Hackworth, of Kentucky, to be legal adviser of the Department of State.

### ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY

H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, of the District of Columbia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Dominican Republic.

Charles B. Curtis, of New York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to El Salvador.

Frederick W. B. Coleman, of Minnesota, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Denmark.

Robert P. Skinner, of Ohio, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

### CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT IRAQ

Alexander K. Sloan, of Pennsylvania, to act as chargé d'affaires of the United States of America to Iraq, pursuant to the provisions of section 17 of the act of May 24, 1924.

### FOREIGN SERVICE

The following-named Foreign Service officers to be diplomatic and consular officers of the grade to which they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as follows:



## SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Homer M. Byington, of Connecticut.  
 Paul C. Daniels, of New York.  
 Thomas H. Bevan, of Maryland.  
 Vinton Chapin, of Massachusetts.  
 Hiram Bingham, jr., of Connecticut.  
 Carlos J. Warner, of Ohio.  
 Raymond A. Hare, of Iowa.  
 William M. Gwynn, of California.  
 Alvin T. Rowe, jr., of Virginia.  
 Glenn A. Abbey, of Wisconsin.  
 Donald F. Bigelow, of Minnesota.  
 James E. Brown, jr., of Pennsylvania.  
 Randolph Harrison, jr., of Virginia.  
 Ralph Miller, of New York.  
 Miss Frances E. Willis, of California.

## CONSULS GENERAL

Maxwell K. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania.  
 James B. Stewart, of New Mexico.  
 Monnett B. Davis, of Colorado.  
 Lowell C. Pinkerton, jr., of Missouri.  
 Walter A. Adams, of South Carolina.  
 Samuel W. Honaker, of Texas.

The following-named persons for promotion in the Foreign Service of the United States, effective as of July 1, 1931, as follows:

From Foreign Service officer of class 2 to Foreign Service officer of class 1:

Wesley Frost, of Kentucky.  
 George A. Gordon, of New York.  
 Alexander C. Kirk, of Illinois.

From Foreign Service officer of class 3 to Foreign Service officer of class 2:

Charles L. Hoover, of Missouri.  
 Williamson S. Howell, jr., of Texas.  
 Irving N. Linnell, of Massachusetts.  
 Frank P. Lockhart, of Texas.  
 Jay Pierrepont Moffat, of New Hampshire.  
 Robert M. Scotten, of Michigan.

From Foreign Service officer of class 4 to Foreign Service officer of class 3:

Monnett B. Davis, of Colorado.  
 John Farr Simmons, of New York.  
 George Wadsworth, of New York.

From Foreign Service officer of class 5 to Foreign Service officer of class 4:

Maynard B. Barnes, of Iowa.  
 Reed Paige Clark, of New Hampshire.  
 Nathaniel P. Davis, of New Jersey.  
 John G. Erhardt, of New York.  
 Charles Bridgman Hosmer, of Maine.  
 H. Earle Russell, of Michigan.

From Foreign Service officer of class 6 to Foreign Service officer of class 5:

Willard L. Beaulac, of Rhode Island.  
 Richard P. Butrick, of New York.  
 James Hugh Keeley, jr., of the District of Columbia.  
 Renwick S. McNiece, of Utah.  
 Harold Shantz, of New York.  
 George P. Shaw, of California.  
 Alexander K. Sloan, of Pennsylvania.  
 Samuel R. Thompson, of California.  
 Damon C. Woods, of Texas.

From Foreign Service officer of class 7 to Foreign Service officer of class 6:

J. Rives Childs, of Virginia.  
 Charles H. Derry, of Georgia.  
 Peter H. A. Flood, of New Hampshire.  
 Richard Ford, of Oklahoma.  
 C. Porter Kuykendall, of Pennsylvania.  
 Charles W. Lewis, jr., of Michigan.  
 Erik W. Magnuson, of Illinois.  
 James E. McKenna, of Massachusetts.  
 Alfred T. Nester, of New York.  
 William W. Schott, of Kansas.

Robert Lacy Smyth, of California.  
 Harry L. Troutman, of Georgia.  
 Rollin R. Winslow, of Michigan.  
 Leslie E. Woods, of Massachusetts.

From Foreign Service officer of class 8 to Foreign Service officer of class 7:

George Alexander Armstrong, of New York.  
 John W. Bailey, jr., of Texas.  
 Ellis O. Briggs, of New York.  
 Culver B. Chamberlain, of Missouri.  
 Allan Dawson, of Iowa.  
 Samuel G. Ebling, of Ohio.  
 Harry L. Franklin, of Kentucky.  
 Franklin C. Gowen, of Pennsylvania.  
 George J. Heering, of New York.  
 Eugene M. Hinkle, of New York.  
 Benjamin M. Hulley, of Florida.  
 David McK. Key, of Tennessee.  
 William F. Nason, of Massachusetts.  
 J. Hall Paxton, of Virginia.  
 John S. Richardson, jr., of Massachusetts.  
 Arthur F. Tower, of New York.  
 John Carter Vincent, of Georgia.  
 Richard R. Willey, of New York.  
 David Williamson, of Colorado.  
 Stanley Woodward, of Pennsylvania.

The following-named persons to be Foreign Service officers, unclassified, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America:

Theodore C. Achilles, of the District of Columbia.  
 William C. Affeld, jr., of Minnesota.  
 John M. Allison, of Nebraska.  
 Daniel V. Anderson, of Delaware.  
 Walworth Barbour, of Massachusetts.  
 Frank W. Barnes, of Arkansas.  
 Jacob D. Beam, of New Jersey.  
 Reginald Bragonier, jr., of Maryland.  
 Carl Breuer, of New York.  
 Reginald S. Carey, of Maryland.  
 Mulford A. Colebrook, of New York.  
 Bernard C. Connelly, of Illinois.  
 Charles A. Cooper, of Nebraska.  
 Merritt N. Cootes, of Virginia.  
 Earl T. Crain, of Illinois.  
 William M. Cramp, of Pennsylvania.  
 John Davies, jr., of Ohio.  
 Andrew E. Donovan, 2d, of California.  
 Walter C. Dowling, of Georgia.  
 Donald C. Dunham, of Ohio.  
 Howard Elting, jr., of Illinois.  
 Frederick E. Farnsworth, of Colorado.  
 Douglas Flood, of Illinois.  
 T. Muldrup Forsyth, of Virginia.  
 R. Allen Haden, of Tennessee.  
 James E. Henderson, of California.  
 L. Randolph Higgs, of Mississippi.  
 Walter W. Hoffmann, of California.  
 Theodore J. Hohenthal, of California.  
 Douglas James, of New York.  
 Fred W. Jandrey, of Wisconsin.  
 Douglas Jenkins, jr., of South Carolina.  
 Stephen E. C. Kendrick, of Rhode Island.  
 Foy D. Kohler, of Ohio.  
 Kent Leavitt, of Virginia.  
 Henry P. Leverich, of New Jersey.  
 E. Allan Lightner, jr., of New Jersey.  
 Walter J. Linthicum, of Maryland.  
 Aubrey E. Lippincott, of Arizona.  
 Brockholst Livingston, of New York.  
 Raymond P. Ludden, of Massachusetts.  
 Robert Mills McClintock, of California.  
 Robert C. McCloud, of Florida.  
 Edward P. Maffitt, of Missouri.  
 Patrick Mallon, of Ohio.  
 Ernest de W. Mayer, of New York.  
 Gregor C. Merrill, of California.



Reginald P. Mitchell, of Florida.  
 Harold E. Montamat, of New Jersey.  
 Walter W. Orebaugh, of Kansas.  
 Robert M. Ott, of Texas.  
 John P. Palmer, of Washington.  
 W. Leonard Parker, of New York.  
 Troy L. Perkins, of Kentucky.  
 Norris Rediker, of Minnesota.  
 Paul J. Reveley, of Connecticut.  
 Wales W. Signor, of Michigan.  
 Francis L. Spalding, of Massachusetts.  
 Francis Bowden Stevens, of New York.  
 John F. Stone, of Pennsylvania.  
 Orray Taft, jr., of California.  
 Robert M. Taylor, of Washington.  
 Tyler Thompson, of New York.  
 William Du B. Thorne, of New Jersey.  
 William C. Trimble, of Maryland.  
 H. Bartlett Wells, of New Jersey.  
 Milton K. Wells, of Oklahoma.  
 Eric C. Wendelin, of Massachusetts.  
 Robert F. Woodward, of Minnesota.

William H. Beck, of New Jersey, to be a Foreign Service officer of class 3, a consul general, and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America.

#### MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Lincoln Dixon, of Indiana, to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission for the term expiring June 16, 1937, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate (reappointment).

Robert Lincoln O'Brien, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 16, 1936, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Henry P. Fletcher.

#### MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

George R. James, of Tennessee, to be a member of the Federal Reserve Board for a term of 10 years from April 28, 1931, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate (reappointment).

Wayland W. Magee, of Nebraska, to be a member of the Federal Reserve Board for the unexpired term of 10 years from January 25, 1923, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Edward H. Cunningham.

#### MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

J. Russell Leech, of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the Board of Tax Appeals for the unexpired term of eight years from June 2, 1926, vice Sumner L. Trussell.

Edgar J. Goodrich, of West Virginia, to be a member of the Board of Tax Appeals for the unexpired term of 10 years from June 2, 1926, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Percy W. Phillips.

#### MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL FARM BOARD

Sam H. Thompson, of Illinois, to be a member of the Federal Farm Board for the unexpired term of six years from June 15, 1930, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Alexander Legge.

William F. Schilling, of Minnesota, to be a member of the Federal Farm Board for a term of six years from June 15, 1931, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate (reappointment).

Frank Evans, of Utah, to be a member of the Federal Farm Board for the unexpired term of six years from June 15, 1930, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles C. Teague.

#### MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD

Horace Paul Bestor, of Missouri, to be a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board for a term of eight years expiring August 6, 1939. (Reappointment.)

James B. Madison, of Charleston, W. Va., to be a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board for the unexpired term of eight years expiring August 6, 1938, in place of Floyd R. Harrison, resigned.

#### FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSIONER

William E. Humphrey, of Washington, to be a Federal trade commissioner for a term expiring September 25, 1938, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (Reappointment.)

#### ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Ralph E. Smith, of Wisconsin, to be assistant to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in place of Harris F. Mires, resigned.

#### ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER GENERAL

Richard N. Elliott, of Indiana, to be Assistant Comptroller General of the United States for a term of 15 years, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Lurton Rufus Ginn.

#### MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF MEDIATION

John Williams, of California, to be a member of the Board of Mediation for a term expiring five years after January 1, 1932. (Reappointment.)

#### MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

Jefferson Myers, of Oregon, to be a member of the United States Shipping Board for a term of six years from June 9, 1931, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (Reappointment.)

#### MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Claude L. Draper, of Wyoming, to be a member of the Federal Power Commission for the term expiring June 22, 1936, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (Reappointment.)

#### MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Claude M. Henry, of South Dakota, to be a member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education for a term of three years from July 17, 1931, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (Reappointment.)

#### DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Frederick M. Feiker, of New York, now holding recess appointment, to the position of Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

#### DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Walter C. Mendenhall, of Ohio, to be Director of the Geological Survey, vice George Otis Smith, resigned.

#### COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Victor Q. Hambright, of Clover, S. C., to be collector of internal revenue for the district of South Carolina, in place of John F. Jones, resigned.

Gilbert T. Sugden, of Lockport, N. Y., to be collector of internal revenue for the twenty-eighth district of New York, to fill an existing vacancy.

Hal H. Clements, of Knoxville, Tenn., to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Tennessee, to fill an existing vacancy.

Gregory T. Van Meter, of Chicago, Ill., to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Illinois, to fill an existing vacancy.

Vernon E. Johnson, of Berkeley Springs, W. Va., to be collector of internal revenue for the district of West Virginia, in place of Edwin A. Brast, resigned.

#### COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

Howard W. Seager, of Los Angeles, Calif., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 27, with headquarters at Los Angeles, Calif., to fill an existing vacancy.

James W. McDonald, of Tucson, Ariz., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 26, with headquarters at Nogales, Ariz., in place of Fred E. Edwards, resigned.

Fred B. Thomas, of Randolph, Vt., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 2, with headquarters at St. Albans, Vt., in place of Harry C. Whitehill.

Lawrence B. Towers, of Denton, Md., to be comptroller of customs in customs collection district No. 13, with headquarters at Baltimore, Md., in place of Clinton O. Richardson.



Fred A. Bradley, of Buffalo, N. Y., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 9, with headquarters at Buffalo, N. Y. (Reappointment.)

#### REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

Robert J. Carsner, of Oregon, to be register of the land office at The Dalles, Oreg., vice George W. Miller, who died before assuming office.

Ezra P. Monson, of Idaho, to be register of the land office at Blackfoot, Idaho, vice David Burrell, deceased.

Harry W. Hill, of Montana, to be register of the land office at Billings, Mont., vice Richard P. Imes, sr., deceased.

#### MARSHAL OF THE CANAL ZONE

John T. Barrett, of Massachusetts, to be reappointed marshal of the Canal Zone under the provisions of the Panama Canal act, approved August 24, 1912. Incumbent's commission expires December 19, 1931.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The following-named officers in the Public Health Service:

Dr. Russell Thomas to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from April 6, 1931.

Dr. Victor H. Vogel to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 15, 1931.

Dr. Erwin W. Blatter to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from April 4, 1931.

Dr. Thurman H. Rose to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 1, 1931.

Surg. Louis Schwartz to be senior surgeon, to rank as such from March 25, 1931.

Passed Asst. Dental Surg. (R.) Pendleton Jett Slaughter to be passed assistant dental surgeon in the grade of passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 15, 1931.

Passed Asst. Dental Surg. (R.) Hubert Hays Martin to be passed assistant dental surgeon in the grade of passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 15, 1931.

Surg. George Parcher to be senior surgeon, to rank as such from April 1, 1931.

Vincent B. Lamoureux to be assistant sanitary engineer in the grade of assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 20, 1931.

James H. Le Van to be assistant sanitary engineer in the grade of assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 19, 1931.

Robert W. Kehr to be assistant sanitary engineer in the grade of assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 23, 1931.

Dr. Llewellyn L. Ashburn to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1931.

Dr. R. C. Arnold to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1931.

Dr. Frederick P. Burow to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1931.

Dr. Roy E. Butler to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1931.

Dr. Austin Vance Deibert to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1931.

Dr. Robert H. Flinn to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1931.

Dr. Alfred B. Geyer to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1931.

Dr. Leland J. Hanchett to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1931.

Dr. Marion K. King to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1931.

Dr. Thomas B. McKneely to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1931.

Dr. Robert K. Maddock to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1931.

Dr. Jack G. Mearns to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from September 9, 1931.

Dr. Robert H. Onstott to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1931.

Dr. Donald W. Patrick to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1931.

Dr. Joseph G. Pasternack to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1931.

Dr. Leslie McC. Smith to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1931.

Dr. George G. Van Dyke to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1931.

Dr. Waldemar J. A. Wickman to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1931.

Dr. John L. Wilson to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1931.

Dr. William G. Workman to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1931.

Asst. Surg. Walter L. Barnes to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 30, 1931.

Asst. Surg. Joseph O. Dean to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 28, 1931.

Asst. Surg. Gilbert L. Dunnahoo to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 9, 1931.

Asst. Surg. Oswald F. Hedley to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 28, 1931.

Asst. Surg. Vane M. Hoge to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 29, 1931.

Asst. Surg. Walter P. Griffey to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 29, 1931.

Asst. Surg. Paul A. Neal to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 30, 1931.

Asst. Surg. Kenneth R. Nelson to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 28, 1931.

Asst. Surg. William F. Ossenfort to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 29, 1931.

Asst. Surg. William C. Plumlee to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 9, 1931.

Asst. Surg. Maurice A. Roe to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from February 2, 1931.

Asst. Surg. Ivan W. Steele to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 28, 1931.

Asst. Surg. Frank F. Thweatt, jr., to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 29, 1931.

Asst. Surg. Lee C. Watkins to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 30, 1931.

Dr. John M. Francis to be assistant dental surgeon in the grade of assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1931.

Dr. James S. Miller to be assistant dental surgeon in the grade of assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1931.

Dr. Thomas L. Hagan to be assistant dental surgeon in the grade of assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1931.

Dr. William P. Roberts, jr., to be assistant dental surgeon in the grade of assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1931.

Dr. Charles B. Galt to be assistant dental surgeon in the grade of assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1931.

Dr. John A. Hammer to be assistant dental surgeon in the grade of assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1931.

Dr. Robert A. Scroggie to be assistant dental surgeon in the grade of assistant surgeon, to rank as such from August 1, 1931.

Dr. Kenneth J. White to be assistant dental surgeon in the grade of assistant surgeon, to rank as such from August 1, 1931.

Dr. Donald H. Soper to be assistant dental surgeon in the grade of assistant surgeon, to rank as such from August 15, 1931.

Dr. Clinton L. Stalker to be assistant dental surgeon in the grade of assistant surgeon, to rank as such from August 6, 1931.

Dr. Leland E. Weyer to be assistant dental surgeon in the grade of assistant surgeon, to rank as such from August 15, 1931.

Dr. Leonard R. Etzenhouser to be assistant dental surgeon in the grade of assistant surgeon, to rank as such from August 1, 1931.

Senior Surg. Marshall C. Guthrie to be medical director, to rank as such from September 9, 1931.



Senior Surg. Hugh de Valin to be medical director, to rank as such from September 21, 1931.

Surg. Robert H. Heterick to be senior surgeon, to rank as such from November 22, 1931.

Asst. Dental Surg. David Cooper to be passed assistant dental surgeon in the grade of passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from November 24, 1931.

Asst. Surg. Eddie M. Gordon, jr., to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from November 1, 1931.

#### COAST GUARD

The following-named officers of the Coast Guard of the United States:

Rear Admiral Frederick C. Billard, of the District of Columbia, to be commandant, with the rank of rear admiral, for a period of four years, to rank as such from January 11, 1932. (Reappointment.)

Engineer in Chief Robert B. Adams, of Massachusetts, to be engineer in chief for a period of four years, to rank as such from December 18, 1931. (Reappointment.)

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Nathaniel S. Fulford, jr., to be a lieutenant in the Coast Guard of the United States, to rank as such from March 9, 1931.

Commander Hiram R. Searles to be a captain, to rank as such from September 1, 1930, in place of Capt. Edward S. Addison, retired.

Lieut. Commander Joseph E. Stika to be a commander, to rank as such from September 1, 1930, in place of Commander Hiram R. Searles, promoted.

Commander Charles F. Howell to be a captain, to rank as such from March 1, 1931, in place of Capt. D. F. A. de Otte, retired.

Lieut. Commander Floyd J. Sexton to be a commander, to rank as such from March 1, 1931, in place of Commander Charles F. Howell, promoted.

Lieut. (Temporary) Chester McP. Anderson to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 19, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) (Temporary) Charles L. Duke to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from March 19, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) (Temporary) Edward W. Holtz to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from March 19, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) (Temporary) Herbert F. Walsh to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from March 19, 1931.

Ensign (Temporary) Leonard T. Jones to be an ensign, to rank as such from March 19, 1931.

Ensign (Temporary) Henry F. Garcia to be an ensign, to rank as such from March 19, 1931.

Ensign (Temporary) Searcy J. Lowrey to be an ensign, to rank as such from March 25, 1931.

Lieut. Commander (Engineering) Ellis Reed-Hill to be a commander (Engineering), to rank as such from March 1, 1931.

Chief Boatswain (Life Saving) Sigval B. Johnson to be a district commander with the rank of lieutenant, to rank as such from May 2, 1931.

Ensign (Temporary) Frank E. Miner to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 6, 1931.

Ensign (Temporary) Samuel L. Denty to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 6, 1931.

Ensign (Temporary) Peery L. Stinson to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 6, 1931.

Robert Theodore Alexander to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Marion Amos to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Eric Alvin Anderson to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Charles Breckenridge Arrington to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Charles Otis Ashley to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Elmer Edward Comstock to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Frank Arthur Erickson to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Edward Armstrong Eve, jr., to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Richard Charles Foutter to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Quentin McKay Greeley to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Chester Lawrence Harding to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

James Reed Hinnant to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

George Irving Holt to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Christopher Copeland Knapp to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Joseph Edward Madacey to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Richard Eugene Morell to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Donald McGregor Morrison to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Howard Allen Morrison to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Rufus Edward Mroczkowski to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

James Plakias to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Randolph Ridgely III to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Harold Bateman Roberts to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Simon Ray Sands, jr., to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Henry Undercofler Scholl to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

William Davis Shields to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ned Weckesser Sprow to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Roy Edward Stockstill to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Elmer Jonathan Suydam to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Victor Frank Tydlacka to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Aden Clay Unger to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Halmar Jenkins Webb to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Oscar Cottman Buckingham Wev to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Preston Baker Mavor to be a temporary ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Alvin H. Giffin to be a temporary ensign, to rank as such from July 14, 1931.

Joe G. Lawrence to be a temporary ensign, to rank as such from July 11, 1931.

Clovis Breton, jr., to be a temporary ensign, to rank as such from July 13, 1931.

James A. Alger, jr., to be a temporary ensign, to rank as such from July 13, 1931.

Frank C. Curro to be a temporary ensign, to rank as such from July 14, 1931.

Robert S. Lecky to be a temporary ensign, to rank as such from July 13, 1931.

George A. Farnsworth to be a temporary ensign, to rank as such from July 13, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) (Temporary) Kenneth S. Davis to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from July 23, 1931.

Ensign (Temporary) William I. Swanston to be an ensign, to rank as such from July 23, 1931.

Ensign (Temporary) Arthur M. Root, jr., to be an ensign, to rank as such from July 23, 1931.



Ensign (Temporary) Clyde G. Tarkenton to be an ensign, to rank as such from July 23, 1931.

Ensign (Temporary) John T. Stanley to be an ensign, to rank as such from July 23, 1931.

Ensign (Temporary) William E. Creedon to be an ensign, to rank as such from July 23, 1931.

Ensign (Temporary) Henry A. Meyer to be an ensign, to rank as such from July 23, 1931.

Lieut. Donald C. McNeil to be a lieutenant commander, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Lieut. Harley E. Grogan to be a lieutenant commander, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Lieut. Herman H. Curry to be a lieutenant commander, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Lieut. Harold G. Belford to be a lieutenant commander, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Lieut. Seth E. Barron to be a lieutenant commander, to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Frank E. Pollio to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from June 19, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John H. Martin to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from June 19, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William T. Schellhaus to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 8, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harold S. Maude to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 8, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Donald E. McKay to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 8, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Vernon E. Day to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 8, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Leslie B. Tollaksen to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 8, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John L. Steinmetz to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 8, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Stanley C. Linholm to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 8, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Fred P. Vetterick to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 8, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) George M. Phannemiller to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 8, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) George F. Hicks to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 8, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Clarence F. Edge to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 8, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Alexander L. Ford to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 8, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Stephen H. Evans to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 8, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John A. Glynn to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 8, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John E. Fairbank to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 8, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Joseph A. Kerrins to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 8, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Edward H. Thiele to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 8, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Reginald H. French to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 8, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John W. Ryssy to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 8, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John J. Purcell to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 8, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Richard L. Burke to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 8, 1931.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Richard L. Horne to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 9, 1931.

Ensign Edwin J. Roland to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign Peter V. Colmar to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign George H. Bowerman to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign Allen Winbeck to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign William B. Chiswell to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign Oliver A. Peterson to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign Marius De Martino to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign Charles M. Perrott to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign Stanley F. Piekos to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign Carl G. Bowman to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign Lowell C. Gibson to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign James C. Wendland to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign Perry S. Lyons to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign Richard M. Ross to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign John A. Dirks to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign Harry A. Loughlin to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign Henry J. Wuensch to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign George W. Nelson to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign William P. Hawley to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign Hans F. Slade to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign Romeo J. Borromey to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign Donald B. MacDiarmid to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign Garrett V. A. Graves to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign William B. Scheibel to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign Bret H. Brallier to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign George H. Miller to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Ensign John W. Malen to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 16, 1931.

Ensign Petros D. Mills to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 16, 1931.

Ensign Gordon P. McGowan to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 16, 1931.

Ensign Donald D. Hesler to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 16, 1931.

Ensign Marvin T. Braswell to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 16, 1931.

Ensign John N. Zeller to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1931.

Commander William T. Stromberg to be a captain, to rank as such from April 15, 1931, in place of Capt. Aaron L. Gamble, deceased.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Leonard M. Melka to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from May 25, 1930.

Pay Clerk Maurice Rice to be a chief pay clerk, to rank as such from August 18, 1931.

Pay Clerk George W. Miller to be a chief pay clerk, to rank as such from August 21, 1931.

Boatswain (L.) Anthony F. Glaza to be a chief boatswain (life saving), to rank as such from August 21, 1931.

Boatswain (L.) Abram Wessel to be a chief boatswain (life saving), to rank as such from August 20, 1931.

Luke Christopher to be a temporary lieutenant, to rank as such from October 2, 1931.

Lieut. Charles W. Harwood to be a lieutenant commander, to rank as such from September 15, 1931.

Lieut. John P. Murray, jr., to be a lieutenant commander, to rank as such from September 15, 1931.

Lieut. Severt A. Olsen to be a lieutenant commander, to rank as such from September 15, 1931.



Lieut. Commander Gustavus U. Stewart to be a commander, to rank as such from April 15, 1931, in place of Commander William T. Stromberg, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Joseph F. Farley to be a commander, to rank as such from June 27, 1931, in place of Commander George E. Wilcox, deceased.

#### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

For permanent appointment the following-named officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, now holding recess appointments to the positions indicated below:

*To be aide, with relative rank of ensign in the Navy*

John Carraway Bull, of South Carolina, vice M. G. Ricketts, promoted.

Dorland Henry Konichek, of North Dakota, vice M. H. Reese, promoted.

Joseph Edward Waugh, jr., of Florida, vice G. C. Mast, promoted.

Paul Taylor, of Tennessee, vice F. A. Riddell, promoted.

*To be junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer, with relative rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy*

Max Gaylord Ricketts, of South Dakota, vice new position.

Gilbert Carlton Mast, of North Carolina, vice new position.

Marshall Hudson Reese, of Louisiana, vice new position.

Fred Anderson Riddell, of Colorado, vice new position.

Ira Richard Rubottom, of Colorado, vice new position.

Maurice Elmer Wennermark, of Colorado, vice new position.

Fred Natella, of Illinois, vice new position.

#### APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

The following-named officers for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States:

##### *To be major generals*

Brig. Gen. Albert Jesse Bowley from February 20, 1931, vice Maj. Gen. George LeR. Irwin, died February 19, 1931.

Brig. Gen. Robert Emmet Callan from April 1, 1931, vice Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, retired from active service March 31, 1931.

Brig. Gen. Edward Leonard King from October 1, 1931, vice Maj. Gen. William Lassiter, retired from active service September 30, 1931.

Brig. Gen. Hugh Aloysius Drum from December 1, 1931, vice Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, retired from active service November 30, 1931.

Brig. Gen. Stuart Heintzelman from December 1, 1931, vice Maj. Gen. Fred W. Sladen, retired from active service November 30, 1931.

Brig. Gen. Campbell King from May 1, 1932, vice Maj. Gen. William R. Smith, to be retired from active service April 30, 1932.

##### *To be brigadier generals*

Col. John Fitz Madden, Infantry, from March 6, 1931, vice Brig. Gen. Albert J. Bowley, accepted appointment as major general March 6, 1931.

Col. Howard Louis Laubach, Infantry, from April 1, 1931, vice Brig. Gen. Robert E. Callan, accepted appointment as major general April 1, 1931.

Col. Joseph Powell Tracy, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 14, 1931, vice Brig. Gen. LeRoy Eltinge, died May 13, 1931.

Col. Thomas Walter Darrah, Infantry, from September 1, 1931, vice Brig. Gen. Henry G. Learnard, retired from active service August 31, 1931.

Col. John Hendricken Hughes, Infantry, from October 1, 1931, vice Brig. Gen. Edward L. King, accepted appointment as major general October 1, 1931.

Col. Charles Sherman Lincoln, Infantry, from December 1, 1931, vice Brig. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, accepted appointment as major general December 1, 1931.

Col. Ernest Darius Scott, Field Artillery, from December 1, 1931, vice Brig. Gen. Stuart Heintzelman, accepted appointment as major general December 1, 1931.

*To be Inspector General, with the rank of major general, for the period of four years, beginning December 1, 1931, with rank from December 1, 1931*

Col. John Fisher Preston, Infantry, vice Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Inspector General, accepted appointment as major general of the line December 1, 1931, and relieved as Inspector General November 30, 1931.

*To be Judge Advocate General, with the rank of major general, for the period of four years beginning March 6, 1931, with rank from March 1, 1931*

Col. Blanton Winship, Judge Advocate General's Department, vice Maj. Gen. Edward A. Kreger, retired from active service February 28, 1931.

*To be Chief Signal Officer, with the rank of major general, for the period of four years beginning July 1, 1931, with rank from July 1, 1931*

Col. Irving Joseph Carr, Signal Corps, vice Maj. Gen. George S. Gibbs, Chief Signal Officer, retired from active service June 30, 1931.

*To be Chief of the Air Corps, with the rank of major general, for a period of four years from date of acceptance, with rank from December 20, 1931*

Brig. Gen. Benjamin Delahauf Foulis, assistant to the Chief of the Air Corps, vice Maj. Gen. James E. Fechet, Chief of the Air Corps, whose term of office expires December 19, 1931.

*To be Surgeon General, with the rank of major general, for the period of four years beginning June 1, 1931, with rank from June 1, 1931*

Col. Robert Urie Patterson, Medical Corps, vice Maj. Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, Surgeon General, retired from active service May 31, 1931.

*To be assistant to the Surgeon General, with the rank of brigadier general, for the period of four years beginning June 1, 1931, with rank from June 1, 1931*

Col. Edward Lyman Munson, Medical Corps, vice Brig. Gen. Henry C. Fisher, assistant to the Surgeon General, retired from active service May 31, 1931.

*To be assistant to the Surgeon General, with the rank of brigadier general, for a period of four years from date of acceptance, with rank from January 1, 1932*

Col. Matthew Augustus DeLaney, Medical Corps, vice Brig. Gen. Carl R. Darnall, assistant to the Surgeon General, to be retired from active service December 31, 1931.

##### *To be professor of mathematics at the United States Military Academy*

Capt. Harris Jones, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1931, vice Prof. Charles P. Echols, retired from active service September 30, 1931.

The following-named cadets, graduates of the United States Military Academy, for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States:

##### *To be second lieutenants with rank from June 11, 1931*

##### CORPS OF ENGINEERS

1. Cadet Kenneth Adelbert McCrimmon.
2. Cadet Walter Henry Esdorn.
3. Cadet Chester William Ott.
4. Cadet Richard Lee Jewett.
5. Cadet Frederick Gilman Saint.
6. Cadet Frederick Hayes Warren.
- 6a. Cadet Charles Hartwell Bonesteel, III.
7. Cadet Louis Russell Wirak.
9. Cadet William White Ragland.
10. Cadet Marvin Lyle Thomas.
11. Cadet Edward John Cotter.
12. Cadet Gunnard William Carlson.
13. Cadet Stephen Read Hanmer.
14. Cadet Edward Minter Parker.
16. Cadet Walter Krueger, jr.
19. Cadet Chester Lavaughn Landaker.
20. Cadet William Frederick Cassidy.
21. Cadet Edward Aloysius Brown, jr.
22. Cadet Walker Wilson Milner.



## CAVALRY

27. Cadet Angelo Ralph Del Campo, jr.
28. Cadet Jergen Bernhardt Olson.
31. Cadet Lawrence Herbert Rodgers.
32. Cadet Glenn Frederick Rogers.
37. Cadet Cornelius Ardalion Lichirie.
62. Cadet John Larimer Inskeep.
82. Cadet Loren Fletcher Cole.
85. Cadet Donald Norton Yates.
89. Cadet James Bertram Corbett.
94. Cadet Scott Mock Sanford.
97. Cadet William Eaton Chandler.
108. Cadet James Chester Blanning.
109. Cadet Harry James Fleeger.
113. Cadet Royden Eugene Beebe, jr.
115. Cadet Philip Higley Bethune.
120. Cadet Earle William Hockenberry.
128. Cadet Louis Augustine Guenther.
131. Cadet Milton Wylie Arnold.
143. Cadet Robert Perkins Holland.
146. Cadet Henry Keppler Mooney.
148. Cadet John Knight Waters.
150. Cadet Robert Merrill Lee.

## FIELD ARTILLERY

18. Cadet Champlin Fletcher Buck, jr.
23. Cadet George M. Wertz, jr.
24. Cadet John Phillips Daley.
30. Cadet Elwin Herklas Eddy.
34. Cadet Daniel Francis Callahan, jr.
35. Cadet Theodore William Parker.
38. Cadet George Robert Huffman.
41. Cadet James Francis Stroker.
42. Cadet John William Hansborough.
46. Cadet Robert Hackett.
49. Cadet Charles Frederick McNair.
50. Cadet William White Dick, jr.
52. Cadet Donald Cubbison Little.
54. Cadet John William Cave.
66. Cadet Alphonse Alfred Greene.
67. Cadet A. J. McVea.
69. Cadet Charles Walker Raymond.
72. Cadet George Sebastian Speidel, jr.
75. Cadet Richard Holmes Harrison.
76. Cadet James William Park.
80. Cadet Gordon King Cusack.
84. Cadet Warren Harlan Hoover.
86. Cadet John Archibald Barclay, jr.
87. Cadet Meriliet Moses.
90. Cadet Clyde Robinson McBride.
92. Cadet Hoyt Daniel Williams.
93. Cadet Miller Osborne Perry.
100. Cadet Charles Coburn Smith, jr.
103. Cadet Camden William McConnell.
105. Cadet Samuel Smellow.
107. Cadet William John Bell.
118. Cadet Johnson Hagood, jr.
121. Cadet Frederick Richard Redden.
124. Cadet Percy Hotspur Lash, jr.
125. Cadet John Edwin Barr.
127. Cadet Hamilton Murray Peyton.
129. Cadet John Newlin Raker.
137. Cadet Addison Vincent Dishman.
139. Cadet John Anderson Berry, jr.
140. Cadet William Harris Isbell, jr.
144. Cadet Mervyn MacKay Magee.
154. Cadet Orlando Collette Troxel, jr.
156. Cadet Harold Ambrose Hughes.
167. Cadet George Edwin Dietz.
169. Cadet Louis Victor Hightower.
171. Cadet Carl Wilbert Carlmark.
172. Cadet Robert Leander Cardell.
175. Cadet Charles Francis Densford.
177. Cadet Leo Wilbur Cather.
179. Cadet Raymond Silas Pratt, jr.
180. Cadet Walter Foster Gallup.
183. Cadet Jacob Edward Smart.

186. Cadet Irving William Jackson.
187. Cadet Robert Quinney Brown.
188. Cadet Charles Edward Nason Howard, jr.
190. Cadet John Robert Beishline.
191. Cadet Field Hunter Tapping.
194. Cadet John William Mackay Read.
197. Cadet John Joseph Davis.
199. Cadet Wendell Washington Bowman.
200. Cadet Charles Pence Westpheling.
203. Cadet Joseph Buford Zimmerman.
209. Cadet Richard Spencer Carter.
211. Cadet Elmer Lee Thompson.
212. Cadet Ashton Miller Haynes.
217. Cadet Merle Lucius Fisher.
218. Cadet Arthur Hamilton Hogan.
219. Cadet Edwin Anderson Walker.
230. Cadet Dean Ambrose Herman.
232. Cadet William Taylor, jr.
233. Cadet Arthur Raster Hercz.
234. Cadet Terrence Robert Joseph Hickey.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

25. Cadet Marshall Sylvester Carter.
26. Cadet Clarence Jonathan Hauck, jr.
33. Cadet Clifton Lee MacLachlan.
36. Cadet Roger Willard Moore.
39. Cadet Marcellus Duffy.
40. Cadet Jesse Hockett Veal.
43. Cadet Alfred Christian Gay.
44. Cadet Walter Ferris Ellis.
45. Cadet Robert Alan Stunkard.
48. Cadet Grosvenor Francis Powell.
51. Cadet Merwin Scott Dickson.
53. Cadet Howard William Hunter.
55. Cadet Gordon Aylesworth Blake.
56. Cadet Joseph Francis Carroll.
58. Cadet Donald Bowie Webber.
61. Cadet Peter Schmick.
64. Cadet Philip Bessom Stiness.
68. Cadet Frank Pickering Corbin, jr.
70. Cadet Michael Martin Irvine.
71. Cadet Gaspere Frank Blunda.
77. Cadet Lucius Nash Cron.
78. Cadet Frederick Theodore Berg.
79. Cadet Arthur Deane Gough.
83. Cadet Tom Victor Stayton.
91. Cadet Elmo Clark Mitchell.
95. Cadet Herbert Walter Mansfield.
98. Cadet Frank Arthur Bogart.
101. Cadet Charles Robert Bard.
102. Cadet Paul Gordon Miller.
104. Cadet Charles Breckinridge Duff.
106. Cadet Wilbur Manly Skidmore.
110. Cadet Milan George Weber.
111. Cadet Ernest Moore.
112. Cadet William Arthur Davis, jr.
114. Cadet Chester Joseph Diestel.
116. Cadet Earle Fremont Cook.
117. Cadet William Lamar Parham.
122. Cadet Albert Frederick Cassevant.
123. Cadet Richard Sylvester Spangler.
126. Cadet Carl Edward Green.
134. Cadet David Northup Motherwell.
135. Cadet Harry Bryant Cooper, jr.
136. Cadet Jermain Ferdinand Rodenhauser.
138. Cadet Millard Chester Young.
142. Cadet Norton Bailey Wilson.
147. Cadet Eugene William Hiddleston.
149. Cadet William Ayres Hampton.
151. Cadet Robert Freeman Fulton.
152. Cadet Pasquale Francis Passarella.

## INFANTRY

29. Cadet John Barclay Sullivan.
47. Cadet James Donald Sams.
57. Cadet William Charles Hall.
59. Cadet Sidney Glenn Brown, jr.



63. Cadet Milton Hughes Pressley, jr.  
 65. Cadet Anthony Sherwood Howe.  
 73. Cadet Julian Merritt Chappell.  
 74. Cadet Norman Ernest Tipton.  
 81. Cadet William Frew Train.  
 88. Cadet August Schomburg.  
 96. Cadet Fielder Price Greer.  
 99. Cadet Harold Lucas Bays.  
 119. Cadet John Maurice Brown.  
 130. Cadet Augustus William Dannemiller.  
 132. Cadet Forrest Caraway.  
 153. Cadet Donald Donaldson.  
 155. Cadet Francis Thomas Pachler.  
 157. Cadet Charles Roger Urban.  
 158. Cadet Donald Rosser Patterson.  
 160. Cadet John Thomas Westermeier.  
 161. Cadet Glenn Aloysius Farris.  
 162. Cadet Dean Coldwell Strother.  
 163. Cadet Clifford Christopher Wagner.  
 164. Cadet Richard Byington Carhart.  
 165. Cadet Robert Daniel Johnston.  
 168. Cadet George Frederick Hartman.  
 170. Cadet Edwin John Messinger.  
 173. Cadet Charles North Howze.  
 174. Cadet Richard Hungerford Wise.  
 176. Cadet John Robert Skeldon.  
 178. Cadet Orville Zelotes Tyler, jr.  
 181. Cadet Maynard Norwood Levenick.  
 182. Cadet Gunnar Carl Carlson.  
 184. Cadet George Edward Fletcher.  
 185. Cadet Hugh Pate Harris.  
 189. Cadet Gordon Singles.  
 192. Cadet Russell Bowman Semple.  
 193. Cadet Dick Hunter Lawson.  
 195. Cadet Lester LeRoy Hilman Kunish.  
 196. Cadet Robert Edward Lee Eaton.  
 198. Cadet Carl Fillmore Damberg.  
 201. Cadet James Irvine King.  
 202. Cadet Thomas Joseph Marnane, jr.  
 204. Cadet Ernest Fred Easterbrook.  
 205. Cadet Curtis James Herrick.  
 206. Cadet Edward Kenly Purnell.  
 207. Cadet Howard Max Pahl.  
 208. Cadet Howard Harrison Dudley.  
 210. Cadet Hilbert Fred Muentner.  
 213. Cadet John Autrey Feagin.  
 214. Cadet Blair Arthur Ford.  
 215. Cadet Richard Klemm Boyd.  
 216. Cadet Charles Lowman Decker.  
 220. Cadet Orrin Charles Krueger.  
 221. Cadet William Potter Turpin, 3d.  
 222. Cadet Raymond Taylor Lester.  
 223. Cadet Charles Edward Hoy.  
 224. Cadet Richard Francis Reidy.  
 225. Cadet William Leonard Hardick.  
 226. Cadet Harrison Schermerhorn Markham.  
 227. Cadet Richard Steinbach.  
 228. Cadet Loren Albert Ayers.  
 229. Cadet Harry Winston Candler.  
 231. Cadet William David Davis.  
 235. Cadet Earle Bradford Leeper.  
 236. Cadet Seiss Ertel Wagner.  
 237. Cadet Joseph Barlow Coolidge.  
 238. Cadet John Clarence Gordon.  
 239. Cadet John Hugh McAleer, jr.  
 240. Cadet Arthur Raphael Kerwin, jr.  
 241. Cadet Peter Otey Ward.  
 242. Cadet Carl William Kohls.  
 243. Cadet John Thomas Malloy.  
 244. Cadet Harold Robert Uhlman.  
 245. Cadet Donald Knox Armstrong.  
 246. Cadet Andrew Joseph Adams.  
 247. Cadet Victor James MacLaughlin.  
 248. Cadet Charles Bowman Dougher.  
 249. Cadet William Rogers Woodward.  
 250. Cadet James Willard Pumpelly.

251. Cadet Charles Ingram Humber, jr.  
 252. Cadet David William Hutchison.  
 253. Cadet Irving Lehrfeld.  
 254. Cadet Paul Christian Heim Walz.  
 255. Cadet Phineas Harvey Adair.  
 256. Cadet Roy Luttrell Leinster.  
 257. Cadet Robert Everett Quackenbush.  
 258. Cadet Charles Elder Frederick.  
 259. Cadet Samuel Edward Jones.  
 260. Cadet Howard Hart Reed.  
 261. Cadet Gustave Marinus Heiss.  
 262. Cadet Joseph Kingsley Dickey.  
 263. Cadet John Frank Ruggles.  
 264. Cadet Harry George Roller.  
 265. Cadet Roy Kay Kauffman.  
 266. Cadet Donald Frank Buchwald.  
 267. Cadet John Hugh McGee.  
 268. Cadet Van Hugo Bond.  
 269. Cadet Marvin James Coyle.  
 270. Cadet Ernest Clyde Peters.  
 271. Cadet Gerald Evan Williams.  
 272. Cadet Clarence David McGowen.  
 273. Cadet Eugene Lewis Brown.  
 274. Cadet John Edward Leary.  
 275. Cadet Daniel Turner Workizer.  
 276. Cadet Alexander Johnston Sutherland.  
 277. Cadet James Edward Maloney, jr.  
 278. Cadet Alfred Cookman Marshall, jr.  
 279. Cadet James Thomas McClellan.  
 280. Cadet Robert Moorman Cheal.  
 281. Cadet Merrick Hector Truly.  
 282. Cadet Houston Parks Houser, jr.  
 283. Cadet William James Mahoney.  
 284. Cadet Richard Robert Danek.  
 285. Cadet James Henry Carlisle.  
 286. Cadet Edward Julius Timberlake, jr.  
 287. Cadet John Tazewell Helms.  
 288. Cadet Paul Arthur Mayo.  
 289. Cadet Theodor Jacob Beck.  
 290. Cadet William Addison Magee Morin.  
 291. Cadet Charles Pugh Baldwin.  
 292. Cadet Augustus George Elegar.  
 293. Cadet John Hubert Mathews.  
 294. Cadet John Walter Brady.  
 295. Cadet Oral Grant Willis.  
 296. Cadet Russell Hunter Griffith.

The following-named cadet, graduate of the United States Military Academy, for appointment in the Philippine Scouts:

*To be second lieutenant with rank from June 11, 1931*

15. Cadet Rufo Caingat Romero.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States:

#### MEDICAL CORPS

*To be first lieutenants with rank from July 21, 1931*

First Lieut. Frederic Ballard Westervelt, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. Alonzo Ray Dawson, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. Otis Otto Benson, jr., Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. Ernest Holden Parsons, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. Kenneth Arthur Brewer, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. Norman Wilhelm Anderson, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. Lewis Barbato, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. Paul Strimple Fancher, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. Vinnie Hale Jeffress, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. Kenneth Fredrick Ernst, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. Theodore Longworth Finley, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. Kermit Hoyt Gates, Medical Corps Reserve.



First Lieut. Charles Lee Kirkpatrick, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. Loyd Eugene Griffiths, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. Lester Ernest Judd, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. Joseph Hamilton McNinch, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lieut. William Jeffers Kennard, Medical Corps Reserve.

#### DENTAL CORPS

*To be first lieutenant with rank from July 21, 1931*

First Lieut. Henry Richard Sydenham, Dental Corps Reserve.

#### VETERINARY CORPS

*To be second lieutenant with rank from July 21, 1931*

Second Lieut. George Townley Price, Veterinary Corps Reserve.

#### MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS

*To be second lieutenants with rank from July 21, 1931*

Sergt. Ralph Beveridge Robinson, Medical Department.

Sergt. Paul Christian Borup, Medical Department.

Sergt. Philip Wright Hockersmith, Medical Department.

#### CHAPLAINS

*To be chaplains with the rank of first lieutenant*

First Lieut. Peter Christian Schroeder, Chaplain Reserve, with rank from July 21, 1931.

First Lieut. John Henry August Borleis, Chaplain Reserve, with rank from July 22, 1931.

First Lieut. Hudson Bissell Phillips, Chaplain Reserve, with rank from July 23, 1931.

#### APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

The following-named officers for appointments, by transfer, in the Regular Army of the United States:

##### TO ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Maj. Madison Pearson, Infantry (detailed in Adjutant General's Department), October 5, 1931, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Elmer Ellsworth Hagler, jr., Infantry (detailed in Adjutant General's Department), May 18, 1931, with rank from July 1, 1920.

##### TO JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Capt. George Bagby Campbell, Infantry (detailed in Judge Advocate General's Department), May 12, 1931, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. John Robert Dinsmore, Infantry (detailed in Judge Advocate General's Department), May 12, 1931, with rank from July 1, 1920.

##### TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Lieut. Col. William Fitzhugh Jones, Field Artillery, September 1, 1931, with rank from January 19, 1924.

Lieut. Col. James Blyth, Infantry (assigned to duty with Quartermaster Corps), May 14, 1931, with rank from November 5, 1927.

Capt. Norman E. Waldron, Cavalry (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), May 12, 1931, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Francis Earle Rundell, Cavalry (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), May 12, 1931, with rank from October 24, 1919.

##### TO FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Maj. Kenneth Prince Lord, Field Artillery, July 1, 1931, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. William Stanard Keller, Infantry (detailed in Finance Department), September 11, 1931, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Kenneth Eugene Webber, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Finance Department), with rank from March 11, 1928.

First Lieut. Alonzo Valede Thorpe, Infantry (detailed in Finance Department), May 20, 1931, with rank from October 5, 1928.

##### TO ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

First Lieut. George Henry Bardsley, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Ordnance Department), May 12, 1931, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Otto Max Jank, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Ordnance Department), May 12, 1931, with rank from October 3, 1924.

First Lieut. Harold Joseph Conway, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Ordnance Department), May 12, 1931, with rank from February 2, 1926.

First Lieut. Ulysses John Lincoln Peoples, jr., Field Artillery (detailed in Ordnance Department), May 12, 1931, with rank from February 16, 1928.

First Lieut. Benjamin Schultz Mesick, jr., Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Ordnance Department), July 2, 1931, with rank from December 21, 1928.

First Lieut. Walker Wesley Holler, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Ordnance Department), with rank from February 9, 1930.

First Lieut. Harry William Miller, Infantry (detailed in Ordnance Department), October 23, 1931, with rank from June 19, 1930.

First Lieut. Carl Rueben Dutton, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Ordnance Department), May 12, 1931, with rank from August 1, 1930.

First Lieut. William Edward House, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Ordnance Department), with rank from November 1, 1931.

##### TO SIGNAL CORPS

First Lieut. William Leighton McEnery, Cavalry (detailed in Signal Corps), October 29, 1931, with rank from March 8, 1924.

##### TO CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

Maj. Joseph Daly Coughlan, Field Artillery, May 1, 1931, with rank from February 27, 1925.

First Lieut. Thomas Jefferson Ford, Infantry (detailed in Chemical Warfare Service), May 12, 1931, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Sterling Eugene Whitesides, jr., Infantry, with rank from June 22, 1924, effective February 1, 1932.

##### TO FIELD ARTILLERY

Second Lieut. Francis Scoon Gardner, Cavalry, April 21, 1931, with rank from June 14, 1927.

Second Lieut. Robert Gordon Crandall, Infantry, with rank from June 13, 1929.

Second Lieut. George Edward Lynch, Infantry, June 13, 1931, with rank from June 13, 1929.

Second Lieut. Ralph Copeland Cooper, Infantry, September 11, 1931, with rank from June 13, 1929.

##### TO COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

Maj. Henry Clarence Davis, jr., Ordnance Department, November 2, 1931, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. James Emerson Troupe, Chemical Warfare Service, September 1, 1931, with rank from March 31, 1928.

Second Lieut. Eugene Charles Smallwood, Infantry, June 18, 1931, with rank from June 12, 1926.

Second Lieut. Charles Armstrong Lynch, Infantry, October 6, 1931, with rank from June 13, 1929.

##### TO INFANTRY

First Lieut. Aloysius Joseph Tagliabue, Finance Department, November 1, 1931, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. James Edwards Poore, jr., Signal Corps, October 20, 1931, with rank from August 2, 1929.

##### TO AIR CORPS

First Lieut. Robert Chaffee Oliver, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), July 11, 1931, with rank from May 18, 1928.

First Lieut. Charles Pearre Cabell, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), July 11, 1931, with rank from November 1, 1930.

Second Lieut. Walter Edwin Todd, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), March 14, 1931, with rank from June 9, 1928.

Second Lieut. Harry Gage Montgomery, jr., Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1929.

Second Lieut. Harold Quiskie Huglin, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 13, 1929.

Second Lieut. Charles Sommers, Signal Corps, (detailed in Air Corps), March 14, 1931, with rank from June 13, 1929.



Second Lieut. Sidney Andrew Ofsthun, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), March 14, 1931, with rank from June 13, 1929.

Second Lieut. Samuel Victor Stephenson, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Air Corps), March 14, 1931, with rank from June 13, 1929.

Second Lieut. Thomas Jefferson DuBose, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), March 14, 1931, with rank from June 13, 1929.

Second Lieut. Ralph Powell Swofford, jr., Corps of Engineers (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Frederick Walker Castle, Corps of Engineers (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. George Fletcher Schlatter, Corps of Engineers (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Elmer Landen, Meguire, Signal Corps (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Howard Monroe McCoy, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Charles William Haas, Signal Corps (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Clark Neil Piper, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Aubrey Kenneth Dodson, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Mark Edward Bradley, jr., Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Douglas Mitchell Kilpatrick, jr., Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Wiley Duncan Ganey, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Thetus Cayce Odom, Signal Corps (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Anthony Eugene Curcio, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Morris John Lee, Cavalry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Ernest Emil Holtzen, 2d, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Marvin Lewis Harding, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Birrell Walsh, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. James Sylvester Sutton, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Richard Churchill Hutchinson, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Edwin Sanders Perrin, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Neal Edwin Ausman, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Troup Miller, jr., Cavalry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. William Dole Eckert, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Lauris Norstad, Cavalry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Millard Lewis, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Othel Rochelle Deering, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. John Chesley Kilborn, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Carl Amandus Brandt, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Richard Shafie Freeman, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Harold Lester Smith, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Norman Ray Burnett, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Richard Joseph O'Keefe, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Joseph Arthur Miller, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Kurt Martin Landon, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Gerry Leonard Mason, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Hubern Paul Dellinger, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Daniel Anderson Cooper, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Sory Smith, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Paul William Blanchard, jr., Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

Second Lieut. Henry Alan Winters, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), with rank from June 12, 1930.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States:

#### To be colonels

Lieut. Col. William Cattron Rigby, Judge Advocate General's Department, from March 6, 1931.

Lieut. Col. James Totten, Adjutant General's Department, from April 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. William Charles Webb, Field Artillery, from May 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. William Burton Pistole, Judge Advocate General's Department, from May 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Frank Joseph Griffin, Signal Corps, from May 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Hugh Carnes Smith, Judge Advocate General's Department, from May 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Consuelo Andrew Scoane, Signal Corps, from May 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Sebring Clay Megill, Signal Corps, from May 19, 1931.

Lieut. Col. George Lemuel McKeeby, Judge Advocate General's Department, from May 23, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Arthur William Bradbury, Infantry, from June 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. William Alexander Graham, Judge Advocate General's Department, from June 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. James Harty Bryson, Field Artillery, from June 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. William Barlow Wallace, Infantry, from June 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Ernest Dichmann Peck, Corps of Engineers, from July 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. George Redfield Spalding, Corps of Engineers, from July 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Elliott Johnstone Dent, Corps of Engineers, from July 18, 1931.

Lieut. Col. William Goff Caples, Corps of Engineers, from August 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Henry Clay Jewett, Corps of Engineers, from August 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Wildurr Willing, Corps of Engineers, from August 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. William Stacy Browning, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Francis William Clark, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Joseph Fauntleroy Barnes, Field Artillery, from September 8, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Walter Driscoll Smith, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. William Peirce Ennis, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Harry Birdwhistell Jordan, Ordnance Department, from October 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Frank Purdy Lahm, Air Corps, from October 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Willis Grandy Peace, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Creed Fulton Cox, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Robert McCandless Beck, jr., Cavalry, from November 1, 1931.



Lieut. Col. George Moore Russell, Cavalry, from November 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Edward Marsh Shinkle, Ordnance Department, from November 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Lewis Brown, jr., Cavalry, from November 13, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Raymond Silas Pratt, Field Artillery, from November 21, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Jerome Gray Pillow, Cavalry, from December 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Alden Farley Brewster, Field Artillery, from December 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. John Anderson Berry, Adjutant General's Department, from December 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Edward Harrison DeArmond, Field Artillery, from December 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Edmund Kearsley Sterling, Cavalry, from December 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Kerr Tunis Riggs, Cavalry, from December 1, 1931.

#### *To be lieutenant colonels*

Maj. John Logan Jenkins, Infantry, from March 6, 1931.

Maj. Charles Henry White, Infantry, from March 15, 1931.

Maj. Alvin Gustav Gutensohn, Signal Corps, from April 1, 1931.

Maj. Stanley Livingston James, Signal Corps, from April 1, 1931.

Maj. John Stephen Sullivan, Infantry, from May 1, 1931.

Maj. David Grover Cleveland Garrison, Infantry, from May 1, 1931.

Maj. James Lawton Collins, Field Artillery, from May 1, 1931, subject to examination required by law.

Maj. Evan Elias Lewis, Infantry, from May 1, 1931.

Maj. William Caldwell McChord, Air Corps, from May 1, 1931.

Maj. William Rudicil Henry, Field Artillery, from May 1, 1931.

Maj. James Howard Laubach, Quartermaster Corps, from May 19, 1931.

Maj. George Richard Harrison, Infantry, from May 23, 1931.

Maj. Ralph Wayne Dusenbury, Infantry, from June 1, 1931.

Maj. Thomas Charles Spencer, Signal Corps, from June 1, 1931.

Maj. Robert Mercer Cheney, Cavalry, from June 1, 1931.

Maj. Fauntley Muse Miller, Infantry, from June 1, 1931.

Maj. Ray Corson Hill, Infantry, from July 1, 1931.

Maj. William Schuyler Woodruff, Infantry, from July 1, 1931.

Maj. Thomas Franklin McNeill, Infantry, from July 1, 1931.

Maj. John Gavin Tyndall, Field Artillery, from July 18, 1931.

Maj. Alfred Lawrence Pearson Sands, Field Artillery, from August 1, 1931.

Maj. Charles Peaslee George, Field Artillery, from August 1, 1931.

Maj. John Delbert Reardan, Air Corps, from August 1, 1931.

Maj. Ernest Leonard Pell, Infantry, from August 1, 1931.

Maj. William Henry Shepherd, Field Artillery, from August 1, 1931.

Maj. Marshall Guion Randol, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1931.

Maj. Joseph Carmoreau Hatie, Infantry, from September 1, 1931.

Maj. George Meredith Peek, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1931.

Maj. Alexander James Stuart, Ordnance Department, from September 8, 1931.

Maj. John Nesmith Greely, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1931.

Maj. George Ruhlen, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1931.

Maj. John Edward Mort, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1931.

Maj. Webster Allyn Capron, Ordnance Department, from October 1, 1931.

Maj. Frederick Monroe Barrows, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1931.

Maj. Henry Wirt Thomas Eglin, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1931.

Maj. Cary Ingram Crockett, Infantry, from October 1, 1931.

Maj. Glen Edgar Edgerton, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1931.

Maj. Charles Lacey Hall, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1931.

Maj. Virgil Lee Peterson, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1931.

Maj. John Wesley Niesz Schulz, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1931.

Maj. Clarence Lynn Sturdevant, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1931.

Maj. Richard Tide Coiner, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1931.

Maj. Lawrence Wright McIntosh, Air Corps, from November 1, 1931.

Maj. James Henry Burns, Ordnance Department, from November 1, 1931.

Maj. Everett Strait Hughes, Ordnance Department, from November 13, 1931.

Maj. Thomas Jefferson Smith, Ordnance Department, from November 21, 1931.

Maj. Roger Sheffield Parrott, Field Artillery, from December 1, 1931.

Maj. Oliver Andrews Dickinson, Field Artillery, from December 1, 1931.

Maj. Richard Edgar Cummins, Cavalry, from December 1, 1931.

Maj. Telesphor George Gottschalk, Field Artillery, from December 1, 1931.

Maj. Harvey Douglas Higley, Field Artillery, from December 1, 1931.

Maj. James Wilbur Lyon, Chemical Warfare Service, from December 1, 1931.

#### *To be majors*

Capt. Joseph James Goffard, Infantry, from March 6, 1931.

Capt. William White Dick, Adjutant General's Department, from March 15, 1931.

Capt. Thomas Scott Smith, Infantry, from March 20, 1931.

Capt. Dana Henry Allen, Infantry, from April 1, 1931.

Capt. Burr Polk Irwin, Infantry, from April 1, 1931.

Capt. Martin Ackerson, Infantry, from April 1, 1931.

Capt. William Johnston Bacon, Judge Advocate General's Department, from April 1, 1931.

Capt. Herbert Edwin Featherstone, Cavalry, from April 7, 1931.

Capt. Frank Unsworth McCoskrie, Infantry, from May 1, 1931.

Capt. Edgar Gersham Coursen, jr., Quartermaster Corps, from May 1, 1931.

Capt. Edward William Bondy, Infantry, from May 1, 1931.

Capt. Andrew Jackson McFarland, Infantry, from May 1, 1931.

Capt. John Miller Fray, Field Artillery, from May 1, 1931.

Capt. Harold Howard Galliett, Infantry, from May 1, 1931.

Capt. John Vincil Stark, Infantry, from May 1, 1931.

Capt. Robert Joerg, jr., Infantry, from May 14, 1931.

Capt. Rudolf Karl Schlaepfer, Infantry, from May 19, 1931.

Capt. John William Stanley, Infantry, from May 23, 1931.

Capt. Grover Be Egger, Infantry, from June 1, 1931.

Capt. Clyde Pickett, Cavalry, from June 1, 1931.

Capt. Paul Oscar Franson, Infantry, from June 1, 1931.

Capt. John Neely Hopkins, Infantry, from June 1, 1931.

Capt. George William Gillette, Corps of Engineers, from June 1, 1931.



Capt. William Agnew Howland, Infantry, from June 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Clifton Augustine Pritchett, Infantry, from June 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Luke Donald Zech, Infantry, from June 9, 1931.  
 Capt. Lucian Dalton Bogan, Infantry, from July 1, 1931.  
 Capt. William Pitt Morse, Infantry, from July 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Charles Thomas Phillips, Air Corps, from July 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Richard Law Hubbell, Ordnance Department, from July 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Roy Eugene Blount, Cavalry, from July 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Hubert Vincent Hopkins, Air Corps, from July 18, 1931.  
 Capt. Thomas Ralph Miller, Field Artillery, from August 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Frank Edwin Sharpless, Infantry, from August 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Earl Ransom Reynolds, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Nels Erick Stadig, Infantry, from August 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Ben-Hur Chastaine, Infantry, from August 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Leigh Bell, Infantry, from August 11, 1931.  
 Capt. George Frederick Spann, Quartermaster Corps, from September 1, 1931.  
 Capt. McGregor Snodgrass, Quartermaster Corps, from September 1, 1931.  
 Capt. John Herman Knuebel, Infantry, from September 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Erle Dorr Ferguson, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Harry Clayton Luck, Infantry, from September 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Arthur Vincent Gair, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Lewis W. Amis, Infantry, from September 8, 1931.  
 Capt. Harry Richardson Simmons, Infantry, from September 10, 1931.  
 Capt. Kenneth Frederick Hanst, Infantry, from October 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Everett Charles Williams, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Walter Harold Root, Infantry, from October 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Fred W. Miller, Infantry, from October 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Maurice Clenen Bigelow, Infantry, from October 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Ross Ormall Baldwin, Infantry, from October 1, 1931.  
 Capt. James Alphonse Kilian, Cavalry, from October 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Donald Patrick Muse, Air Corps, from October 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Thomas Ralph Kerschner, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Karl Christian Schwinn, Infantry, from November 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Otho Wilder Humphreys, Infantry, from November 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Perry Lee Baldwin, Infantry, from November 1, 1931.  
 Capt. George Thomas Shank, Infantry, from November 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Thomas Butler Burgess, Infantry, from November 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Russell Conwell Throckmorton, Infantry, from November 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Albert Chester Searle, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Asa North Duncan, Air Corps, from November 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Carl Austin Russell, Infantry, from November 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Hal Tanner Vigor, Quartermaster Corps, from November 11, 1931.  
 Capt. Will Gillett Gooch, Quartermaster Corps, from November 13, 1931.

Capt. Maurice Joseph McGuire, Infantry, from November 21, 1931.  
 Capt. Walter Carey Rogers, Infantry, from December 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Chauncey Harold Hayden, jr., Infantry, from December 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Erle Oden Sandlin, Infantry, from December 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Isaac George Walker, Cavalry, from December 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Walter Edward Jenkins, Field Artillery, from December 1, 1931.  
 Capt. William Elmer Lynd, Air Corps, from December 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Ernest Louis McLendon, Infantry, from December 1, 1931.  
 Capt. Rhodes Felton Arnold, Infantry, from December 1, 1931.

*To be captains*

First Lieut. Clarence Peyton Kane, Air Corps, from March 4, 1931.  
 First Lieut. Harry Weddington, Air Corps, from March 6, 1931.  
 First Lieut. William Alexander Marsh, Infantry, from March 10, 1931.  
 First Lieut. Charles Louis Carpenter, Quartermaster Corps, from March 15, 1931.  
 First Lieut. Benjamin Franklin Vandervoort, Quartermaster Corps, from March 20, 1931.  
 First Lieut. Torrence Theodore Shannon, Infantry, from March 23, 1931.  
 First Lieut. Winfield Scott Roberson, Field Artillery, from March 26, 1931.  
 First Lieut. James Pearce Wharton, Infantry, from April 1, 1931.  
 First Lieut. George Thomas Barnes, Quartermaster Corps, from April 1, 1931.  
 First Lieut. Samuel Custer Eaton, jr., Air Corps, from April 1, 1931.  
 First Lieut. Hiram Wendell Tarkington, Field Artillery, from April 1, 1931.  
 First Lieut. Marcellus Lowry Stockton, jr., Cavalry, from April 1, 1931.  
 First Lieut. Edwin Stewart Brewster, jr., Field Artillery, from April 1, 1931.  
 First Lieut. Wilbur Henry Vinson, Infantry, from April 7, 1931.  
 First Lieut. Winfield Chapple Scott, Cavalry, from April 15, 1931.  
 First Lieut. Lee Thomas McMahon, Field Artillery, from April 18, 1931.  
 First Lieut. John Prosper Eckert, Field Artillery, from April 25, 1931.  
 First Lieut. Phillip Bassett Shotwell, Cavalry, from May 1, 1931.  
 First Lieut. Kie Doty, Infantry, from May 1, 1931.  
 First Lieut. Ralph Eugene Ireland, Cavalry, from May 1, 1931.  
 First Lieut. Bryan Llewellyn Davis, Field Artillery, from May 1, 1931.  
 First Lieut. Mark Milton Potter, Field Artillery, from May 1, 1931.  
 First Lieut. Clarence O'Leary, Ordnance Department, from May 1, 1931.  
 First Lieut. James Hodges Drake, Infantry, from May 1, 1931.  
 First Lieut. Joseph Hemsley Stevenson, Corps of Engineers, from May 1, 1931.  
 First Lieut. Leslie Shaw Williams, Quartermaster Corps, from May 14, 1931.  
 First Lieut. Joseph John Gutkowski, Infantry, from May 19, 1931.  
 First Lieut. Edgar Augustine Cecil Curran, Infantry, from May 19, 1931.  
 First Lieut. William Taliaferro Fletcher, Cavalry, from May 23, 1931.



- First Lieut. Charles Albert Welcker, Infantry, from May 23, 1931.
- First Lieut. Millard Stowe Curtis, Infantry, from June 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Arthur Clay Blain, Infantry, from June 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Robert Lee Allen, jr., Field Artillery, from June 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Walter Aaron Stetler, Infantry, from June 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Joseph Edwin McGill, Infantry, from June 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. George Hely Molony, Infantry, from June 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Harry Luther Coates, Infantry, from June 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. George Roland McElroy, Cavalry, from June 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. John Redmon Thornton, Cavalry, from June 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Douglas Horace Rubinstein, Infantry, from June 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Leonidas Lee Koontz, Air Corps, from June 6, 1931.
- First Lieut. Edward Davis Jones, Air Corps, from June 6, 1931.
- First Lieut. Mortimer Francis Sullivan, Cavalry, from June 9, 1931.
- First Lieut. Eggleston Westley Peach, Infantry, from June 13, 1931.
- First Lieut. Leslie Dillon Carter, Cavalry, from June 21, 1931.
- First Lieut. Don Riley, Infantry, from June 24, 1931.
- First Lieut. Pembroke Augustine Brawner, jr., Infantry, from June 28, 1931.
- First Lieut. Isaac Leonard Kitts, Field Artillery, from July 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Fred Charles Thomas, Cavalry, from July 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Merrill Deitz Mann, Air Corps, from July 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. James Bernard Patterson, Cavalry, from July 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Frank Dunn, Quartermaster Corps, from July 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Albert Carl Foulk, Air Corps, from July 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Edward Vincent Harbeck, jr., Air Corps, from July 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Hubert Butlet Bramlet, Chemical Warfare Service, from July 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Irwin Harold Joffe, Quartermaster Corps, from July 4, 1931.
- First Lieut. Edward Ernest Hildreth, Air Corps, from July 5, 1931.
- First Lieut. Samuel Gordon Frierson, Air Corps, from July 15, 1931.
- First Lieut. Phillips Melville, Air Corps, from July 18, 1931.
- First Lieut. John Gordon Williams, Air Corps, from August 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. William Colb Morris, Air Corps, from August 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Albert Brown Pitts, Air Corps, from August 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Bernard Scott Thompson, Air Corps, from August 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Willis Ratchliffe Taylor, Air Corps, from August 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Robert Duane Knapp, Air Corps, from August 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Louis Braswell Knight, Infantry, from August 5, 1931.
- First Lieut. Lowell Allison Elliott, Chemical Warfare Service, from August 11, 1931.
- First Lieut. James Thomas Curry, jr., Air Corps, from September 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Harry Albert Fudge, Cavalry, from September 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Burdette Mase Fitch, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. William Bettencourt Souza, Air Corps, from September 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Alfred Lindeburg, Air Corps, from September 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Joseph Alexis Wilson, Air Corps, from September 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Fred Tobias Yount, Quartermaster Corps, from September 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Clements McMullen, Air Corps, from September 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Ames Scribner Albro, Air Corps, from September 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Milo McCune, Air Corps, from September 3, 1931.
- First Lieut. Charles McKinley Robinson, Air Corps, from September 8, 1931.
- First Lieut. John Sanderson Crawford, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 10, 1931.
- First Lieut. Benjamin Buckles Cassiday, Air Corps, from September 15, 1931.
- First Lieut. Charles Yawkey Banfill, Air Corps, from October 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Myron Ray Wood, Air Corps, from October 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. George Frederick Robert Taylor, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Arthur Alva Jackson, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Robert Theodore Cronau, Air Corps, from October 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Rex Walter Minckler, Signal Corps, from October 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Frank Charles Peters, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Isaac Jackman Williams, Air Corps, from October 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Donald Lloyd Bruner, Air Corps, from October 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. William Joseph Gainey, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Lloyd Chartley Blackburn, Air Corps, from October 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Edward Jenkins, Infantry, from October 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Audrey Blaine Ballard, Air Corps, from October 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. John Henry Gardner, Air Corps, from November 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. William Campbell Goldsborough, Air Corps, from November 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Walter Raymond Peck, Air Corps, from November 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Leon Aurile White, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Ephraim Preston Jolls, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Alan Fuller Cameron, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Walter Lee McCormick, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Arnold Dante Amoroso, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. James Howard Smith, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Clarence Omer Bell, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1931.
- First Lieut. Fred Brenning Waters, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 10, 1931.
- First Lieut. Arthur Girard Hamilton, Air Corps, from November 11, 1931.



First Lieut. Charles Mellis Myers, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 13, 1931.

First Lieut. Cyrus Quinton Shelton, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 13, 1931.

First Lieut. Frederick Rockwell Chamberlain, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from November 15, 1931.

First Lieut. Edward Huffner Wood, Air Corps, from November 21, 1931.

First Lieut. Emil Charles Kiel, Air Corps, from November 25, 1931.

First Lieut. Daniel David Coons, Quartermaster Corps, from December 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Harold Lee George, Air Corps, from December 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Lewis Allege Dayton, Air Corps, from December 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Younger Arnold Pitts, Air Corps, from December 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Howard Zabriskie Bogert, Air Corps, from December 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Benjamin Franklin Griffin, Air Corps, from December 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Ward Fisk Robinson, Air Corps, from December 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Charles Roderick Mize, Finance Department, from December 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Joseph Branson Canfield, Quartermaster Corps, from December 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Hans Christian Jespersen, Infantry, from December 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Lyle Meredon Shields, Infantry, from December 3, 1931.

*To be first lieutenants*

Second Lieut. Edwin Bascum Kearns, jr., Infantry, from March 4, 1931.

Second Lieut. Rinaldo Van Brunt, Infantry, from March 6, 1931.

Second Lieut. George Patrick Lynch, Infantry, from March 10, 1931.

Second Lieut. John Francis Holland, Infantry, from March 15, 1931.

Second Lieut. John Porter Kidwell, Infantry, from March 20, 1931.

Second Lieut. Clarence Harwood Smith, Infantry, from March 23, 1931.

Second Lieut. Thaddeus Elmer Smyth, Infantry, from March 26, 1931.

Second Lieut. Waldemar Noya Damas, Infantry, from April 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. James Durward Barnett, Infantry, from April 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Claude Aubrey Black, Infantry, from April 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Russell Thomas Finn, Field Artillery, from April 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Harry Wells Crandall, Infantry, from April 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Joseph Pringle Cleland, Infantry, from April 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Enoch Joseph Skalandzunos, Infantry, from April 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. John Laing De Pew, Cavalry, from April 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. John Robert McGinness, Infantry, from April 7, 1931.

Second Lieut. William Griffith Stephenson, Infantry, from April 15, 1931.

Second Lieut. George Bateman Peploe, Infantry, from April 18, 1931.

Second Lieut. Samuel Selden Lamb, Infantry, from April 25, 1931.

Second Lieut. Curtis D. Renfro, Infantry, from May 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Charles Henry Caldwell, Air Corps, from May 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Joseph Blair Daugherty, Infantry, from May 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Haskell Hadley Cleaves, Infantry, from May 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Albert Aaron Horner, Infantry, from May 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Louis Quarles McComas, Infantry, from May 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Mitchell Alonzo Giddens, Cavalry, from May 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Leif Neprud, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Theodore Lamar Dunn, Infantry, from May 12, 1931.

Second Lieut. Elliott Bickley Gose, Infantry, from May 14, 1931.

Second Lieut. Floyd Ellsworth Dunn, Infantry, from May 18, 1931.

Second Lieut. George Wellington Madison Dudley, Infantry, from May 19, 1931.

Second Lieut. Michael John Geraghty, Infantry, from May 19, 1931.

Second Lieut. Donald Dunford, Field Artillery, from May 23, 1931.

Second Lieut. Arthur Superior Peterson, Infantry, from May 23, 1931.

Second Lieut. Ralph Randolph Sears, Infantry, from June 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Edgar Turner Noyes, Air Corps, from June 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. David Evans Bradford, Cavalry, from June 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. James Keller De Armond, Air Corps, from June 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Ernest Avner Suttles, Infantry, from June 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. August William Farwick, Cavalry, from June 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Samuel Mason Lansing, Infantry, from June 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Pierre Bacot Denson, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Harvey Lyon Boyden, Air Corps, from June 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Carl William Westlund, Infantry, from June 6, 1931.

Second Lieut. Walter Llewellyn Wheeler, Air Corps, from June 6, 1931.

Second Lieut. Norme D. Frost, Air Corps, from June 9, 1931.

Second Lieut. Linus Dodge Frederick, Air Corps, from June 13, 1931.

Second Lieut. James Gordon Pratt, Air Corps, from June 21, 1931.

Second Lieut. Milton Miles Murphy, Air Corps, from June 24, 1931.

Second Lieut. Lee Quintus Wasser, Air Corps, from June 28, 1931.

Second Lieut. Otto Wienecke, Air Corps, from June 30, 1931.

Second Lieut. Howard Knowles Vail, Infantry, from July 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Benjamin Thomas Starkey, Air Corps, from July 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Percy Walter Thompson, Field Artillery, from July 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Clarence McCurdy Virtue, Infantry, from July 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Ralph Finch, Infantry, from July 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Charles Howard Valentine, Cavalry, from July 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Julian Henry Baumann, Field Artillery, from July 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Joseph Kerr Gibson, Field Artillery, from July 1, 1931.



- Second Lieut. Judson MacIvor Smith, Infantry, from July 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Frank Gilmore Irvin, Air Corps, from July 4, 1931.
- Second Lieut. George Vernon Holloman, Air Corps, from July 5, 1931.
- Second Lieut. George Henry Dietz, Infantry, from July 15, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Donald Hubbell Smith, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 18, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Richard Hodgson Bridgman, Cavalry, from August 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Luther Gordon Causey, Infantry, from August 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. John Meade, Field Artillery, from August 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Glenn Oscar Barcus, Air Corps, from August 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. William Andrew Weddell, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. John Randolph Jeter, Infantry, from August 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. John Mulford Evans, Infantry, from August 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Theodore Anderson Seely, Infantry, from August 5, 1931.
- Second Lieut. George Avery Chester, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 6, 1931.
- Second Lieut. James Thomas Dawson, Field Artillery, from August 11, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Burgo Doyle Gill, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 18, 1931.
- Second Lieut. William Wheeler O'Connor, Infantry, from August 24, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Walter Hoyt Kennett, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. George Paul Harrison, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Edward Campbell Franklin, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Franklin Leslie Lichtenfels, Infantry, from September 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. William Frederick Niethamer, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Harold Victor Roberts, Infantry, from September 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. William Clyde Baker, jr., Corps of Engineers, from September 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. William Livingston Bayer, Signal Corps, from September 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Herbert William Ehrgott, Corps of Engineers, from September 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Turner Ashby Sims, jr., Air Corps, from September 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Francis LeRoy Ankenbrandt, Signal Corps, from September 3, 1931.
- Second Lieut. William Hunt Mills, Corps of Engineers, from September 8, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Keith Richard Barney, Corps of Engineers, from September 10, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Elvin Ragnvald Heiberg, Corps of Engineers, from September 13, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Frank Xavier Aloysius Purcell, Corps of Engineers, from September 15, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Harold Anthony Brusher, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 18, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Raymond Coleman Maude, Signal Corps, from October 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Samuel Wallace Van Meter, Air Corps, from October 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Richard Wyman Pearson, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Irving Arthur Duffy, Cavalry, from October 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. William Preston Corderman, Signal Corps, from October 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Clerin Rodney Smith, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Fiorre John Stagliano, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Parker Maynard Reeve, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Harry Warren Johnson, Cavalry, from October 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Rufus Leonidas Land, Cavalry, from October 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. James Norvell Krueger, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Robert Kinzie McDonough, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Donald Prentice Booth, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Arthur August Gerhart Kirchhoff, Corps of Engineers, from October 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. William Murlin Creasy, jr., Chemical Warfare Service, from October 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Alfred Henry Johnson, Air Corps, from October 2, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Ralph Morris Osborne, Field Artillery, from October 6, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Norman Arthur Matthias, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Lincoln Jones, jr., Infantry, from November 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Harlie Heston Parks, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Malcolm Raymond Kammerer, Infantry, from November 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Charles Daniel Sugrue, Infantry, from November 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Robert Eugene Mousseau Des Islets, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. William Edward House, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. James Roy Andersen, Infantry, from November 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Benjamin Easton Thurston, Infantry, from November 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Harold McClure Forde, Cavalry, from November 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. William Alexander Walker, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. John Colt Beaumont Elliott, Corps of Engineers, from November 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Samuel Russ Harris, jr., Air Corps, from November 5, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Lewis Sherrill Griffing, Field Artillery, from November 10, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Waldo Eugene Laidlaw, Infantry, from November 11, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Hamer Pace Ford, Infantry, from November 13, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Robert Clifford Broadhurst, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 13, 1931.
- Second Lieut. John Ensor Perman, Field Artillery, from November 15, 1931.
- Second Lieut. George William Hickman, jr., Infantry, from November 21, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Earl Jerome Murphy, Field Artillery, from November 25, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Holger Nelson Toftoy, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 25, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Harold Doud, Infantry, from November 28, 1931.
- Second Lieut. David Louis Van Syckle, Infantry, from December 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Wallace Hayden Barnes, Cavalry, from December 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. Shelton Ezra Prudhomme, Air Corps, from December 1, 1931.
- Second Lieut. John Paul Doyle, jr., Cavalry, from December 1, 1931.



Second Lieut. Leon William Johnson, Air Corps, from December 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Richard Walden Mayo, Field Artillery, from December 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Earl Lewis Ringler, Infantry, from December 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. George Voegelé Ehrhardt, Cavalry, from December 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Walter Clement Stanton, Field Artillery, from December 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Frank Sayles Bowen, jr., Infantry, from December 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Malcolm Dudley Jones, jr., Cavalry, from December 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. William Peirce Ennis, jr., Field Artillery, from December 1, 1931.

Second Lieut. Guy Beasley Henderson, Air Corps, from December 3, 1931.

#### MEDICAL CORPS

##### *To be colonels*

Lieut. Col. Earl Harvey Bruns, Medical Corps, from May 1, 1931.

Lieut. Col. Herbert Charles Gibner, Medical Corps, from May 1, 1931.

##### *To be lieutenant colonels*

Maj. Sanford Williams French, Medical Corps, from March 4, 1931.

Maj. Thomas Joseph Flynn, Medical Corps, from March 5, 1931.

Maj. William Denton, Medical Corps, from March 12, 1931.

Maj. John Joseph Reddy, Medical Corps, from March 15, 1931.

Maj. Herbert Henry Sharpe, Medical Corps, from March 16, 1931.

Maj. Lloyd Ambrose Kefauver, Medical Corps, from March 17, 1931.

Maj. John Roy McKnight, Medical Corps, from March 19, 1931.

##### *To be majors*

Capt. Ira Frederick Peak, Medical Corps, from March 12, 1931.

Capt. Henry Stevens Blesse, Medical Corps, from May 25, 1931.

Capt. Samuel Winchester Reeves, Medical Corps, from June 19, 1931.

Capt. Thomas Franklin Weldon, Medical Corps, from June 30, 1931.

Capt. William LeRoy Thompson, Medical Corps, from July 6, 1931.

Capt. George Paul Sandrock, Medical Corps, from September 7, 1931.

Capt. Edward Athelstane Casserly, Medical Corps, from September 25, 1931.

Capt. Walter Clifton Royals, Medical Corps, from October 4, 1931.

##### *To be captains*

First Lieut. Alfred Alexandre de Lorimier, Medical Corps, from May 29, 1931.

First Lieut. Norman Hyde Wiley, Medical Corps, from July 2, 1931.

First Lieut. Paul Irwin Robinson, Medical Corps, from July 28, 1931.

First Lieut. Silas Beach Hays, Medical Corps, from July 28, 1931.

First Lieut. Henry William Daine, Medical Corps, from July 28, 1931.

First Lieut. Earl Maxwell, Medical Corps, from July 28, 1931.

First Lieut. Wilford F. Hall, Medical Corps, from July 28, 1931.

First Lieut. Daniel John Berry, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1931.

First Lieut. William Augustus Hadly, jr., Medical Corps, from August 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Roary Adlai Murchison, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Paul Hayes, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Hugh Logan Prather, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1931.

First Lieut. George Hollander Donnelly, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Francis Willard Pruitt, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Elbert De Coursey, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1931.

First Lieut. John Frederick Bohlender, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Charles Scott Mudgett, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Ellis McFerrin Altfather, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Aubrey LeVerne Bradford, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Rollin LeRoy Bauchspies, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Ernest David Liston, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1931.

First Lieut. John Ruxton Wood, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Jack William Schwartz, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Clyde Lemuel Brothers, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Roger Gaylord Prentiss, jr., Medical Corps, from August 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Claude Linwood Neale, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1931.

First Lieut. George Horsfall, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Harold Edward Schneider, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Olin Foster McIlroy, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1931.

First Lieut. Samuel Howard Alexander, Medical Corps, from August 8, 1931.

First Lieut. John Larkin Gallagher, Medical Corps, from August 11, 1931.

First Lieut. Warren Mimms Scott, Medical Corps, from August 13, 1931.

First Lieut. James Harvey Turner, Medical Corps, from August 13, 1931.

#### DENTAL CORPS

##### *To be colonel*

Lieut. Col. Frank Powell Stone, Dental Corps, from March 23, 1931.

##### *To be major*

Capt. Albert Fields, Dental Corps, from August 18, 1931.

##### *To be captains*

First Lieut. James Simon Cathroe, Dental Corps, from July 5, 1931.

First Lieut. Ingolf Bernhardt Hauge, Dental Corps, from July 5, 1931.

First Lieut. John LeRoy Carter, Dental Corps, from July 5, 1931.

#### VETERINARY CORPS

##### *To be colonel*

Lieut. Col. Robert Julian Foster, Veterinary Corps, from August 30, 1931.

##### *To be lieutenant colonels*

Maj. George Henry Koon, Veterinary Corps, from September 27, 1931.

Maj. Daniel Buchter Leininger, Veterinary Corps, from September 29, 1931.

##### *To be majors*

Capt. Allen Chamberlain Wight, Veterinary Corps, from March 24, 1931.



Capt. Elwood Luke Nye, Veterinary Corps, from March 24, 1931.  
 Capt. Kenneth Earl Buffin, Veterinary Corps, from June 11, 1931.  
 Capt. Robert Payne McComb, Veterinary Corps, from June 22, 1931.  
 Capt. William Roy Wolfe, Veterinary Corps, from June 23, 1931.  
 Capt. Chauncey Edmund Cook, Veterinary Corps, from June 28, 1931.  
 Capt. Gerald Woodward FitzGerald, Veterinary Corps, from July 9, 1931.  
 Capt. Stanley Clifford Smock, Veterinary Corps, from July 14, 1931.  
 Capt. Charles Brenton Dunphy, Veterinary Corps, from July 15, 1931.  
 Capt. Howard Mayo Savage, Veterinary Corps, from July 19, 1931.  
 Capt. Burlin Chase Bridges, Veterinary Corps, from July 19, 1931.  
 Capt. Mott Ramsey, Veterinary Corps, from July 22, 1931.  
 Capt. Josiah Wistar Worthington, Veterinary Corps, from July 27, 1931.  
 Capt. Fred Chester Waters, Veterinary Corps, from July 30, 1931.  
 Capt. Harry Edward Van Tuyl, Veterinary Corps, from July 31, 1931.  
 Capt. Louis Lathrop Shook, Veterinary Corps, from August 2, 1931.  
 Capt. Daniel Henry Mallan, Veterinary Corps, from August 3, 1931.  
 Capt. Louis Goldman Weisman, Veterinary Corps, from August 3, 1931.  
 Capt. Everett Cooper Conant, Veterinary Corps, from August 3, 1931.  
 Capt. James Alexander McCallam, Veterinary Corps, from August 3, 1931.  
 Capt. Harry John Juzek, Veterinary Corps, from August 3, 1931.  
 Capt. William Henry Dean, Veterinary Corps, from August 3, 1931.  
 Capt. Solon B. Renshaw, Veterinary Corps, from August 3, 1931.  
 Capt. Frank Holmes Woodruff, Veterinary Corps, from August 3, 1931, subject to examination required by law.  
 Capt. Will Charles Griffin, Veterinary Corps, from August 3, 1931.  
 Capt. Lloyd Clifford Ewen, Veterinary Corps, from August 3, 1931.  
 Capt. Charles Oliver Grace, Veterinary Corps, from August 3, 1931.  
 Capt. Edward Michael Curley, Veterinary Corps, from August 3, 1931.  
 Capt. James Russell Sperry, Veterinary Corps, from August 3, 1931.  
 Capt. Floyd Chauncey Sager, Veterinary Corps, from August 3, 1931.  
 Capt. Henry Emil Hess, Veterinary Corps, from August 3, 1931.  
 Capt. Vincent Brown Wright, Veterinary Corps, from August 3, 1931.  
 Capt. Paul Roberts King, Veterinary Corps, from August 3, 1931.  
 Capt. Forest Lee Holycross, Veterinary Corps, from August 3, 1931.  
 Capt. Daniel Sommer Robertson, Veterinary Corps, from August 3, 1931.  
 Capt. Earl Floyd Long, Veterinary Corps, from August 5, 1931.  
 Capt. Joseph Fenton Crosby, Veterinary Corps, from August 24, 1931.  
 Capt. Raymond Irvin Lovell, Veterinary Corps, from August 25, 1931.  
 Capt. Ralph Brown Stewart, Veterinary Corps, from August 27, 1931.

Capt. Charles Mansur Cowherd, Veterinary Corps, from August 30, 1931.  
 Capt. John Knox McConeghy, Veterinary Corps, from September 3, 1931.  
 Capt. Francois Hue Kari Reynolds, Veterinary Corps, from September 3, 1931.  
 Capt. Sawyer Adelbert Grover, Veterinary Corps, from September 10, 1931.  
 Capt. Charles Sears Williams, Veterinary Corps, from September 10, 1931.  
 Capt. Fred W. Shinn, Veterinary Corps, from September 10, 1931.  
 Capt. Philip Henry Riedel, Veterinary Corps, from September 10, 1931.  
 Capt. Irby Rheuel Pollard, Veterinary Corps, from September 10, 1931.  
 Capt. Frank Caldwell Hershberger, Veterinary Corps, from September 10, 1931.  
 Capt. Clifford Eugene Pickering, Veterinary Corps, from September 13, 1931.  
 Capt. Frank Benjamin Steinkolk, Veterinary Corps, from September 13, 1931.  
 Capt. Raymond Randall, Veterinary Corps, from September 14, 1931.  
 Capt. Seth C. Dildine, Veterinary Corps, from September 16, 1931.  
 Capt. Joseph Hiram Dornblaser, Veterinary Corps, from September 16, 1931.  
 Capt. George Leslie Caldwell, Veterinary Corps, from September 18, 1931.  
 Capt. Jacob Landes Hartman, Veterinary Corps, from September 18, 1931.  
 Capt. John Harold Kintner, Veterinary Corps, from September 18, 1931.  
 Capt. Arthur Dunlap Martin, Veterinary Corps, from September 18, 1931.  
 Capt. Samuel George Kielsmeier, Veterinary Corps, from September 21, 1931.  
 Capt. Peter Thomas Carpenter, Veterinary Corps, from September 22, 1931.  
 Capt. Oness Harry Dixon, Jr., Veterinary Corps, from September 26, 1931.  
 Capt. John Wesley Miner, Veterinary Corps, from September 29, 1931.  
 Capt. George Jacob Rife, Veterinary Corps, from November 27, 1931.

#### *To be captains*

First Lieut. Herbert Morris Cox, Veterinary Corps, from August 29, 1931.  
 First Lieut. Laurence Robert Bower, Veterinary Corps, from August 29, 1931.

#### *To be first lieutenant*

Second Lieut. Maurice Wendell Hale, Veterinary Corps, from July 25, 1931.

#### MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS

#### *To be first lieutenant*

Second Lieut. Lloyd Moore, Medical Administrative Corps, from November 2, 1931.

#### CHAPLAINS

#### *To be chaplains with the rank of major*

Chaplain George Runyan Longbrake, from March 23, 1931.  
 Chaplain Nathaniel Alexander Jones, from March 23, 1931.  
 Chaplain Charles Wadsworth Ball Hill, from April 6, 1931.  
 Chaplain Albert Kingsbury Mathews, from May 28, 1931.  
 Chaplain Henry Nathan Blanchard, from June 13, 1931.  
 Chaplain John Truman Kendall, from July 15, 1931.  
 Chaplain James Lemuel Blakeney, from August 5, 1931.  
 Chaplain George Foreman Rixey, from August 16, 1931.  
 Chaplain William Joseph Ryan, from August 24, 1931.  
 Chaplain Edward Thomas McNally, from September 18, 1931.  
 Chaplain John Ralph Wright, from September 18, 1931.  
 Chaplain Harry Carleton Fraser, from September 18, 1931.  
 Chaplain John Oscar Lindquist, from October 10, 1931.



Chaplain Frank Meredith Thompson, from October 10, 1931.

Chaplain Walter B. Zimmerman, from October 10, 1931.

Chaplain Jacob Donald Hockman, from October 11, 1931.

Chaplain Joseph Burt Webster, from October 11, 1931.

Chaplain Alexander Wayman Thomas, from October 19, 1931.

Chaplain Frank Connors Rideout, from October 23, 1931.

Chaplain Alfred Cookman Oliver, jr., from October 24, 1931.

Chaplain Pierre Hector Levesque, from November 7, 1931.

Chaplain John Hall, from November 16, 1931.

Chaplain Edward Lewis Trett, from November 27, 1931.

Chaplain Charles Coburn Merrill, from November 28, 1931.

*To be chaplain with the rank of captain*

First Lieut. James Hugh O'Neill, from May 11, 1931.

The following named officer for promotion in the Philippine Scouts:

*To be captain*

First Lieut. Roscoe Bonham, Philippine Scouts, from November 1, 1931.

CHIEF OF THE MILITIA BUREAU OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

Brig. Gen. George Emerson Leach, National Guard of Minnesota, major general, Reserve Corps, to be Chief of the Militia Bureau of the War Department, with the rank of major general from December 1, 1931, for the period of four years beginning December 1, 1931, vice Maj. Gen. William G. Everson, Chief of the Militia Bureau, relieved.

APPOINTMENTS IN OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS OF THE ARMY

The officer named herein for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army of the United States under the provisions of sections 37, 38, and 81 of the national defense act as amended:

GENERAL OFFICER

*To be major generals, reserve*

George Emerson Leach, Chief of the Militia Bureau, from December 1, 1931.

The officers named herein for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army of the United States under the provisions of sections 37 and 38 of the national defense act as amended:

GENERAL OFFICERS

*To be major general, reserve*

Maj. Gen. Roy Hoffman, Oklahoma National Guard, from August 24, 1931.

*To be brigadier generals, reserve*

Brig. Gen. James Craig McLanahan, Maryland National Guard, from August 4, 1931.

Brig. Gen. William Gray Williams, Utah National Guard, from June 9, 1931.

REAPPOINTMENTS IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS OF THE ARMY

The officers named herein for reappointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army of the United States under the provisions of section 37 of the national defense act as amended:

GENERAL OFFICERS

*To be brigadier generals, reserve*

Brig. Gen. Leigh Robinson Gignilliat, Reserve, from November 4, 1931.

Brig. Gen. Cary Fletcher Spence, Reserve, from December 23, 1931.

*To be brigadier generals, Medical Corps Reserve*

Brig. Gen. Fred Towsley Murphy, Medical Corps Reserve, from November 4, 1931.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Fuller Russell, Medical Corps Reserve, from November 4, 1931.

Brig. Gen. Sanford H. Wadhams, Medical Corps Reserve, from September 6, 1931.

*To be brigadier generals, Auxiliary Reserve*

Brig. Gen. Frank Billings, Auxiliary Reserve, from December 23, 1931.

Brig. Gen. Howard Seymour Borden, Auxiliary Reserve, from July 13, 1931.

Brig. Gen. John Joseph Carty, Auxiliary Reserve, from December 23, 1931.

Brig. General George Washington Crile, Auxiliary Reserve, from November 4, 1931.

Brig. Gen. Lewis Atterbury Conner, Auxiliary Reserve, from November 4, 1931.

Brig. Gen. Milton Fennimore Davis, Auxiliary Reserve, from December 23, 1931.

Brig. Gen. Joel Ernest Goldthwait, Auxiliary Reserve, from November 4, 1931.

Brig. Gen. Charles Horace Mayo, Auxiliary Reserve, from November 4, 1931.

Brig. Gen. William James Mayo, Auxiliary Reserve, from December 23, 1931.

Brig. Gen. Thornwell Mullally, Auxiliary Reserve, from December 23, 1931.

Brig. Gen. William Henry Welch, Auxiliary Reserve, from December 23, 1931.

Brig. Gen. William Holland Wilmer, Auxiliary Reserve, from November 4, 1931.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

MARINE CORPS

Brig. Gen. Ben H. Fuller to be a major general in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of October, 1931.

Maj. Gen. (temporary) Logan Feland to be a major general in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of October, 1931.

Brig. Gen. John T. Myers to be a major general (temporary) in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of October, 1931.

Col. James C. Breckinridge to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of October, 1931.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1931

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. J. Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Father, we are always encompassed by Thy unfailing goodness; it stills the trembling soul and hushes the most poignant fear. It is Thy answer to the doubting heart; therefore, may we look up, love Thee, and rejoice. Awaken among us more and more a mutual feeling and understanding, thus helping us to recognize that common need which makes us one. Whether the tide of Thy purpose flows sluggishly or free and swift, let us hasten that hour for which we long to see, when a deeper consciousness of national horizons and a finer sense of obligation shall spring from the breast of our entire citizenship. Do Thou lay the wondrous spell of Thy Spirit upon us and win Thy widening way by Thy compelling wisdom. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

PERMISSION TO COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

House Resolution 49

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Appropriations and the subcommittees thereof are authorized to sit during the sessions and recesses of the present Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES OF PARTICIPANTS AND OFFICIALS OF THE THIRD OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Joint Resolution No. 72, to permit the temporary entry into the United States, under certain conditions, of alien participants and



officials of the Third Olympic Winter Games and of the games of the Tenth Olympiad, to be held in the United States in 1932.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That alien participants, officials, and other accredited members of delegations to the Third Olympic Winter Games and to the games of the Tenth Olympiad to be held in the United States in 1932, and members of the immediate families and servants of the foregoing, all the foregoing who are nonimmigrants, if otherwise admissible into the United States under the immigration laws, shall be exempted from the payment of the tax of \$8 prescribed by section 2 of the immigration act of 1917, and exempted from the fees prescribed under the law to be collected in connection with executing an application for a visa and visaing the passport, or other travel document, of an alien for the purpose of entering the United States as a nonimmigrant, and such aliens shall not be required to present official passports issued by the governments to which they owe allegiance: *Provided*, That such aliens shall be in possession of official Olympic games identity cards duly visaed without charge by American consular officers abroad: *And provided further*, That such aliens shall comply with regulations not inconsistent with the foregoing provisions which shall be prescribed by the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of State: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein shall relieve an alien from being required to obtain a gratis nonimmigrant visa if coming to the United States as a nonimmigrant, or an immigration visa if coming to the United States as an immigrant: Be it further

*Resolved*, That such aliens shall be permitted the free entry of their personal effects and their equipment to be used in connection with the games, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the present House joint resolution?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask a question of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LINTHICUM]. There is no provision whatever in the resolution for the sure return to their respective countries of the parties who are to come here under this resolution.

Mr. LINTHICUM. It is limited to the time of the games.

Mr. BLANTON. I understand, but there are some restrictions and check-ups that the Government has with respect to regular passports; which are not required as to these parties. A horde of them could come into the United States ostensibly to attend the games and then remain here. They could scatter over the United States, and there is no way of checking up on them.

Mr. SNELL. May I have about two minutes to explain it to the gentleman? I think I can answer his question.

Mr. BLANTON. I was asking the gentleman from Maryland, on the majority side, who has charge of this matter. In times past I had to ask the gentleman from New York, but, fortunately, I can ask the gentleman on my own side now.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I may say that while there are no passports required, yet they must have cards from the consuls abroad.

Mr. BLANTON. Will there be provision, under this regulation made by our Immigration Department, to see that they all get out of here when the games are over?

Mr. LINTHICUM. Oh, absolutely. Their names will be taken and cards issued to them just as though they were passports, except that they will not be charged for them.

Mr. BLANTON. They come across the river down in my State, from Mexico, over the various international bridges on the Rio Grande, and it is a hard thing to keep check on them. It is hard to get them out of here after doing what they came over here to do.

Mr. LINTHICUM. The gentleman can not blame them for wanting to stay here.

Mr. BLANTON. I am not blaming them, but I am thinking of the 6,000,000 heads of families in the United States now without jobs, who do not want people coming in here and taking their places on work.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I would like to ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL] to explain the resolution.

Mr. SNELL. As most of the Members know, for the first time the Olympic games are to be held in the United States next year; the winter Olympic games at Lake Placid, N. Y., in February, and the summer Olympics at Los Angeles in August, I believe. Heretofore the nation that has been host

to these Olympic games has extended to the participants from foreign nations exactly what it is proposed to extend to these people at the present time coming into the United States. No man will be allowed to come here unless he is certified by the Olympic commission, or his government, that he is a participant and connected with the games.

It is expected that representatives from about 23 or 25 countries will be here and, all told, there will be in the vicinity of 500 participants at the games; but there will be a complete record of everything connected with them, and all of the regulations of the Immigration Department will be put into effect, except that they will not have to pay for getting their passports visaed, and they will not have to pay any customs duties on the various utensils and equipment used in connection with the games.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. I notice the resolution provides something that is very unusual, that is, that their families and their servants shall come with them under this same exemption. It hardly seems reasonable that a man should come here to attend the Olympic games and be permitted to bring with him without limitation his family and a bunch of servants.

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman allow me to state these people always bring their own cooks with them. They prepare and eat their own native food.

This resolution was prepared by the State Department, the Labor Department, and the Treasury Department, and it is intended to meet every emergency that can possibly arise in bringing these people in and getting them out. It simply extends to them courtesies that we have had extended to us by foreign countries.

Mr. GREEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNELL. I yield.

Mr. GREEN. Of course, the servants that come with them would be under the same regulation, and go back?

Mr. SNELL. Absolutely. There is no question of doubt as far as that is concerned.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNELL. I yield.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I notice that each one must be otherwise admissible. I take it, however, that that is applicable to the physical requirements?

Mr. SNELL. I take it so.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. And that no team from any country would be excluded by reason of their citizenship?

Mr. SNELL. No, sir.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. That is, it is to afford every country an opportunity to send their contestants to take part?

Mr. SNELL. It is simply to extend the same courtesies that every other nation which has been host to these Olympic games has extended to every other nation of the world.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNELL. I yield.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am sure everybody is in sympathy with the resolution. My curiosity is aroused by the provision that these aliens shall not be required to present official passports issued by the government to which they owe allegiance. What is the purpose of that exemption?

Mr. SNELL. They present in its place a certificate from the authorized Olympic commissions of the various countries, and that is used as a passport.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. If the gentleman will permit, quite an expense would be involved if they were required to secure passports from their own countries.

Mr. SNELL. Certainly.

Mr. STAFFORD. Under the phraseology of the resolution it would seem that they could not get the visa of their own government to leave the country.

Mr. SNELL. No. This will all come under the Olympic commission, and the Olympic commission is recognized by the government; but we do not have any such commission in our country. As far as I know, there is no opposition on



the part of anyone. This is agreed to by the departments and the Executive.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

ARMISTICE DAY ADDRESS AT ROANOKE, VA., BY BRIG. GEN. FRANK T. HINES

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an Armistice Day address delivered by General Hines.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, under leave granted me to extend my remarks I herewith insert an address of Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, at Roanoke, Va., November 11, 1931.

The address is as follows:

Fellow citizens, friends, Virginians, it is not alone a distinct pleasure to come to you here to-day, but an inspiration to be privileged on this historic anniversary to address the people of a State which has given more of history to our Union than almost any State in it; a State whose hallowed battlefields and prosperous farm lands bear silent testimony to her courage and industry; a State whose people have known the depths of sorrow and sacrifice, and from them risen to the heights of success and security through their own indefatigable efforts and the indomitable spirit which has characterized them from the earliest days of the colony.

The Nation is indebted eternally to Virginia for the eight distinguished sons she has given to the Presidency and the countless others who have contributed so much to the establishment and maintenance of our Nation. The Nation and our Allies in Europe are indebted to her for the nearly 86,000 soldiers, sailors, and marines she furnished to help make this day one of the most memorable in the history of the whole world—Armistice Day.

Thirteen years ago to-day, upon a world torn with the tumult of war, there descended the most momentous silence the world has ever known—the pulsating, prophetic silence of the armistice.

Four long, torturing years of fury and flame of war had torn its way across the homelands and made a battlefield of Europe, leaving in its wake death, destruction, and desolation. More than a score of countries had signified their allegiances in the conflict and the detonations of battle reverberated to the far parts of the earth in vibrations of hatred, sorrow, and pain.

Upon such a scene of turbulence came the benison of a visible and audible peace, and with it the gratitude and rejoicing of millions of people all over the world.

Comingling with our reverent remembrance of the honored dead this gratitude and rejoicing are reflected each succeeding year in the celebration of Armistice Day, a tribute to the cause of peace.

In the years which have passed much progress has been made toward the prevention of war; by pact, treaty, and agreement it has been divested of its former prestige, but it has not yet been made impossible nor even improbable. In fact, it is entirely possible that the unrest of to-day at home and abroad is significant of the weakness in the structure of peace built immediately following the Great War.

It would seem the causes of war are innate as the baser attributes of human nature and just as ineradicable, but at least they are equally susceptible of a certain degree of control, and in the intelligent and conscious adherence to the tenets of good citizenship will be found the rudiments of such control.

Good citizenship necessarily connotes love of country and reverence for its laws; recognition of civic duties, and defense of country in time of war, but it should also include not only proper respect for the rights and property of others but a decent consideration for the feelings of our fellow men, a consideration suffused with unselfishness. Such a spirit of good citizenship, of patriotism and unselfishness was exemplified by those who served in the World War, and we honor them to-day anew; but remembrance is not enough. With each recurring Armistice Day there should be a renewed determination against war and a conscious, active striving toward a lasting peace.

To most of those men who served in the World War memory alone should suffice to keep before them the lessons of war, but for all of us who are prone to forget too quickly and for the coming generations, to whom the war will be but hearsay and history, there must be definite and vigorous efforts toward the establishment of a national spirit intolerant of war and of policies and methods which will eliminate the causes of war before there can be any stable enthronement of peace.

To me, the most common source of war and strife is born of selfishness in its numberless forms. It may manifest itself in greed, in desire for conquest, in competitive effort which con-

templates the complete annihilation of its opponent, or less actively, merely in utter indifference to or lack of consideration of the rights and feelings of others—in any form and under any circumstances it is pernicious and detrimental reciprocally both to those from whom it emanates and those whom it actively affects.

It might be well to give some time to introspection in an effort to determine whether selfishness is not possibly becoming rather predominantly a national trait in some directions. We have been accused of it from a number of sources; in connection with the war itself, before our active participation; and since, in the various negotiations incident to its cessation, we have been credited with an attitude of aloofness not entirely geographical and an indifference not unmixed with complacency.

I do not believe that this criticism is justified, but I can understand, as I am sure most Americans can, the basis for the European viewpoint about us. Our country is unique in many features. Not only topographically, but politically and physically we have certain qualities of space, freedom, and national independence of other countries not to be found elsewhere in the whole world, and it is not only natural but inevitable that such an environment should be reflected more or less in our mental processes and in our activities. But it is well to take care lest independence mount into arrogance, and self-reliance deteriorate into self-sufficiency.

Born and bred in an atmosphere of national independence and security, the international difficulties of European countries are remote and unfamiliar to us, and we are inclined to be intolerant of them; but I believe a little more interest in their problems on the part of our people individually would not only bring about more sympathetic understanding and unselfish tolerance for their situations but could not fail to impress upon us more emphatically than ever the desirability and necessity of active endeavor for the establishment and maintenance of a permanent peace in all lands.

Unless and until the burdens of war can be imposed upon those groups who make war, it will continue to occur. The aftermath of war is a veritable legacy of hatred and resentment left to the generations following such conflicts, and the spirit of war is thus kept alive to flame anew at the first opportunity. It is inevitable under such conditions. It is the conditions which must be changed if we would put an end to wars.

It is not possible that such changes can be wrought by treaties or pacts alone. New ideals, aspirations, and resolves must be established in the minds and hearts of the peoples of the world; a positive urge to peace must be fostered and developed until the mental attitude of the nations themselves becomes definitely determined against war.

It is difficult to understand, but it seems necessary to emphasize the blessings of peace; as we read daily of the unrest and upheavals in various parts of the world, it is evident that the lessons of the Great War are still unlearned or else too easily forgotten, and in each succeeding question at issue between nations discussions in the press almost inevitably and invariably suggest or hint at the possibility of further war. The important phase of this situation is not that these suggestions may be given too much credence, but it is indicative of the national mind that it appears still to turn to the thought of warfare as the natural remedy for the settlement of international differences.

Our recent honored visitor, Premier Laval of France, in connection with the proposal of his compatriot Briand for the formation of a "United States of Europe" is quoted in the press as stressing the interdependence of the European countries as a natural basis for such a union. Certainly it is obvious that an intrinsic community of interest exists among them to a very great extent, without volition on their part, and it is well within the realm of possibility that this particular factor might become a compelling force looking toward the initiation of such a coalition.

But to succeed and to endure any confederacy of countries must have its roots grounded in something deeper than expediency, and its purposes must contemplate something more comprehensive than mere self-preservation and economic or industrial advantage. We know that our own country was founded through community and unity of interest and ideals and developed by a stalwart patriotism that held the duties and privileges of citizenship as an inevitable and individual responsibility. Only too well did the early Colonies know how inexorable was the principle embodied in the phrase, "United we stand, divided we fall"; and in those urgent and strenuous times consistent participation in civic responsibilities on the part of the citizenry was indispensable to the development and maintenance of the independence they established.

But such unity, it seems to me, can be possible only between peoples having common bonds of interest and, broadly, common standards and ideals. In order to bind and hold the Union we have built, it has been and always will be necessary to educate in our traditions and ideals the foreign born who come to our shores with the idea of becoming citizens, before they can be actually made citizens in the fuller sense of that capacity. One of the most important of these traditions is our adherence to a program of peace whenever such a position can be maintained with honor, and I believe that this doctrine of peace could well be given much more emphasis among our own native born as well, in furtherance of an urge to peace sufficiently strong to counteract the impulse toward war.

That this impulse is steadily growing more and more repugnant to the more advanced nations is evident on every hand in utterances of representative people. Referring to the recent convention



of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League. Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, grand president of the league, says: "I know they will approve of every honorable method or means to make war improbable. One of our dearest hopes during the last Great War—the one that most sustained us in those tragic days—was that our efforts, if successful, would put an end to all war. For that hundreds of thousands of men sacrificed home, health, fortune, and life. Let us try to win peace."

And in his greeting to the convention General Currie said: "There was never a time in the world's history when there was such an urgent need for straight thinking, for sound judgment, for unselfish action, for cooperation and mutual trust, for courage and calm faith as there is to-day. \* \* \* Strange and menacing forces are working in our world. The most sacred traditions for which our fathers struggled and for which our comrades died are being attacked with scorn. The root of discontent is, as a rule, injustice or greed or cruelty. In their place must arise unselfishness and justice and mutual trust, the qualities that characterized our army in war days. Let us still adhere to these qualities and we can face the future without fear."

Every word of this is true of our own country to-day, but it is not a new condition. The need for national vigilance to preserve national integrity has been plainly recognized by patriots since the inception of our country and the responsibility for its maintenance goes straight to the citizenry. Americans are devoted to their country and in every emergency ready in her defense to the fullest measure, but in times of peace we are prone to lapse into a habit of belittlement of those high in public office responsible for the maintenance of the institutions we have adopted as the fundamentals of our Government, and our interest in the maintenance and progress of these institutions at times wanes to the point of indifference, or at least to inaction.

It is not that we have ceased to be conscious of evils that are prevalent. We discuss them, we criticize those whom we consider more or less responsible for their existence; but we ignore or neglect our opportunities for remedial action by exercising to the fullest the privilege of suffrage. Too few of us recognize in suffrage one of the most important obligations of citizenship. Many a man who would instantly resent any implication of a lack of patriotism on his part will complacently explain that he hasn't voted for years because he was dissatisfied with the way things were going. In other words, he loves his country, but his patriotism has been on a long vacation when it should have been diligently employed.

Your own Patrick Henry said "America can only be undone by herself," and if we are to continue as the great Nation that we have a right to be, it is necessary that there be developed among our people a greater interest in public affairs, a greater appreciation of the value of citizenship. This work should commence in the schoolroom. Too little importance is now placed upon the initial impression given to the children of America. The importance of the work of those engaged in teaching the children of America and carrying on the education of the youth through the graded schools can not be overestimated. These first impressions are lasting and are reflected most surely in after years. The proper spirit of Americanism should have its inception there, together with lessons in respect for law and order. More attention must be given to the establishment of those high ideals so essential in the development of the true and patriotic citizen of our country. Young America should be taught to love America, to support its Constitution and laws; learn that the violation of its laws is to trample upon all that is good and that is distinctive of those high ideals fought for by the fathers of our Nation.

Next to love of country should come the respect for our institutions; respect for those who are charged with the responsibility of government. How can we expect that the proper spirit of citizenship will prevail if we are to ridicule those charged with the making as well as the execution of our laws? It is of equal importance, of course, that those selected for public service should inspire that confidence essential to demand proper respect. It is of further importance that our citizens take that interest in the affairs of their country—whether it be city, State, or National—that they may be assured that those selected to conduct the business of government for them are properly selected and are representatives to whom they can give that respect and confidence so essential to good government.

In all matters affecting the country nationally, I believe that there is need and opportunity for better teamwork among our people, a broader viewpoint and more generous disposition to reconcile local differences, and to give-and-take in the interest of unity on national matters. The welfare of the Nation as a nation should be paramount always; State lines and individual or group interests should be forgotten when the issue is a national one.

Our former President, Calvin Coolidge, most aptly expressed this important principle when he said:

"Our country and its Government belong to all the people. It ought not to be under the domination of any one element or any one section. For it to fall under the entire control of the people of wealth or people who are wage earners, would be contrary to our declared principles. They should all be partakers in the responsibilities and benefits, and all be represented in the administration of our Government. Those who are charged with the conduct of our affairs should be equally solicitous for the welfare of all localities and all classes. There should be no outlaws and no favorites, but all should be beneficiaries of the common good through the discharge of common duties."

These are the responsibilities and benefits to be expected of good government. There can be no compromise in our standard of citizenship. There must be no dilution in the quality of our Americanism. Depreciate the value of our Americanism and you will correspondingly lower our standard of government and weaken its powers of defense in time of emergency.

As I have pointed out before, the men and women who have served and sacrificed in defense of their country, as those of the late Great War, exemplified the spirit of good citizenship, as have all those who have given similar service in all our wars, and the Nation has been consistently and constantly solicitous in their behalf, giving gladly and generously in recognition of their service and their needs.

This sense of national obligation to veterans had its inception in the minds of our people when, in 1636, the Plymouth Colony enacted in their court that if any man who was sent forth as a soldier should return maimed, he should be maintained competently by the Colony as long as he lived, subsequently to be taken up by the Continental Congress in 1776 and by nearly every Congress since, until to-day no nation can claim to have done more for those who have given service in times of great emergency. Time will not permit to detail the benefits extended. We may summarize them in this way:

More than 300,000 World War veterans are in receipt of compensation benefits for disabilities resulting from military or naval service.

More than 141,000 dependents of veterans who died in service or since of service-connected disabilities are in receipt of compensation.

More than 275,000 World War veterans are in receipt of allowances for disabilities not shown to have been due to military or naval service.

More than 450,000 veterans and dependents of veterans of other wars are in receipt of pension benefits.

More than 6,000 former emergency officers are in receipt of retirement pay, having been retired for permanent disabilities of service origin.

More than 41,000 veterans are being given medical care in hospitals under the supervision of the Veterans' Administration and over 21,000 are being cared for in the barracks and hospitals of our national homes.

Since March, 1919, the Congress has authorized in eight general acts appropriations of over \$113,000,000 for hospital construction, and in special acts, nearly four and one-half millions more for new domiciliary and hospital facilities in soldiers' homes.

The Veterans' Administration now has 41,199 hospital beds available and upon completion of our present program we will have about 52,000 hospital beds in veteran hospitals and soldiers' homes.

The significance in these figures is that direct benefits are currently being disbursed to more than 1,000,000 of our citizens, veterans or dependents, and this number does not include additional beneficiaries of insurance or adjusted compensation.

Summarizing the Nation's efforts in behalf of the veteran, in financial terms, we find that already there have been disbursed over \$14,000,000,000, and the volume and scope of veteran relief will inevitably increase as more veterans become incapacitated either from disease or the infirmities of age and need assistance from their Government.

We pray God that we may never again be forced to draw the sword; we deplore the loss of the splendid young lives that the Great War entailed. But we are proud of the courage that inspired the men of America; we are proud of the self-sacrifice with which they submitted themselves to discipline that their courage might be effective; we are proud of their success in the great struggle, and while according to them the gratitude and honor they have earned and maintaining liberally our efforts in their behalf, our part now is to strive with the utmost fidelity and devotion for the establishment of a lasting peace, an eternal Armistice Day, that their service and sacrifices may not have been in vain.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE S. GRAHAM

Mr. BECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BECK. Mr. Speaker, among the valued and distinguished Members of the last Congress who, to our deep sorrow, have passed away since its adjournment was our esteemed colleague GEORGE S. GRAHAM. I do not intend at this time to pay a tribute to his memory, because at some suitable time, in accordance with our beautiful custom, we will commemorate his passing and that of other Members of the House who have joined the "silent majority" in recent months. I am only rising to say that on December 2, last, the bar of Philadelphia held a meeting in honor of Mr. GRAHAM. I was honored by being asked to pay one of the tributes to his memory, and especially to dwell upon his services as legislator. I now ask permission to incorporate



in these remarks the tribute that I at that time paid to Mr. GRAHAM as legislator.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks as indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The tribute referred to follows:

My brethren of the Philadelphia bar, it is with a feeling of solemn pride that I accepted the invitation to pay a tribute to the memory of our departed friend and brother. I was deeply touched when I learned that such was his wish, if a bar meeting were held in his memory. The wish that he expressed I regard as the last but not the least precious evidence of his friendship.

Among the last social functions that our friend ever attended, and possibly the very last, was a dinner which I gave in his honor in my Washington home a few days before the close of the last Congress. It was attended by many of the leading men of Congress, and there were so many manifestations of admiration and affection for Mr. GRAHAM by men of both political parties that he must have realized that he had gained, after a long and arduous life, those just accompaniments of an honored age, "Love, honor, obedience—troops of friends."

As we mourn to-day the peculiar loss which the historic bar of Philadelphia has sustained in the passing of this sound lawyer and able advocate, it is natural that the preceding speeches have largely dealt with Mr. GRAHAM's career as a member of that bar. This, however, was only a part of his long and useful life. A fine sense of civic duty prompted him at the very height of his career at the bar and the maturity of his intellectual powers to give in large part his remaining years to the service of the Nation. Cicero once said, "Such as are the leading men of the state, such is the state itself," and I am one of those who believe that our form of government can not endure, and that the great traditions of our fathers will inevitably perish, unless the ablest men of America are willing to give their service to the State. Such was Mr. GRAHAM's conception of his duty, and it doubtless was at a great sacrifice to his material prospects that he entered Congress in the year 1913 and served until the end of his life.

Let me, therefore, as one of his colleagues in the House of Representatives, dwell upon the legislative services of GEORGE S. GRAHAM, and as the legislator, even when a layman, becomes a part of that great organ of human society which we call the law, my brief discussion of our departed friend's career in Congress is not inappropriate to a meeting of the bar.

Mr. GRAHAM was elected to the Sixty-third Congress in the year 1913, and his legislative career began with a notable oratorical triumph.

Early in the year 1914, that fateful year, Mr. GRAHAM sought to have the House of Representatives pass, under a suspension of the rules, a bill to remove certain penalties which had been imposed upon those graduates of West Point who later had served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. It could only be considered by unanimous consent, and the Republican floor leader, a man of powerful will and tenacious judgment, intimated that he would object. Mr. GRAHAM then importuned Mr. Mann to withhold his objection until Mr. GRAHAM could speak. Mr. GRAHAM then delivered a very eloquent speech on reconciliation between the North and the South. Let it be remembered that he was born in that fateful year 1850, when Clay, Webster, and Calhoun were making their last attempt to save the Union from civil war by a futile compromise, and that as a young man he had lived through the tragic passions of that most fratricidal conflict. The Civil War neither began with Sumter nor ended with Appomattox, and we can still remember the passionate feelings of sectional strife which persisted long after the day when Lee placed his sword in the hand of the chivalrous Grant.

Mr. GRAHAM desired to remove the last vestige of that bitter feeling, and his speech, which was heard with rapt attention by the House of Representatives, was so persuasive and moving that the bill, immediately after he had spoken, was passed by unanimous vote. The speech concluded with a statement that was at once a coincidence and a prophecy. He was speaking on June 29, 1914, and the civilized world, although it knew it not, was on the brink of the greatest catastrophe of modern times, and perhaps of all time, for on the day before a pistol shot had been heard in the streets of Sarajevo, and before the last reverberation had ended, the whole world was lapped in the universal flame of war such as marked in Wagner's grim trilogy, the Twilight of the Gods for our civilization. Mr. GRAHAM eloquently referred to the fact that in a cemetery that he had once visited in New Orleans he had found the graves of men who wore both the blue and the gray, and then he prophetically concluded as follows:

"That scene will be repeated, perhaps, who knows, in the history of our country when we war with some foreign foe, and the man of the North and the man of the South, one in heart, one in courage, one in valor, will fight with each other in defense of every city and every foot of land in our blessed Republic."

In little more than a month the great catastrophe, anticipated by thoughtful men for many years, had come, and a few years later the men of the North and the South, between whom our departed friend was then seeking a final reconciliation, were lying in common graves in the valley of the Marne or in the wooded region of the Argonne.

The work of Congress is very largely the work of its committees, and Mr. GRAHAM's greatest usefulness was not on the floor of the

House but in the committee room. His great reputation as a lawyer, naturally, prompted his selection as a member of the powerful Judiciary Committee, and as a member of that committee, and later its chairman, he served for 19 years. Time would not permit me to speak at any length of his great service on this committee. No Member was more untiring than he in the study of proposed legislation. Naturally, the subjects on which he was obliged to pass were varied and often complex in character. Let me illustrate by taking a single Congress—the Seventieth. The committee was obliged to consider 482 proposed modifications of the law, and of these it reported favorably 113, and of these 66 became laws. The most useful work that he did was not in passing new legislation but in restricting the spirit of mad innovation which prompts a large body of Representatives to tinker with the laws. Therefore, we would measure his public service in this respect not by the fact that of 482 legislative proposals in a single Congress 66 finally became laws but that over 400 of these proposals were examined by the committee and rejected.

It would be superfluous to dwell upon the notable service that he rendered in changing the jurisdictional power of the Supreme Court, and, incidentally, giving the hard-worked and underpaid judiciary reasonable compensation. The Supreme Court recognized his invaluable service in this respect when it not only sent one of its number to the great dinner that was given by the bar of Philadelphia for Mr. GRAHAM on February 18, 1927, but also by the most generous recognition by the then Chief Justice of Mr. GRAHAM's great service to the court in relieving it of its then impossible burden of a too-congested calendar.

Candor compels me to add a statement. The bill was formulated at the instance of the Supreme Court and had its powerful imprimatur. I was then Acting Attorney General of the United States, and when, pursuant to custom, the President sent the bill as finally passed to the Department of Justice for its opinion as to whether the President should approve or veto, I advised the President that I thought the bill was a too drastic restriction of the jurisdiction of the court, but that he would not be justified, in view of the Supreme Court's wish and the large vote in its favor in Congress, to veto the bill, and therefore it should be submitted to the test of experience. I believed then, and I believe now, that it is not wise to allow the Supreme Court such a wide and almost unlimited discretion to determine without oral argument whether it will grant the right to appeal in nearly all litigated cases. However, I recognize that at that time it was a condition and not a theory that confronted the courts, and the condition was a calendar beyond the power of the Supreme Court to dispose of without inordinate delays, and that its vain attempt to give to each litigant his day in court without such delay necessitated a denial in many cases of the opportunity for adequate argument. Moreover, the law in question was demanded not so much by sound theory as by imperative necessity.

Mr. GRAHAM was a very able chairman of the important Judiciary Committee, and it is a privilege to make a record of the profound respect which the members of that committee, without respect to party, had for its chairman. I can not speak from personal knowledge, as I am not a member of that committee, but I have taken pains to ask a number of its members to favor me with their estimate of Mr. GRAHAM's service as chairman. One member replied that "he was one of the most energetic and persistent chairmen that ever graced that position on the Judiciary Committee."

Another wrote me:

"The thing which impressed me most about Mr. GRAHAM was his thoroughness. Everything was important to him, the little things as well as the big. He was a prodigious worker and could dispatch more work than anyone I ever met. Every piece of legislation coming from the Judiciary Committee while he was chairman had his personal attention, except, of course, during a few times he was absent because of illness. He insisted upon a study, and a thorough study, of all important legislation which passed before his committee. Some of his arguments and discussions before the committee were masterly. He prepared to present his point of view to the committee with the same thoroughness as an important case before a court."

Another member wrote me:

"He was at all times the essence of dignity and fairness in presiding over the deliberations of the committee. No matter what his personal views were, he never let them prejudice him in his conduct in conducting the affairs of the committee. His outstanding characteristic as chairman, to my mind, was his idealism of purpose in respect to legislation. No man revered the Constitution nor had a more profound respect for the judicial branch of our Government than he."

Another member, a distinguished Democrat, thus wrote me:

"He was ever genial and eminently fair. It was sometimes very difficult for him to control the committee, some of whose members held views so in disaccord with his own. By sheer force of intellect, coupled with diplomacy and tact, he steered the committee deliberations through dangerous shoals. Toward all he exhibited a fairness in ruling born only of a saintly patience and a keen sense of the responsibility of his office."

This tribute to his "saintly patience" suggests to me that which must have impressed Mr. GRAHAM's friends in his later years. His character underwent a transformation, which is not usual with advancing years. In the early and middle periods of his life he was a born fighter; aggressiveness was a part of his nature. Standing erect with his fine presence, his resonant voice, his naturally combative mind, he was a foeman of unquestionable



power. In later years this aggressiveness yielded to a beautiful gentleness of character. After the storm and stress of his life there came this "light at eventide," a kindly light which illuminated the encircling gloom of advancing years. Although his years and distinguished career alike inspired respect for his views, he was modest in expressing them. He never dogmatized with an "I am Sir Oracle" manner, and if he differed with you it was with a gentleness of spirit that blended his fortiter in re with a suaviter in modo. If he conferred with anyone he seemed solicitous to get the other man's opinion, and if he differed with it it was generally in silence. An exquisite modesty of mind characterized him, for with him it was old age, "frosty but kindly." There is no finer word in the English language than the word "gentleman." Was it not the old Elizabethan dramatist Dekker who said that Christ was the first of gentlemen? Need I, on the eve of Christmas, remind you that Thackeray, in a noble Christmas poem, written shortly before his death, acclaimed the gentleman and quoted the refrain of the angels on that first of Christmas nights of "Peace on earth to men of gentle will"?

If I am called upon to single out the trait of our departed brother's character in his later years which most impressed me, it was this gentleness of mind which, so far as I can recall, caused him to refrain from any unkind comment as to any of his colleagues, even though in times of heated debate some, occasionally, may have given him ample provocation. He reminded me, in this respect, of that finest scholar in politics of our time, Lord Balfour, who was the most ingratiating listener and the most perfect gentleman with whom I have ever come into contact.

Such was the spirit of GEORGE GRAHAM.

Let me recur to the words of one of his colleagues, which I have already quoted, wherein he said, "No man revered the Constitution nor had a more profound respect for the judiciary than he." I repeat this simply to emphasize that our friend's last and greatest service to his day and generation was his vigorous defense of our form of Government. His position was a trying one in this respect, for at times a large majority of the Judiciary Committee, composed of both parties, were not in sympathy with his old-fashioned views as to the wisdom of the fathers. The great compact between the States as to the basis of apportionment in the House of Representatives was sought to be nullified by many of his colleagues in order that by the exclusion of aliens from the basis of the apportionment some 25 seats would be transferred from the industrial to the agricultural States. At Mr. GRAHAM's request, I appeared before the Judiciary Committee and argued against these proposed changes in our form of Government, which seem to me revolutionary in the sense that they violated the original compact of our Government. It was Mr. GRAHAM who in the last Congress held back this attempt to shift political power from the industrial to the agricultural States, and while this proposed twentieth amendment attracted too little attention at the time, yet our departed brother's service in preventing this new attempt to tinker with the Constitution and to destroy the constitutional edifice erected by the fathers may well be regarded as one of the great services of his career.

His respect for the Constitution was for the Constitution to which is subscribed the names of Washington, Franklin, Madison, Hamilton, Wilson, and others; but Mr. GRAHAM, I believe, thought that not every subsequent amendment of later generations was so sacrosanct that the American people should be denied the opportunity to discuss its merits. On his own initiative he began hearings on February 12, 1930, as to the various legislative proposals to ameliorate or repeal the eighteenth amendment. His opening speech made a deep impression among the public mind. He said:

"Let us reason together. Not with the fanatic, for he is the foe of religious as well as individual liberty. Not with him, no; but with broad-minded men and women of every faith and belief, and try to relieve our country through reason and by conceiving a new system—one not founded on the bludgeon and a violation of men's conscientious convictions regarding drink. No law can ever be enforced that is destructive of right and individual liberty. You may create a guerrilla warfare and conditions reeking with murder, bribery, corruption, violations or evasions, and disrespect for all law. Every law to be capable of being enforced without such a train of consequences must not be inconsistent with the mind of the people of the country as being right, and must not be destructive of individual liberty."

I wish that time permitted a much more adequate statement of his great services as a Member of the House of Representatives, but I trust enough has been said to show that he worthily represented the great city of Philadelphia in the councils of the Nation. At some appropriate time the House of Representatives will meet to mourn the passing of this illustrious public servant, and at that time there will be a much fuller and more eloquent expression of his service as legislator than I could make at this time.

Moreover, the thought that is uppermost in our minds is not chiefly his work as a legislator or his career as a lawyer. We mourn the passing of a friend. No more shall we see that erect form, that attractive personality, or hear that resonant voice or feel the kindly clasp of his hand. Of all the tragedies of life the saddest is that of the "vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still." To those of us who were privileged to know him he will not be forgotten while we have that power of memory, which to some extent mitigates the tragedy of death.

For myself, I mourn a good friend and a valued colleague, and can simply say, "Ave et vale."

#### THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE ALBERT MAY TODD

Mr. HOOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOOPER. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, a few days ago there died in the city of Kalamazoo a former Member of this House, Hon. Albert May Todd. Mr. Todd was one of the most distinguished men in the third congressional district of Michigan at the time of his death. He was elected to the Congress of the United States in 1896. That year Mr. Bryan carried the third congressional district, and Mr. Todd was elected on a coalition ticket of the Prohibitionists, the silver Republicans, and the Democrats. He served but one term in the House of Representatives, but his term here was distinguished, able, and to the great satisfaction of those who knew him, as I did during my youth.

Mr. Todd was a patron of the arts, a patron of the sciences. He died at the advanced age of 81, beloved by everyone who knew him. He was one of the first citizens of the city of Kalamazoo, and one of those men who in his short public service had made for himself a name not unworthy of the best traditions of the State of Michigan. [Applause.]

#### ADDRESS OF HON. LOUIS LUDLOW

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by incorporating a speech by my colleague, Hon. Louis Ludlow, on public morals and citizenship, delivered at Martinsville, in my district.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, on the night of November 4 last, members of all of the churches of Martinsville, Ind., assembled at the Christian Church in that city to listen to Representative Louis Ludlow, of Indianapolis, speak on the subject "The Spirit of the Master." Mr. Ludlow sought in that address to give a layman's view of the Savior of Mankind and the influence of the Christ spirit in human relations and in it he embodied the thoughts and conclusions of a newspaper writer and observer of wide vision and long experience.

Rev. E. L. Day, pastor of the Martinsville Christian Church, presided at the meeting, and Mr. Ludlow was introduced by James A. Stuart, a well-known journalist of Indianapolis, and former president of Sigma Delta Chi, the national newspaper fraternity. The address made by my colleague on that occasion was beautiful in thought and expression, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. LUDLOW spoke as follows:

#### THE SPIRIT OF THE MASTER—A LAYMAN'S IMPRESSION OF JESUS OF NAZARETH

When your beloved pastor invited me to speak to you to-night I had some misgivings as to whether I should be able to say anything that would be inspiring or appropriate to the occasion, and then it occurred to me that there might be something of interest in the observations of a veteran newspaper man who for nearly 40 years has been watching and recording the progress of events from the world's watch towers, as to the influence of the Savior in human relations. Some of you who have known me all of my life as a newspaper man may be trying to figure out in your own minds just how I am able to qualify as a speaker on religion, the aforesaid occupation being generally regarded as being somewhat remote from the meditations of the cloister. I will admit there may be a natural presumption that needs to be rebutted, but after all there is no one who comes into closer contact with human nature in all of its angles than the newspaper man, or whose eyes are better trained to observe in the never-ceasing drama of life the instances where divinity meets humanity and lifts it up and strengthens it.

#### \* A LAYMAN'S VIEWPOINT

And so to-night, amid surroundings that are hallowed by sacred memories of Christian service, with my heart meeting your hearts in a spirit of reverence that overflows even though it may not be articulate, I shall try, in so far as I have information and inspiration and descriptive ability, to present a layman's view of Jesus Christ and His work on earth, and my subject will be "The Spirit of the Master."

For the Savior we worship is a living Christ, whose spirit is forever active on land and on sea, in great cities as well as in



the most remote fastnesses of the earth, wherever the human heart beats and poor, suffering mortals yearn for the many mansions of Paradise.

To undertake to describe the character of Jesus of Nazareth or to present in understandable form His personality and the motives that actuated Him in His earthly ministry is like trying to put on canvas the sweet incense of the flowers that recurrently, as the seasons come and go, cover with a blanket of beauty the hills of His native Palestine. No one has ever seen the face of God, and a description of Him is beyond the power of any living tongue or brain, and yet we know that God reigns and that His Son is the way and the truth and the life, the Savior who leads us day by day in paths of righteousness and who has ample room for all of the human race in His encircling arms.

Nineteen hundred years have elapsed since the unspeakable tragedy of the cross, but he who says that Christ is dead speaks as one wholly without knowledge and void of understanding. Jesus is the greatest influence in the world to-day. Thrilled by His example, countless millions in the ages since Calvary have gone forth to do good as they sing His praises and bless His name. There could be no more conclusive proof of His divine attributes. His spirit is a living force of never-ending blessedness in every theater of human activities. The agony of Gethsemane and the cross did not bring to Jesus death as we understand death. Oh, no! It set His spirit free to do the work of His Father for all time. Of Him it might have been said when He yielded up the ghost on Calvary as was said 18 centuries later of a Christlike man:

"He belongs to the ages now."

I like to imagine acts of goodness performed by the Master while He was yet on earth in addition to those recorded in Holy Writ. There must have been many such. But I like, above all, to think of the spirit of the Master as it finds expression every day in innumerable acts of mercy and the wide range of its never-ceasing ministry.

#### NO DEPTHS TOO LOW

One of the beauties of Christianity is that it is no close corporation. At its table is always spread a feast of love, and whosoever will may come. The human derelicts, the dregs of life, are welcome to the fountains of salvation if only they come with hearts that are pure and true.

For 1,900 years the spirit of the Master has been at work on earth. In innumerable instances and myriads of variations its wonders have been performed. It takes the meanest sinner, despised of everybody, and lifts him up until he becomes an instrument of righteousness, worthy of a kingly diadem. Its aim always is to be of service and there are no depths too low for it to penetrate in its processes of salvation. If we go out looking for the spirit of the Master, we are more likely to find it in hovels than in palaces. It will go anywhere and do anything to save and rehabilitate a soul, remembering, as the poet says, that—

"Every human heart is human;

"That in even savage bosoms there are yearnings, longings, strivings for the good they comprehend not."

Anybody who imagines that the Spirit of the Master is not an active force in these modern times will be undeceived if he analyzes events which have occurred within the memory of those now living.

Long before houses of worship dotted the hills and plains of Indiana, except a few log churches of the rudest description, the Spirit of the Master was very much alive in the camaraderie of the frontiers.

Hospitality measured by the Biblical yardstick "I was a stranger and ye took me in" was exemplified wherever in the vast reaches of wilderness a pioneer had erected his home and fireside. The latchstring was always hanging out, and the stranger at the gates found a cheery welcome and shelter, though he had never been seen before. When sickness came and the angel of death hovered over a cabin home the neighbors from far and wide, working in the forests and fields all day, would sit in relays by the patient's side and tenderly minister to his wants through the long vigils of the nights, and the kindness that was showered upon the stricken family beggared description. The spirit of the Master!

In the most crucial days of the Civil War Abraham Lincoln was called upon to exercise the power of life or death over many soldiers. Among them was a green country boy from the mid-west who had been taken from the farm without the slightest military preparation and had been assigned to sentry duty. For two days and nights he had no rest; and then, overcome by sheer exhaustion, he fell asleep at his post. His military chiefs were bitter in their condemnation of him. He was sentenced to be shot and the order was about to be executed when news of the poor boy's plight reached the ears of the President. He immediately issued a full pardon, saying as he did so:

"It is not to be wondered at that a boy, raised on a farm, probably in the habit of going to bed at dark, should fall asleep when required to watch and I can not consent to shoot him for such an act."

#### NEAREST TO HIS HEART

Later a great battle was fought at Fredericksburg. Among the slain found nearest to the Confederate lines was the body of a young man who had died bravely fighting for his country. Identifying marks proved that this soldier was the farmer boy who had been pardoned by Lincoln. When his outer clothing was removed

a photograph was found nearest to his heart. It was a picture of the President, and beneath it in the soldier's handwriting were the words:

"God bless President Lincoln."

Lincoln, the immortal! Innumerable were the acts of Christlike mercy performed by that great, kind-hearted man as he groped his dark way to a martyr's grave.

Once a commanding officer came in from the field to Washington to see him. This general had with him warrants for the execution of 24 deserters to be signed by the President. Lincoln knew how to be firm.

"No, sir; I will not do it," he said.

"Mr. President," protested the officer, "unless examples are made of these men the Army is endangered. Mercy to the few is cruelty to the many."

There was a look of inexpressible sadness on President Lincoln's face as he replied:

"Mr. General, there are already too many broken-hearted widows in the United States. For God's sake, don't ask me to add to the number, for I won't do it."

The spirit of the Master!

#### LEE AND GRANT

For four long horrendous years two great armies had been at each other's throats while the country was rocked by civil war. In some sections of the Southland every other household had lain its precious human sacrifice on the altar of a lost cause. It was a land of aching hearts and abysmal grief. Its people were so tired and sorrow stricken they knew not where to turn or what to do. They were forced to surrender. Their gallant general met the great commander of the victorious hosts to discuss the terms of capitulation. General Lee was thinking of his poverty-stricken people, of their wasted homes, of the lack of horses to work the farms, since all of the animals had been commandeered for military purposes, and there was a heavy lump in his throat when he said to General Grant:

"General, where shall my men surrender their horses?"

General Grant's answer will live forever.

"Your men need not give up their horses," he said very kindly.

"They may take them home. They will need them for the spring plowing."

The spirit of the Master!

Day by day, in little things and big, this wholesome healing influence is in operation. A boy named Bryan Untiedt, marooned with a group of children in a bus in a howling snowstorm in Colorado, takes command of the situation, wraps his own coat around another, and by his heroism and loving devotion saves the lives of many. Who can imagine a nobler illustration of the spirit of the Master? It seems to me that even Jesus must feel thrilled with pride when he thinks of Bryan Untiedt.

A nation is ground to the last hair's breadth of desperation to meet its obligations growing out of war. Its people are heartsick and weary. Our President says, mercifully:

"You may postpone further payments for one year until you are rested."

The spirit of the Master!

The nations all around the world are inexpressibly weary of war. They are weary of its heartaches, of its unspeakable terrors, weary of the pain it puts into the hearts of mothers. The two great English-speaking nations send their plenipotentiaries to a conference at London and there an agreement is reached on a reduction in naval armaments which makes more remote the possibility of future war. There is the spirit of the Master operating on a gigantic scale.

A member of the church where to-night we are gathered in His name learns of a family that is starving, the widowed mother ill, a baby in her arms, no work for the adult children, no food, no fuel. He invokes the aid of your splendid organization. Medical treatment is arranged for the mother, fuel is supplied, the hungry mouths are fed. The spirit of the Master! Nearly 2,000 years ago He said:

"For I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in;

"Naked, and ye clothed me; I was sick, and ye visited me; I was in prison, and ye came unto me.

"Verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

#### "GOD BLESS OUR HOME"

A Congressman of the United States is asked to arbitrate the differences of an estranged couple. The husband, a veteran, went into the jaws of hell for his country and received injuries, for which he draws a large compensation. He has an irritable disposition, which his friends charitably attribute to the harrowing experiences of war. His wife, feeling herself unable longer to endure his vicarious temper, leaves him and pleads with the Congressman to arrange to have part of his pension paid to her. The veteran resists the demand and pleads with the Congressman to support his contention. The Congressman accepts the call to arbitrate, but performs the task in an unexpected way by writing a letter to each, recalling how husband and wife first met and how their affections for each other grew; how they were married, and then came the children one by one, playing on all their tender memories, and, finally, in the very last paragraph, winding up with the suggestion that that compensation check should never be split. His advice is accepted and the family reunited, and the most prominent decoration in their little cottage to-day is the motto, "God Bless Our Home." The spirit of the Master!



Oh, there is something for every one of us to do! Here is a girl whose widowed mother is too poor to provide her the clothing to enable her to appear like other little girls at school. She is slighted and neglected by her companions until her heart is almost broken. Make it your business to buy her a dress or a pair of shoes or a pretty ribbon occasionally. You will never miss the money, and you will make a little soul supremely happy. Yonder is a sick and disabled soldier with a future as black as midnight. When the call to duty came he offered everything he had, even life itself, on the altar of his country. He is entitled to relief but does not get it, because through lack of experience he can not establish the service origin of his disabilities. Offer your services and help him to perfect his claim by securing the necessary affidavits, and you will bring happiness to another soul. There is no end to the possibilities of service. But, you ask, how can we, mere infinitesimal units in the scheme of creation, become working partners of Christ in the great plan for the redemption of the world? Well, there is one thing we can do, all of us. We can help one another, and by so doing justify our existence and vindicate God's great purpose—the brotherhood of man. We should not wait for the call of distress to come to us but should anticipate it by seeking ways to serve.

#### OUT IN THE BYWAYS

The poor we have always with us. In the byways are the sick and hungry, and those who are starving for the spiritual things of life. Let us seek them out and help them, doing for them as best we can, nor ever counting the cost. Though we may be reduced to rags by this life of service and self-denial we will wear the livery of the King of Kings and will enjoy the highest privilege given to mortals—the privilege of helping others. If we go looking for opportunities to render loving service such as Christ would render, we will find them all around us. We can do nothing better, we can do nothing finer, we can do nothing grander than to help our fellow mortals over the rough places of life. That is what Jesus of Nazareth did; that is what all of the saints of all the ages have done; that, as I conceive it, is Christianity, and there is no more beautiful, no sweeter philosophy of life than is contained in the quaint old phrase:

"Do all the good you can, in all the ways you can, to all the people you can, just as long as you can."

We should above all strive to be practical in our service to our fellows. Beautiful and imposing as are the temples of our Lord, inspiring and uplifting as are the symphonies that fill the great cathedral aisles, a stately edifice and an impressive ceremony do not of themselves constitute religion. Real religion—the religion of the Master—is the performance of good acts. When we search out a distressed and despairing brother and give to him the means of sustenance and the encouragement that starts him with a new hope and a new outlook for better and brighter things, the encouragement that puts a song in his heart, we are exemplifying the best there is in religion. One act of loving kindness is worth more than any ceremony, although I do not mean by that to decry the necessity and importance of proper church services.

I plead for a religion that fits the everyday needs of humanity, for a religion that works continuously, for a religion that never sleeps. I have attended services at a church in another city where I spent most of my time, curiously wondering what the Master would say if he were there. Architecturally and in its interior arrangements the church is a dream. The sunlight filters in through magnificent memorial windows. The pipe organ would delight the soul of Mozart or of Wagner. Before one can get interested in the services his eyes must become accustomed to the glitter of diamonds and his ears to the rustle of silk skirts. When the doors close after the services on Sabbath night that church ceases to be a factor in the community until the next Sabbath, when the same scenes of grandeur are repeated.

That, in my opinion, is not the best type of church. The best church is one whose beneficent activities reach out into every walk of life, and touch the poorest of the poor, a church whose saving graces go on forever. We must remember that the speak-easies and the dens of vice never close. The agencies that pluck our brightest jewels—our children—in the morning of their lives and start them on the primrose path to hell work seven days and seven nights a week.

The church must meet this challenge. If we love the Master let us show the depth of our devotion by never-ceasing attention to the things He would have us do.

"Work, for the night is coming, when man's work is o'er!"

All of us, if we will, can become working partners of Jesus who, though dead, still lives. All of us, if we will, can be governed by the spirit of the Master. There is work always to be done in the dark recesses, the byways and the alcoves of the world, even transcending in importance the service in more open fields where the limelight plays. The true Christian is not a chooser. He accepts the task at hand and does it well.

We should make it a point to see how many acts of loving service we can perform every day, and a good way to decide upon the quality of a contemplated act, whether it is appropriate or permissible, is to ask ourselves the question:

"If Christ were here would I be willing to be found doing it in His presence?"

#### NEAR THE CROSS

And in all of our lives of service, until the end comes and we fall asleep, we would do well to keep in the foreground of our minds the sweetest and most majestic character of all the ages, whose life from the manger to the cross is a rainbow of hope for

all of the human race. We need to think of Him to enrich our spirituality and to lead the way to the only life of real happiness, which is a life of service to others. There is in the city of Indianapolis, where I live, a wonderful painting of the Savior by Titian, owned by an Indianapolis man, which portrays with touching pathos the agony of the cross. In that picture the genius of the great artist has epitomized with a mastery that goes straight as an arrow to the human heart the sacrifices of the Son of Man for the remission of sins. I wish that every day of our lives all of us could see that picture for the memories it recalls, for the sense of duty it inspires. We need to be sobered and seasoned in ways of right living by a comprehension of the Savior's unfathomable love for us and the suffering endured by that great human God in order that you and I, and whosoever will, may find the way through service to eternal life.

"Near the cross, O Lamb of God,  
Bring its scenes before me;  
Help me walk from day to day  
With its shadows o'er me."

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President:

[For President's message see Senate proceedings of this day, p. 297.]

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, the message of the President deals with such a variety of subjects it is impossible for me to offer the usual resolution dividing the message and referring it to the committees that would have jurisdiction of the subjects, but the message ought to be printed, and therefore for the present I am going to move to refer it to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and at a later date, when it can be carefully read and we can find out what committees it ought to be referred to, I shall then move that it be referred to the appropriate committees. For the present I move that the message of the President just read be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered printed.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAINEY. Yes.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Does it not suggest itself to the gentleman that at least it should be immediately referred to the Ways and Means Committee to take up the matter of the moratorium?

Mr. RAINEY. I think perhaps the gentleman is right about that.

Mr. SNELL. I think the suggestion of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAINEY] is a good one.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAINEY. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Does not the gentleman think the remainder of the message should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs?

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman will pardon a suggestion by the Chair, under the rules of the House each committee can consider the various subjects within their jurisdiction without having the message referred to it. This has been the custom for the last 30 years.

Mr. SNELL. For that reason I thought the suggestion of the gentleman from Illinois was the proper one at this time.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the motion of the gentleman from Illinois is agreed to.

There was no objection.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the President's message.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the President's message, with Mr. LOZIER in the chair.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, as I predicted some time ago, one of the hardest battles in this Congress will likely be



over proposed moratoriums, reductions, settlements, or cancellations of the foreign debts to the United States.

The words "moratoriums," "reductions," "cancellations," all mean the same thing. They merely express different degrees or different steps of a scheme concocted by a group of international bankers to induce Congress to cancel the foreign debts to the United States and to unload them onto the American people, thereby enabling those financiers to collect their private loans abroad.

Of course, these debts can not be canceled. They can not be reduced. They can only be transferred to the backs of the American taxpayers. Every dollar taken off these debts must be paid by us. Every time a Congressman votes to cancel one dollar of these foreign debts he thereby votes to place that amount of extra burden upon the American people.

We have all the burdens we can bear now without assuming any more of the debts of Europe. Every Congressman might as well understand in the beginning that he is face to face with this problem and the American people are going to want to know where we stand, whether we are on the side of the American people or on the side of the international bankers.

As I have said before, fortunately this matter has to come to the House of Representatives—being a revenue measure, it must originate in this body.

So long as we have a deficit in our own Treasury; so long as we have 6,000,000 unemployed men in this country begging for work; so long as we have millions of women and children suffering for want of the necessities of life; so long as our farmers are forced to sell their crops below the cost of production; so long as our ex-service men, who fought the war out of which these international financiers made their fortunes, are denied payment of the balance of their adjusted-service certificates; so long as the widows and orphans of those men who have passed away are denied relief during these piping times of "prosperity"; so long as the property owners of America are having their lands and their homes taxed from under them in order to meet the burden of public improvements, as well as local current expenses; so long as these and other similar conditions prevail in our own country, Members of Congress can not justify a vote to cancel or postpone the collection of one dollar of these foreign debts when by doing so they would place this additional burden upon the already overburdened taxpayers of America.

For my part, I expect to fight every movement that even tends toward cancellation of another dollar of these foreign debts to the United States. [Applause.]

It has been understood for 10 years that these foreign debts should have no relation to reparations, but now they bring in the reparations, and if the international bankers who are behind this movement have their way we will cancel every dollar of the foreign debts to the United States, and then we will be paying the reparations instead of their being paid by the losing powers in the World War.

We might as well use plain language now and understand this thing as we go along.

Why, you would think from a reading of this message that this condition had brought on a world depression and was the cause of the panic in which we find ourselves today. I will tell you what caused the panic. This panic has been brought about as a result of legislation passed by your administration since 1921 by which you have attempted to distort the laws of economics, set aside the laws of supply, and enrich the favored few at the expense of the great masses of the American people.

In 1921 you came into power by the greatest majority you had ever had up to that time. You have been in power ever since, up to the convening of this Congress.

It has all been one administration—some fellow said the other day that Mr. Mellon had served under three Presidents, and one man wisely asked if three Presidents had not served under Mr. Mellon.

You have had full sway for 10 years, and what do we find? We find now that the first thing you did was to place upon the statute books of this Republic the highest protective tariff law ever known in a civilized country in

times of peace, taking it as a whole; a law that levied a tax upon everything the American people buy, from the swaddling clothes of infancy to the lining of the coffin in which old age is laid away. You did this in order to benefit those special interests that have grown rich, and fabulously rich, as a result of this distortion of the powers and functions of government.

What was the result? You soon bled agriculture white. You soon found that the people of the agricultural States of the South and West and of the North and the East were becoming bankrupt. Some of your leaders referred to the representatives from the agricultural States as the "sons of wild jackasses" merely because they had the courage, both here and in another body, to protest against the carrying out of a policy that had driven their people, and was rapidly driving those States, into bankruptcy.

In 1928, when you had stimulated certain phases of industry beyond its natural bounds, when you saw the bubble was going to burst, you told the American people that we were just in the edge of prosperity. You did not tell them which edge. You said that this "superman," this "high-powered intellect," who was at that time Secretary of Commerce, had developed, or discovered, foreign markets for everything that America could produce, and that we were just in the dawning of the greatest era of prosperity the world had ever seen.

You published those statements, you radioed them, you broadcast them. You preached them in every schoolhouse in the country where you could get an audience. Of all men on earth who knew, or should have known, that those statements were untrue it was the then Secretary of Commerce, who is now President of the United States. He was familiar with world conditions, he knew that there was a limit to the foreign markets for materials produced by the American people and American industry.

What was the result? There were thousands of men called "white-collar men"—lawyers, doctors, bankers, clerks, and so forth—who had saved a little money, and they were induced by that propaganda to invest that money in stocks. Certain large corporations had been paying stock dividends, even watering their stocks. They began to unload. These innocent victims began to buy on your promise of unsurpassed and unlimited prosperity. As soon as the election was over and these victims found they had been deceived they rushed into the market with their stocks and attempted to unload, and then the greatest crash ever known in history occurred.

These policies which you have written into your platform have borne the bitter fruit of one of the greatest panics the world has ever seen.

This is not due to any conditions in Germany; it is not due to any conditions in France; it is not due to any quarrel between Italy and France. It is due to the legislation that you have passed here, which has almost wrecked the very economic structure of America.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. For a question.

Mr. MICHENER. Will the gentleman designate the legislation to which he refers?

Mr. RANKIN. I just designated some of it—the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill of 1921 for one, and the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill of 1930 for another. I am now mentioning some that we are going to try to keep you from passing, and that is reductions or cancellations of these debts that are in the background of this message.

You have not only gone to the point of destroying the toiling masses of America economically but you have driven every other country in the world into retaliating, until to-day the map of the civilized world is a barbed-wire entanglement of tariff barriers, behind which world trade has become stagnant and world commerce has become paralyzed. If we are to do something to relieve this deplorable condition, why do we not get a message asking you to join us in reopening the channels of trade with the various nations of the earth?



Some of you want to know why I oppose this moratorium now. I opposed this movement in June. I am not responsible for what a few men told the President at that time. If the President of the United States wanted this measure put through he should have called Congress in session. Besides, at that time there was supposed to be no connection between moratoriums and reparations. I think if you will read what has been said by those emissaries who have been here in connection with this subject you will find that they are now interweaving them with the question of reparations. If that is true, then those Senators and Representatives are not bound to support such a movement. The President is now asking you to reestablish the old debt-funding commission, whose activities, in my humble opinion, cost the American taxpayers \$8,000,000,000. We do not need a debt-settlement commission. Remembering our bitter experiences of the past, I shall certainly oppose recreating this commission.

If the President wanted this question taken up, he should have called Congress into session in June, when the American people wanted it called into session. If he had, we might have done something toward relieving unemployment, we might not have had these six or eight million men out of work, we might have mitigated this horrible panic. But since he has waited and brought it in here now, I am in favor of considering it as an entirely new matter. We are not going to be rushed hastily into action either, and you are not going to get it passed by the 15th of December, if you get it passed at all, which I seriously doubt.

Yesterday I heard gentlemen on the Republican side of the aisle trying to leave the impression that we on the Democratic side are in favor of a "dole," and one gentleman very emphatically said that the Republican side of the House was not in favor of a "dole." A dole for whom? I am not in favor of a dole. But I am not willing to see men, women, and children starve. You are about to be asked to vote for a dole. Are you willing to give a dole to these international bankers?

Mr. REED of New York. No.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. No.

Mr. RANKIN. All right. Then you are not in favor of these moratoriums or debt cancellations or reductions. I was as much surprised at the argument of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. BERRY] yesterday as some were at his attitude. He intimated that we Democrats are in favor of a "dole." In 1930, when we were on the brink of this great catastrophe, the gentleman from Maine and those on his side of the House, except the progressives, whom your leaders have designated as "sons of the wild jackass," the majority of you, voted for the passage of the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill, which was a "dole" to the great predatory interests that had already grown fabulously rich at the expense of the American people.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. Are you in favor of the dole for the international bankers?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. No.

Mr. RANKIN. Ask your question.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Just a question. Would the gentleman be willing to put into the Record at this time those rates in the tariff bill to which he objects?

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, read the bill.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Then the gentleman is opposed to the whole bill?

Mr. RANKIN. The Fordney-McCumber tariff bill, yes; and also this Smoot-Hawley monstrosity.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Then the gentleman is opposed to all of the increases in agricultural rates?

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, let the gentleman—

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. I am asking the gentleman.

Mr. RANKIN. I do not yield further. Now, I understand the gentleman from Kansas. He represents the poor wheat farmers; that is, he represents some of them. I want to talk to him about his wheat growers in a minute.

They talk about a "dole" now.

In 1921, the day you voted for the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill, there were 21 individuals in the United States with incomes of a million dollars a year. In 1928, the last date for which we have been able to get definite figures, that number had grown to 511. It had multiplied twenty-five times. While the wheat growers of Kansas and the cotton growers of the South and the corn growers of the West, and all other farmers, had grown poorer, these individuals with incomes of a million dollars each had increased from 21 in 1921 to 511 in 1928.

In 1921 Mr. STRONG, the day you voted for the Fordney-McCumber bill, the day your party passed it, there were 63 people in the United States with incomes of between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 a year.

In 1928 that number had grown to 983. They had grown richer. They had multiplied ten times, and at the end of that time when those of enormous fortunes had grown richer and multiplied their incomes from ten to twenty-five times you came in here and voted for this last tariff bill that gave them a further "dole" and levied a further tribute upon the toiling masses of the American people, including the people of Kansas, whom the gentleman [Mr. STRONG] so fondly represents.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. No. I want to talk to the gentleman about his wheat growers. Whenever you get on the nerves of any of them they get up and talk about the tariff on agricultural products. I want to talk about that a minute. Did you know that they led these farmers up on the hilltop and these men representing the agricultural districts to believe they were doing something for them by saying "We will write into the bill 42 cents tariff on wheat"? It was already 42 cents then, but the gentleman from Kansas fell for that. His party fell for it. Let us see what the result is to-day. You are selling wheat in Kansas to-day for less than 30 cents a bushel.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. No; we are not.

Mr. RANKIN. All right. I will leave it to the other gentlemen from Kansas. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. STRONG] is satisfied with the price on wheat in Kansas under this tariff?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. No; I am not.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. STRONG] knows that wheat in Kansas is not bringing the amount of the tariff of 42 cents.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. That is right.

Mr. SIMMONS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. SIMMONS. If the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] had the right to write a tariff bill, where would the gentleman place the tariff on wheat? At what amount?

Mr. RANKIN. Now, that is a wise (?) question.

Mr. SIMMONS. I am assuming that the gentleman knows something about the tariff. If the gentleman had authority to fix the tariff on wheat, at what figure would the gentleman put it?

Mr. RANKIN. There is no need putting an "if" on it. While I may not write it, my party is going to write it next year; but it does not make any difference about the tariff on wheat now. You have ruined the wheat farmer already.

Mr. SIMMONS. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. RANKIN. I will answer the gentleman's question. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SIMMONS] voted for that tariff bill, and the sop they got out of it in Nebraska was that it would raise the price of wheat when there was already a 42-cent tariff on wheat at that time, but, wheat was then 10 cents a bushel higher in Canada than it was in the United States.

Mr. SIMMONS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. SIMMONS. The question is clear. If the gentleman had authority to write a tariff bill, at what figure would he place the tariff on wheat?

Mr. RANKIN. I am in favor of reducing the whole schedule.



Mr. STRONG of Kansas. On wheat?

Mr. RANKIN. On everything that now bears a tariff until we get it down to where it will restore the trade of the world.

Mr. SIMMONS. That does not answer my question.

Mr. RANKIN. That answers it.

Mr. SIMMONS. In other words, the gentleman admits that he does not know what he would do?

Mr. RANKIN. No. The gentleman from Nebraska admits he does not know what he has done. I refuse to yield further.

I now yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. COOPER of Ohio. My friend said he would lower tariff schedules until we established stable business conditions throughout the world. Does the gentleman mean by that that the United States has lost its foreign export since the last tariff bill was passed?

Mr. RANKIN. Of course, a great deal of it.

Mr. COOPER of Ohio. How much?

Mr. RANKIN. Well, I have not measured it, but it is enormous.

Mr. COOPER of Ohio. If the gentleman will get the facts, he will find—

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Ohio contends that we have not lost our foreign exports?

Mr. COOPER of Ohio. I asked the gentleman from Mississippi if he contends that we have.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman is a Member of the House.

Mr. COOPER of Ohio. Yes. I do contend that we have not lost our foreign exports.

Mr. RANKIN. Since the gentleman is happy in that delusion, I am going to dismiss him and proceed with the discussion of wheat.

Now, I will say to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SIMMONS], and the other Members from the wheat-growing States, that not only was wheat higher in Canada than in the United States before this bill was passed but this bill has provoked foreign countries into placing an additional tariff against you. One man who is well informed and who now dwells in a foreign country says it has done more than that. He said: "The country in which I live now requires an importer's license. They require an importer's permit from a board that is under no compulsion. They can grant it if they want to, or they can deny it if they want to. Then when it comes in he must pay the importer's tax; it has to be mixed with native wheat, one-quarter foreign wheat and three-quarters native wheat, and they must go through all kinds of inspections which makes it cost so much that it is more trouble and expense than it is worth to bring it in."

He says this American tariff has provoked the people of Europe to the passage of laws and regulations against products from this country, and that if the matter is not straightened out, we are going to find that in a very short time we will not be able to ship anything to Europe that can be made or produced in any of those countries, in any of their possessions, or in any of the countries with which they have open and reasonable trade relations.

Mr. HOPE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. HOPE. The gentleman says the American tariff has provoked retaliation on the part of European countries in that they have placed higher rates upon wheat that is imported into those countries.

Mr. RANKIN. Not only on wheat but on other things.

Mr. HOPE. Is it not a fact that those rates apply also to wheat imported from any country just the same as from the United States?

Mr. RANKIN. Does that help the farmers of Kansas any?

Mr. HOPE. I am asking the gentleman if that is not a fact?

Mr. RANKIN. Does that help the farmers of Kansas?

Mr. HOPE. Does the gentleman say that these countries have raised their tariff barriers against the entire world because we have passed a tariff bill in the United States?

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman ought to know that we have lost our South American trade. Right across the line in Mexico they have placed retaliatory duties on our agricultural commodities and those duties have done us more harm than your tariff has done the farmers good. The same thing applies to Canada. Our shipments to Canada have been greatly reduced, as the gentleman ought to know.

Now, gentlemen, you talk about a "dole." Every man who voted for those tariff bills voted to give a dole to those men who were already enormously rich, as was shown by the record of the Treasury Department. When they found they had destroyed their markets at home and abroad, what did they do? They shut their factories down and turned their workers out into the streets, yet when the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HUDDLESTON], or any other Democrat, advocates doing something for their relief, you call it a "dole." You are willing to give a "dole" to the predatory interests. You are willing to give a "dole" to the lords of industry. You are willing to give a "dole" to those men who do not need it—and give it at the expense of the great masses of the American people. But when we come here, in the midst of this terrible panic, and attempt to bring about the passage of any legislation that will help feed the hungry millions of America, you accuse us of standing for a "dole."

Not only that, but two years ago you came in here with a bill to refund income taxes for the year before. You voted for it. You said it would amount to \$160,000,000, but I am pretty reliably informed that it finally amounted to more than \$225,000,000. Was not that a "dole"? It had been passed on to the ultimate consumers. The masses of the people had paid in profits. They could not get it back. You passed that bill, over my protest, and gave a "dole" to those men who admittedly were in the most prosperous condition they had been in for years.

Some of you seem anxious for us to do something. We are going to do something.

We are working out a program. We did not know until within the last few days whether or not we were going to organize the House, but we will work out a program, and it is going to take into consideration not only the business of the country but the great mass of the American people whom you have reduced to poverty by your short-sighted pandering to the predatory interests of America.

I hear the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER] say "Hurrah." That is in keeping with his usual argument. I would like to know what he is going to do to relieve the suffering people in Milwaukee.

Mr. SCHAFER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly.

Mr. SCHAFER. Modify the prohibition law and put about 25,000 people to work in that city and bring about prosperity. [Laughter.]

Mr. RANKIN. That is about as I expected. He wants to give them beer instead of bread. That is his idea of relief. But while your men are drinking beer, do you not think the women and children ought to have something to eat? Do you not think that in that cold, ungentle climate, with the thermometer below zero and the wind sweeping down in a terrific gale, that those women and children should have some shoes and clothes to wear and that those people generally should have some relief from this Republican prosperity? [Applause.]

Mr. WILLIAM E. HULL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAM E. HULL. I want to get my own mind straight on this dole about which the gentleman is talking. The gentleman says we are giving a dole to the manufacturer.

Mr. RANKIN. I said you did give it to him.

Mr. WILLIAM E. HULL. Does that go to the manufacturer or does it really go to the man who is working in the factory?

Mr. RANKIN. I just told the gentleman.

Mr. WILLIAM E. HULL. I am asking for information, nothing else.



Mr. RANKIN. I just told the gentleman that many of them had closed down their factories and turned their men out into the streets.

Mr. WILLIAM E. HULL. Let us take one that has not closed down, where they have a duty on the article they are making and they are keeping their men at work. If they give a dole to such a manufacturer, does it not revert back to the men who are doing the work?

Mr. RANKIN. The answer is no.

Mr. WILLIAM E. HULL. It does not?

Mr. RANKIN. It does not.

If the President wants us to go along with him, let him come in with a message to reduce this tariff and reestablish world trade and bring prosperity to our people.

We Democrats are charged with responsibility. We expect to meet that responsibility. We are united. There is no dissension in our ranks. We are together, and with a united front we expect to move forward and to undo some of the things you have done to the American people during the past 10 years.

Henry Thomas Buckle, in his History of Civilization in England, states that the great reforms of the English-speaking race had consisted not in doing something new but in undoing something old. One of our greatest problems now is to undo some of the evils your party has wrought, restore prosperity, and give to the American people a new administration of equal and exact justice to all and special privilege to none. [Applause.]

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Wood].

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the committee, on yesterday it was very vociferously declared by two or three of the gentlemen on the Democratic side that they proposed to give us a program, the carrying out of which would restore prosperity and bring us back again to happy days.

Much has been said with reference to the decline of stocks. You would naturally have supposed with such a declaration coming from the majority party here that stocks this morning would at least look up a little; that it would have at least encouraged hope and given a ray of sunshine for the future. Instead of that, what do we see? The morning papers, every one of them, disclose the fact that stocks reached the lowest point yesterday they have reached in all times. If a mere threat on the part of the Democrats to initiate a program has this effect upon stocks, in the name of God what will their carrying out of it do? [Applause.]

Mr. LEWIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Yes.

Mr. LEWIS. At the very same time the American public was reading the President's message. [Applause.]

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Yes; but this was all offset by the fact they had heard declarations here from every side that the President's program would not be adopted; that you were going to substitute for it a program of your own, and by realizing that you have the majority here whereby you can disregard the President's recommendations.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. The stock market yesterday closed at just about the time the oratory began here. [Laughter.]

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. I expect they anticipated it and closed a little early. [Laughter and applause.] These stock fellows have a wonderful power of divining things.

Gentlemen, I was a little surprised to hear the gentleman who has just left the floor, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], say that the legislation with reference to the moratorium would not be passed by the 15th, if passed at all, and that he has very serious doubt as to whether it will ever pass. Is this the character of support that the Democratic side is going to give the administration for the purpose of relieving the economic condition of this country? Is this the progress you are going to make toward getting us back again upon the road to prosperity? Before the Presi-

dent ever announced to the world his plan with reference to this moratorium, he did what he should have done, and the plan was concurred in, as it should have been concurred in, by a vast majority of the Democrats on this side, and a vast majority of the Democrats on the Senate side.

Now then, are you going to keep the faith? Are you going to act in good faith? Were you in earnest when you said it would be a good thing for the country? Do you propose to turn turtle on the proposition now? Are you going to prolong the distress in this country by reason of your inaction? You promised the world that you would give us action, and yet we are told that the thing that must be considered first if it is to be of any avail, will not be done within the time that it should be and that it is doubtful whether it will be done at all.

Let us see about this moratorium. The gentleman who just left the floor said it was done solely for the purpose of helping Germany. That is not true. It was not done for the sole purpose of helping Germany. That was the remote purpose. You talk about not getting pay from foreign countries. The one prime purpose of the moratorium was to make it possible to get our pay from the Allies. We all know that our debtor nations depend on the payments by Germany to these other countries. If the economic system of Germany had broken down so that they could not pay what they owe, in turn those who owe us would have the same excuse for not paying us.

I was in Germany directly after the war and I saw the German mark go down, down, down until it was a worthless scrap of paper. That same thing might have happened if the moratorium had not been granted.

It was announced through the press that Germany could not longer meet the increased payments and something had to be done. If that is true, if Germany should become bankrupt and unable to pay her debts to the Allies, they in turn would have the finest excuse for not paying us. The thing for us to do, the thing the whole business world wants, is to encourage Germany so that she can meet her obligations in turn and that the other countries can meet their obligations to us.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Yes.

Mr. MAY. If the discussion of the proposition of the President to defer the payment by Germany for reparations affected the stock market in America, will the gentleman explain to the House why it took President Hindenberg and the entire cabinet weeks to prevent a collapse of the financial situation in the Republic of Germany?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Oh, that has nothing to do with it. Germany has her troubles, as we have our troubles. The gentleman from Mississippi lays the whole thing on the tariff.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. In the first place the gentleman does not quote me correctly. I want to ask him, if granting a moratorium is going to restore prosperity, why is it that we have not had prosperity since last July, when the moratorium was first promulgated?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. The gentleman has answered his own question. It is because of the doubt and uncertainty that Congress would ratify the moratorium. The public was looking for just such gentlemen as the gentleman from Mississippi to oppose it.

Mr. RANKIN. I never said that I was going to vote for the moratorium. I said at the time I was opposed to it and I have continued to be opposed to it.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Perhaps that is so. I do not know whether the gentleman promised Al Smith that he would vote for a protective tariff or not.

Mr. RANKIN. I did not.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. But a great many of your people did. It was very popular at that time, so popular even that Mr. Smith sent out a request to every Democratic Member of the House and to every Democratic Member of the Senate asking them, imploring them, in order to save the ship from



sinking to pledge themselves to vote for a protective tariff, and they came to his relief in great numbers and signed it. Yet we see no evidence of the carrying out of that pledge. On the contrary, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] said that he would reduce all the schedules. He also cited the fact that by reason of this tariff, wheat in Kansas to-day is selling for less than the amount of the tariff. If that be true, I expect that if we took all of the tariff off and permitted the dumping of Russian and Argentine wheat and wheat from all the rest of the world into this country, it would increase the price of wheat in Kansas.

Mr. PARSONS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Yes.

Mr. PARSONS. I understand that these payments from Germany are about \$400,000,000 annually?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. About that.

Mr. PARSONS. And that that amount is to be loaned back to the German people, and that interest will be paid to the amount of \$14,000,000 annually. Instead of Germany owing \$400,000,000 she will owe \$400,000,000, plus one-tenth of this annual payment, or \$40,000,000, plus \$14,000,000 in interest, or \$454,000,000. If Germany can not pay \$400,000,000 this year, how will she pay \$450,000,000 next year and the next year and the next year and so on?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. That is a problem, but in answer to the gentleman, carrying on that same sort of logic, permit me to say we have a deficit in this country of about \$2,000,000,000. It may be greater than that. Are we to say, because of the fact that we have that deficit now, that in the future we may not be able to clear it up entirely and get our country again on even keel? You gentlemen are looking into despair all of the time; you can not see any relief except in gloom. If we are to carry out a program of that character, of course, what you say would be true.

On the other hand, if the economic conditions of the world can be settled, if there can be a readjustment to meet these changed conditions that have come by reason of the war, ought we not to travel toward that end? Never in all time has there been a war where there was not also inflation, and there has never been a time as the cessation of a war when there has not been deflation. Deflation was kept off longer this time than at the close of any previous war, but finally it came. In every other instance it has taken a long time for us to readjust ourselves. I am not as old as Methuselah, yet we have gone through two or three depressions in my time. As a boy I remember that after the Civil War the depression lasted for seven or eight years. Prices were high and wages very low, and there was real suffering in this country. Starvation did exist then in the country. Thanks be to God nobody has starved in this country yet, and I do not believe anybody will starve in this country. [Applause.]

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman was in this Chamber on May 3, 1917, when Premier Viviani and his French high commission were on that rostrum, and through the shedding of tears and the kissing of cheeks they promised this country that they would pay back the money that was loaned them. Does the gentleman mean the people of the United States to understand that the payment by France and our other Allies of the debt they owe us is dependent upon the reparations that Germany pays them?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Not altogether.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. No. Not altogether.

Mr. BLANTON. It is a national debt that those countries owe.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Not altogether, no; but it affords them a splendid excuse for not paying. I agree with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] that of all the ingratitude that was ever paid by one nation to another, none equals that which has been paid to this country by France.

Mr. RANKIN. France did not ask for this moratorium; it did not come from France; it came from the international bankers.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Oh, the gentleman goes wild about the international bankers. It occurs to me that instead of decrying the rich, instead of discouraging the sources from which money may be expected to come to put the furnace fires going again and to make the wheels buzz in busy industry and give employment to men, we would better bend our efforts toward encouraging business enterprise, rather than be trying to keep money in the hole where these depressed conditions have driven it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Yes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The gentleman, by what he has already said, seems to indicate that it is in the nature of a duty on the part of the Democratic Party under the existing circumstances to follow the recommendations of the President as to the moratorium. The gentleman seems to assume the attitude in advance that the Democratic Party will oppose the President's proposition. So far as I am informed, no such conclusion has been reached.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. The gentleman from Mississippi, who assumes to speak for the gentleman's side, has said already that he will not vote for it, and that he never promised to, and that the legislation necessary may not pass at all.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That may be the individual view. I do not know what the individual views will be after we have conferred about this proposition, but the question I wanted to ask the gentleman is this: Following up the suggestion of the gentleman that the Democrats should support the President's proposition and that we should do so, and that is followed by a proposition I think is fairly prophesied to-day, of the President having to suggest a cancellation or material reduction of existing foreign debts, will the gentleman and his party ask us to go along with him in that respect?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. The President has not advocated the cancellation of the debt, and, as far as I am individually concerned, I will never vote for the cancellation of a dollar of it. [Applause.] The fact of the matter is we have been too liberal with these nations already.

Mr. RANKIN. Who has?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. The Democrats loaned the money.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. We did not get anything for our help. We did not ask anything. All we are getting to-day are curses and payments in checks of ingratitude.

Now, while listening to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] I was surprised to hear him say that it was the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill that was the incipient cause of this crash; that it destroyed our export trade. In the discussions of the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill on this floor I heard gentleman after gentleman on the Democratic side get up and say that if this iniquitous tariff bill became law it would absolutely destroy our exportations and our importations. At that time the revenue derived from tariff duties upon imports into this country was about \$300,000,000 a year. In less than a year the revenues derived from importations into this country amounted to more than \$600,000,000 a year—more than double. Likewise the exports more than doubled, showing, if you please, that the fallacious argument then advanced did not prove true. Now you are saying that the present condition of exports and imports of this country is caused by reason of the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill. It has nothing in the world to do with it. I say to you gentlemen on this side that I can not believe that you will all subscribe to the proposition laid down by the gentleman from Mississippi that the tariff should be lowered upon all of these schedules for the purpose of bettering the conditions of America and Americans.

The gentleman from Mississippi specifically refers to what has been done by reason of the tariff against things raised in



Mexico. I ask the people of Florida if they are going to subscribe to the proposition of taking the tariff off or materially reducing the tariff on vegetables that are raised in Florida? Next to fruit, the principal products of Florida are their vegetables. Gentlemen from Florida were here within the last few weeks before the United States Tariff Commission asking that the tariff be increased for the purpose of saving them from the ruinous competition of Mexico.

The gentleman from Mississippi is a free trader, pure and simple; he would join those who would tear down every customhouse in this country and permit everything to come here free and go out free.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman has no foundation upon which to base that statement. I said I was in favor of reducing the tariff to a point where it would restore world trade and prosperity, and I would equalize it throughout the country; but I have never entirely gotten away from the fundamental policy of a tariff for revenue only.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. That is just another name for a free trader. But a great many of your people profess to have gotten away from it. I wonder how Mr. John J. Raskob and Mr. Al Smith, in their next campaign, will talk with reference to this thing. They proclaimed in the last campaign that they were just as good and strong protectionists as any Republican.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. PURNELL. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WOOD] five additional minutes.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] now says he would have this tariff reduced for the purpose of restoring equilibrium between all the people of all the earth. That is a beautiful dream. If all the people of the earth had the same ideals, if all the people of the earth were raised under the same advantageous conditions, if all the people of the earth had the same ambitions as those who are born and raised under the Stars and Stripes—to rise to a higher plane than that of serfdom—then I would like to see his ideal consummated; but, unfortunately, that is not the case. The gentleman says he would lower the tariff for the purpose of bettering America and Americans. Does the gentleman think that by lowering the tariff he could better the conditions of our millions of workmen? One of the very purposes of the protective tariff is to take care of American laboring men, and it is of more benefit to American laboring men than to anybody else in this world. Yet, for a long time workmen were deluded by the sophistry coming from the Democratic platforms and speeches that they were being ruined by the protective tariff. The scales have fallen from their eyes, and I say to you gentlemen that you need not think longer that you can get the support of the workingmen of this country by tearing down the tariff walls which protect the workmen against the slave labor of South America and against the equal slave labor of continental Europe.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. I yield.

Mr. BLANTON. The doctrine which I have heard the distinguished gentleman from Indiana preach for the last 15 years is that the occupant of the White House should attend to his executive business and let the Congress of the United States attend to its legislative business. What does the gentleman say about his old doctrine?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. I am still in favor of that. [Applause.] I think the President of the United States has well attended to his business. [Applause.] Under the Constitution it is the duty of the President of the United States, at the convening of each Congress, to either bring or send a message, advising as to the condition of the country and to make such suggestions as he thinks for the welfare of the country.

Mr. BLANTON. In vacation, however, what are his duties with respect to legislative matters?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. He has not anything to do with legislation when there is no legislative body to legislate.

The people of this country have had many afflictions, but they might have had many more if we had had an extra session of Congress. They might have had more if we had been here wrangling throughout the summer as we are here wrangling now, instead of trying to do something to better existing conditions. Gentlemen, it is time for us to get to work if we are here really trying to represent and help our people. Irrespective of party lines we should stand together as we stood together during the war. If we are not in accord with the things which the President suggests, let us suggest something else.

I am quite sure there is no one in this world who would be happier than Herbert Hoover if, perchance, you gentlemen could evolve and give to the world something that will relieve this distress. He would sign such a measure with celerity and be most thankful that a way had been found out of our distress. Now, gentlemen, that is our mission here. That is the duty we should perform, and especially is that the duty of the Democratic side, who will be charged with the responsibility for this performance of duty. [Applause.]

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. OLIVER]. [Applause.]

Mr. OLIVER of New York. Mr. Chairman and my colleagues in the House, of course I was interested in the address of the gentleman from Indiana. I was inspired by it. He said that as soon as the Democrats announced that they would have a program the stock market went down. Let me tell him that every time in the last two years a Republican Cabinet officer predicted that prosperity was around the corner the stock market went down. [Applause.] When Andy Mellon would say that happy days are here again, down would go the stock market. Doctor Klein, of the Department of Commerce, was often heard to say, "Good times are right around the corner. The Republican Party will bring them right over." Every time he spoke the stock market went down. When Herbert Hoover came before the American people to tell them what benefits were about to flow from the Republican Party, down would go the market with a crash. The bears cheered whenever a prominent Republican spoke. And now that we have received two of the President's messages the market has fallen so low that the stocks will soon be off the boards with no bidders. The slump in the market did not follow the announcement of a Democratic policy, but it followed the logic of the devastating and destructive policies of the Republican Party for the last 10 years. [Applause.]

I missed something from the President's message. I wonder why he did not make some allusion to it. I missed the noble words of his speech of acceptance. I think I ought to call his attention to the fact that his message does not sound the same as his speech of acceptance. What did he say then?

One of the oldest and perhaps the noblest of human aspirations has been the abolition of poverty. By poverty I mean the grinding by undernourishment, cold, and ignorance and fear of old age of those who have the will to work. We in America to-day are nearer to the final triumph over poverty than ever before in the history of any land. The poorhouse is vanishing from among us. We have not yet reached the goal, but given a chance to go forward with the policies of the last eight years we shall soon, with the help of God, be in sight of the day when poverty will be banished from this Nation. There is no guarantee against poverty equal to a job for every man. That is the primary purpose of the economic policies we advocate.

The abolition of poverty was the promise the President set out to redeem when he accepted the nomination. When you read his present message, all you find in it regarding the performance of that promise is a gruesome account of a disaster unprecedented in the history of the Nation which has befallen the country under Republican guidance.

He said in his acceptance speech:

At one time we demanded for our workers a "full dinner pail." We have now gone far beyond that conception. To-day we demand larger comfort and greater participation in life and leisure.



He surely has given the workingman plenty of leisure. But he has not even a dinner pail, and he has not breakfast, dinner, or supper to put in a pail if he gets one.

I want to measure in words how that promise was kept. When Col. Arthur Woods was appointed by the President as director of unemployment last year, he stepped from the White House after a conference with the President and, when asked by the newspaper men what he thought of the condition of the country, he replied, "We are in a race with misery." Mr. Gibson, the present chairman of the unemployment committee in New York, the other day, up in my district, made a speech on the condition of the country, and said, "Oh, give, give quickly, lest the people starve." That measures the performance of the promise made by the President. His own message confesses his disastrous failure. He made that promise to the masses of the people to get their votes. He reached the heart of the American people when he made that promise. We all yearn to be safeguarded against poverty. Fear of poverty is one of the most destructive forces known to mankind. Therefore the lure of the President's promise had tremendous power. Every man wants a job. He wants promotion in due course and pay enough so that he may put something aside for old age. Those are the essential things in every man's plans and ambitions. And the President in seeking votes reached down into the hearts of the people and deluded them in their most cherished hopes by stating that he and the Republican Party would abolish poverty. That statement was the most demagogic ever uttered by a candidate for public office in America. He knew at the time he made it that he could not keep it. He sought votes; what difference did it make if to get them he deceived and deluded the people of the country? It got the votes.

Now the time has come when he sends a message to the Congress asking us to declare practically that a state of war exists and that his promises are broken and his pledges have collapsed. He says that the instrumentalities of government which were used during the war should be recreated that he may salvage something from the wreck of the broken promises and stupidities of the Republican Party. And the gentleman from Indiana talks of the stock market!

Oh, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Wood] does not serve the cause of common sense very happily by alluding to the Democrats sneeringly.

I wondered why when he was making that speech he did not drag out that old sign they used to put up around the farms and in store windows all over the country, "Prosperity at home; prestige abroad—vote for the Republican ticket." And that more recent champion vote maker, "Good times with Hoover." In the next campaign we ought to make a sandwich sign with one of those mottoes on the front and one on the back and put it around the neck of the dear old gentleman from Indiana and send him through the country as a missionary for the Republican Party just to give the unemployed a laugh. That is all they can get out of life just now. The Republicans can not take away their sense of humor. They like the ridiculous. Let him go out with the old signs, "Prosperity at home—prestige abroad with the Republican Party." His dinner pail will not be full of votes when he comes back.

He can not delude the House. He talks about the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Rankin] opposing the moratorium and he charges that it proves that Democrats are not standing by the President. Why, the other day a great Senator from California, a Republican, coming across the continent, said he was going to pledge his life in the battle against the moratorium. The gentleman from Indiana ought to use some of his forensic eloquence to get the Republican Senator from California to stand by the President.

Is there unity on the Republican side on the moratorium? I have not heard of it. I know men on that side of the aisle who fear for their political lives if they support the moratorium. If the gentleman from Indiana has any speeches to make about standing by the President, let him try them out on the Republicans first and see how they go.

Let us have an account of how they stand on the moratorium.

Oh, stand by the President, said the gentleman from Indiana, and so said the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. Johnson] yesterday. Why have these Republicans any right to ask us to stand by President Hoover? Who are these teachers? What have they done for President Hoover that they would like us to copy? Did they stand by him when he vetoed the bonus? Why, they overrode his veto of the bonus with a cheer and an enthusiasm and a disloyalty that amazed the Democrats on this side. Did they stand by the President when the President asked them to support his veto of the bill to give decent hours to postal employees? Oh, no; they did not stand by the President then. They rode roughshod over him with a unanimity and alacrity that was astonishing for men who are now asking Democrats to pledge allegiance to the President.

And on the tariff! Why the gentleman from Indiana speaks of the tariff in the same speech in which he asks us to stand by the President. Let me read him what the President recommended about the tariff. On April 16, 1929, he said:

I have called this special session of Congress to redeem two pledges given in the last election, farm relief and limited changes in the tariff.

Limited changes in the tariff!

That is what the President recommended. Now, let us see what these gentlemen who ask the Democratic Party to cooperate with the President did.

The tariff bill was started on its way by the Republican Members of the Ways and Means Committee. They held secret sessions, no doubt studying the President's message calling attention to the Republican pledge in the last election for a limited revision of the tariff. Out of the councils of the Republican members of the committee came the bill. Did they keep faith with the President? Did they keep faith with the Republican campaign pledge? No! The bill made an unlimited revision of the tariff, all rates up. All of the patriots who now claim they are supporting the President and who are now calling upon us to support him flouted both the President and their plighted word to the country. Then what happened?

The bill was under debate on the floor here for a week or so when it was suddenly taken off the floor and out of control of the House and was given over to a Republican caucus. They locked us out. They locked the press out. They locked the country out. Removed from the censorship of the people the caucus considered the bill secretly. The people were locked out and the bill and politics were locked in. It was there that orders were given that they carry out their promises to campaign contributors to lift the rates. The scientific tariff makers of the Republican Party wrote the sacred rates and their exact and equitable findings under the guidance of the competitive greed of the factions which they call a party. Then the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee were directed to write out the details of the bargain in the form of a bill for the people to pay. All of that time the President was sitting in the White House still proclaiming to himself that he wanted a limited revision of the tariff.

Oh, these gentlemen who want to teach loyalty to the President should look back a little bit into their own records to find out whether their action was loyal or not.

Why, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Beck] in the course of the debate arose on the floor and in a brilliant and able speech pointed out a section of the bill which the President asked for and by which the President was given the taxing power which the Constitution gave to the Congress. The President wanted the power to raise and lower taxes without the bother of consulting Congress or facts. He yearned for a power which kings do not possess. And Mr. Beck in flaming tones called the President's attention to what Cromwell had done to Charles I. Although they were very dear friends, Cromwell cut Charlie's head off because he wanted the same power that



the President asked for. It was the only way Cromwell could think of to discourage him. And Mr. BECK told the President on the floor of this House that the same thing that happened to Charles might happen to him. Oh, what harmony, what unity there was in the Republican ranks then!

Then the bill went over to the Senate for fattening. When it came back the provision giving the President monarchical authority was stricken out by loyal Republicans. Mr. BECK was saved the pain from which Cromwell suffered. Every single one of the Republicans in the end voted for that. They did not stand by the President. They deserted the President and deprived him of his fondest desire. They ran away from him. They defied and flouted the President. But the President's head was saved from Mr. BECK. They fled from him to save him.

His leadership was not a leadership they respected or feared. When they brought the bill to the White House, although two-thirds of the Republican papers, 1,000 economists, and an indignant nation called his attention to the plain and honest fact that his demand for a limited revision had been violated, that his sacred party pledge would be broken if he signed it, that trade would be made stagnant, that commerce would be destroyed, that hundreds of thousands would be unemployed if he signed the bill—he signed it with a flourish and an expression of gratitude to its authors.

When they laid it on his desk in the White House the forces of Mr. Grundy, with his campaign list, were evidently there. The President kept faith with the contributors and broke faith with the people. Oh, what a leader! They chained and bound the President of the United States and made him sign. Yet these very men are now asking us to stand by the President.

They never stood by the President. The President did not stand by himself. There never was any intention on their part to stand by the President. There is not a man who ran for office in the last campaign who said "I am going to stand by the President" that did not die in his tracks. You gentlemen are not going to stand by the President.

But he is a great engineer. Yes; one of the greatest in the world! Some one said in two and a half years he drained, ditched, and dammed America.

Stand by him until election day. I challenge the party of the opposition to stand by their President. Nothing will suit us better. The bravery of it will be inspiring.

The first plank in the new program of the Democratic majority will be, "Put the Republicans out." I do not know of any method of putting them out that could be more successful than to get you to stand by the President. [Applause.]

You have taken credit for the benefits of the blessings of the sunshine, and now you are going to take the blame for the evils of the moonshine you have been spreading around.

The Democratic Party is a united party. We fear no fight from the Republican side. We ask no quarter, and we will give no quarter. When your hypocritical plea is made to us by men who abandoned the leader of their own party—when the plea is made to us to stand in the place they so dread to stand in—it falls on deaf ears.

The Democratic Party will stand united behind its program. Now, Mr. Mellon comes in and asks for an increase in taxes to pay a deficit of \$2,000,000,000. I wonder if the American people think that a Republican administration is worth that much money to them. Mr. Mellon wants to put 1,700,000 poor people back on the tax rolls. He seeks your help. It will give them a greater interest in government and in you. What did they gain when they put you in? What can they lose when they put you out?

The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WOOD] is worried about the moratorium. He will support this one, but no more. He will not support any move to cancel the debts. But the President recommends the reestablishment of the Debt Funding Commission. Why does anyone worry about that? The President has consistently followed the policy of blaming the distress of America on Europe. He is going to follow the policy of helping Europe first because under his

theory when Europe feels better the United States will cheer up. In his second administration he will do something for America. That is the policy of the President. [Applause.]

The gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL], the newly elected floor leader of the Republicans, strode over the corpse of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] to the White House the day of his election and told the President that the Republican Party would never stand for the cancellation of debts, under any conditions. He acted in a true spirit of cooperation.

What other reason did he have? I will tell you why he did it. Because every newspaper in the country had reported that the President of the United States was going to help the European countries to transfer their war debts from the pocketbooks of their taxpayers to the pocketbooks of the American taxpayers. There is no question that that was and is the President's purpose.

Did Mr. SNELL stand by the President and try to help him out? He told him the Republican Party would never stand for that program. We all know Mr. SNELL. He was chairman of the Committee on Rules for years. When he tells somebody something, he just tells him. He means what he says. He speaks as a master, an able and direct man. We know that when he went to the White House and spoke to the President that he gave Mr. Hoover a chance to add another chapter to his autobiography entitled "Congressmen I have worked for."

He worked for Mr. HAWLEY on the tariff, and now he will work for Mr. SNELL. And he will give up his leadership to those who are plotting to ruin him politically as they did Mr. TILSON. Take that big table downstairs in the restaurant, where Mr. TILSON and Mr. SNELL broke bread for eight years. That is the plotters' table. That is where the conspirators meet. Gone is the laughter and happiness that hovered there! Now only whispers and scowls of disturbed souls. They will lay the political head of Mr. Hoover in the middle of that table pretty soon and toast it. These are the conspirators who want us to stand by the President. They ask us to give our allegiance to a cause which they have deserted. Down at the big table in the restaurant the plotters are at work.

Oh, stand by the President! Out from California comes a Senator—a giant, striding across the country—and I say this to prove the unity, the fraternity, the amity, the affection, the love, the heart-to-heart affinity within the Republican Party—this giant storms forth with a prayerful appeal to Mr. Hoover to do the Republican Party the greatest favor that could possibly be conferred on it by refusing to run again. He wants Mr. Hoover to cut off his own head. What unity! What harmony!

It sounded good to the ears of the plotters who secretly work to break the political career of Mr. Hoover. They remember that when Mr. Hughes ran for the Presidency he went to California and refused to meet the same Mr. JOHNSON. I recall that on election night in New York that the newspaper men went to his room at midnight and asked for an interview. The butler responded, "The President has retired." In the morning when the returns were counted Mr. JOHNSON and California had "retired" the President of the United States. This is the same Mr. JOHNSON. It is the same Mr. JOHNSON who ran as Vice President with Theodore Roosevelt on the Bull Moose ticket, when the Republican Party was driven into Utah and Vermont, the only States charitable enough to give it refuge. Quarantine signs were up everywhere else. This same great Republican wrathfully advises President Hoover that the greatest favor he can do to the Republican Party is to retire or face banishment to Utah or Vermont.

Yet you ask us to stand by the man doomed to the untimely political death prepared by you for Mr. Hoover. Oh, no, you stand by him. We challenge you to stand by him. You have never done it since his election and you won't do it now. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The Democratic Party will not take its leadership from that side of the House. It is up to you to follow Mr. SNELL,



the great progressive. He looked up his family tree lately and found out that he was "a son of a wild jackass." How progressive he became when the subject of the liberalization of the rules came up. Why did he favor it a week ago after opposing it for years? Just to kill off our good friend, your former able leader, Mr. TILSON. He did it just to play on the credulity temporarily and the votes of those poor fellows in your party who said that they would vote for a progressive and not a reactionary. Oh, poor Mr. TILSON! The political death and humiliation of that great and loyal friend of President Hoover is the most significant act of treachery on the Republican side in the beginning of their campaign of duplicity and hypocrisy in asking us to stand by the President. They will express their affection for the President in flowers, provided he accepts Senator JOHNSON's invitation to retire quietly in the interest of the public and the party.

The Democratic Party is not deluded by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WOOD]. We are accepting no invitations to a party that is over. The greatest constructive service that can be rendered to the American people would be the obliteration of the Republican Party. That is constructive.

Mrs. KAHN. Destructive.

Mr. OLIVER of New York. Oh, there is nothing left to destroy. You have been destroyed. You are down to fragments and figments of the imagination. We will follow our own course. We have our own leaders. I see four or five gentlemen over there whom I saw the other night at the Fox Theater. These loyal Hooverites, these men who are so devoted to the President, were there. The President's picture was shown on the screen. He made a fine speech, a very lovely speech, but these gentlemen did not applaud. Neither did anyone else. They sat there in silence, these men who love the President. The next picture was of Mussolini, and oh, how they applauded him. I thought that their Republican hands would split. Then came a picture of Gandhi. They applauded him. They gave him an ovation. With an overhead of one pair of diapers he was stripped down to what the American business man will be stripped down to if the Republicans stay in power much longer. [Applause and laughter on the Democratic side.] If we are to learn loyalty, we will never learn it from that side.

Mr. WOOD steps out as a missionary. I remember one time there was a great strike in Pennsylvania. There was a lawyer for the operators there. He was making a speech to the striking miners. He said, "We are all missionaries in the vineyard of the Lord." A little Irishman asked him, "Did you say you are a missionary?" "Yes," said the lawyer. The Irishman then replied, "I wish the Lord would make me a cannibal!" [Laughter.] When Mr. WOOD goes out as a missionary for the Republican Party he will find a great many cannibals in America if he will carry that old prosperity sign and ask votes for the Republican Party.

Every nation on earth has turned against us. "Prestige abroad!" With humanity yearning for friendship you struck a blow which put the world on guard. You extol your tariff. But remember the power to tax is the power to destroy. You lifted your tariff tax so high that you closed the doors of America to the commerce of the world. You put an embargo on the golden stream of trade. In retaliation in every capital of the world they have placed barriers against our trade. Trade which is the one source of wealth and prosperity has been strangled and made stagnant by your tariff. The explorers of old by valor and daring sought out routes of trade to enrich their countries and upbuild a world. You by your tariff have blocked the routes and impoverished a world.

Trade is the one thing that counts. Banks do not trade. They are only the vaults into which trade puts the riches it earns. Banks are only the servants and aids to trade. When you strangle trade you strangle banks. When you strangle trade you create unemployment. Banks do not employ the masses of the people. Trade employs them.

Why is it that hundreds of American factories are going to Canada, going to England, going over to Spain, to Germany, to Italy, and France? It is because capital can no

longer employ American labor and still trade. It must leave these shores and employ foreign labor. The result of an embargo tariff and free trade is the same. Capital is driven to foreign shores, where it takes advantage of the cheap labor of other lands.

There is an old Roman expression, "Taxes are the cause of wars." Europe is warring against us now. American capitalists are closing their factories in the United States and squeezing their labor out into the streets. They are opening factories in Europe and swinging open the doors to let in the foreign labor of Europe. When the President signed the tariff bill he blew the whistle that put 7,000,000 men on the streets. Do not forget that! Work is over. Work is stopped. It can not go on again until the Democratic Party comes in and knocks the graft out of the tariff act.

You can not delude the people of the country. You went into caucus on the tariff and made rates to pay back your campaign contributions. They say that a campaign contribution to the Republican Party is like water to an old pump. The first pail of water you pour in to make it suck is the first water to come out when you work the handle.

Mr. SCHAFER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OLIVER of New York. No. I am only yielding to the loyal friends of President Hoover. [Applause and laughter.]

Two thousand years ago a humble Man said, "The poor you will always have with you." In the last campaign a great modern statesman said, "We will abolish poverty forever from America by the beneficent policies of the Republican Party."

Now, you hear the footsteps of 7,000,000 men tramping on the rotten planks and broken promises of the Republican Party. They are back to the realities of 2,000 years ago when they were taught the first petition of the Lord's Prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread."

What has the President done for them? He recommends help for the banks, moratoriums for Europe, scaling down of war debts and a continuation of a strangulation tariff policy. How many men will this put back to work?

You want us to surrender to the Republican Party. No. We will not surrender. We are on the eve of one of the most tremendous victories that ever crowned a righteous cause. In 1932 this fight will be consummated by the election of a Democrat. [Applause.]

We are in no mood to dillydally with you. I violate no confidence when I say that the first step in our constructive program is to put the Republicans out. The second step is to keep them out. These are our first measures. I see the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. STEWART]. For nearly 20 years the Republicans had that district by a majority of 30,000. When this dignified statesman stood up before the people, with his high character, his wonderful integrity, and said the Republicans were without a leader, that they destroyed the country, the people believed him, and elevated him to the distinction that he will now honor as a Member of this House. [Applause.]

I see my friend from Texas. Read and shiver. Read and tremble. We are not going to surrender to the dead. Two Democrats ran against one Republican and each one of the Democrats beat him, and the best man won. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. I yield 10 additional minutes to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. OLIVER of New York. From Michigan comes another. For 18 years that State was held by the Republican Party. Now they are buried so deep that there is no excavating machine that can find them. Read that and tremble. The high hat must come off, gentlemen. You can not wear it around here any more.

Where is that old slogan they used on the workingman the day before election, the one that the factory superintendents shouted in the yard. "If you vote the Democratic ticket, the factory will close and you will lose your job." That old fake is dead. That is killed. The factory is closed now. You can not play that any more on the people. "Good times with Hoover." What a slogan that was!



"Abolish poverty with Hoover." They worked once and are entitled to a second trial. We see the soup lines in the great cities of the country longer than ever in history, the poor more haggard and despondent than ever before, the poor whose welfare was to be guaranteed better than by an insurance policy through the beneficial program of the Republican Party. This administration has distinguished itself by bringing in an era of suicide and soup. That shall be its grand achievement in history.

Doctor Klein, of the Department of Commerce, the other day said in a tone of satisfaction, as if the Republicans had at last done the thing for which they were destined, "Business has reached the bottom." Reached the bottom? I do not know. You still have a year and a half to go, and we can not tell whether it has reached the bottom without knowing the depth of the pit you have dug for it.

The American people are aware of the contest. They want no surrender in the fight between plutocracy and the masses of the people. The delegation they have sent here does not intend to subscribe to the doctrine that the Government is here to make a few people rich and to grind the millions down. We will not subscribe to the doctrine that a few men shall own all that is worth owning and that the rest of us shall be mere trespassers in the land of our birth. The feudalism of great wealth and luxury which a few men own while the millions nibble the crusts that charity doles out to them and their children is your creation. It is the monument to yourselves which you have built up in the land of liberty and equality. You have created a surplus of greed and a surplus of need. The warfare is on. No quarter is asked. No quarter will be given. The fight between plutocracy and democracy is on. No plea for cooperation from the traitors to the President will be listened to with patience. When Mr. TILSON gets up on the floor, he who stood by the President, who died for him, and asks us to cooperate, we will know that his plea is sincere. But when it comes from the hypocrites who destroyed Mr. TILSON for that friendship, from the hypocrites who are plotting to eliminate the President from the contest, from the hypocrites who conspire to drag him from the place to which they so mistakenly elevated him, we will not listen to the plea for cooperation.

Our enmity is open and aboveboard. We are interested only in the American people. We will cooperate with them. We will cooperate with them in the restoration of the Government to an honest party in the interest of the masses of the people. We shall not make millionaires of a few and paupers of the many. We are going to fight a square fight. Our program will be announced. I say to you men who are about to die, Democracy challenges you, challenges you to stand up and fight. You seem to be trembling in your boots. You seem to have lost all of your assurance. You seem to have lost all of your courage, poor, defeated, divided souls. Cheer up. Remember "Good times with Hoover." We challenge you to fight by his side. When the die is cast you will find that you will need only one aisle over there for all the high hats that the Republican Party can send back to the Congress. [Applause.]

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. LaGUARDIA]. [Applause.]

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, the subject of my remarks to-day is A Poor Start. The first session of the Seventy-second Congress has indeed made a bad start. I want to submit to the membership of this House that ordinarily and under normal conditions, if everybody in the country were working, the remarks that have been made on the floor of the House for the past two days would make very interesting and amusing reading after a good supper. Under those conditions this party sniping and oratorical repartee would be amusing; but I want to say to the gentlemen who have described very graphically the critical economic conditions of the country and the needs of several millions of our fellow citizens that this is no time for Democratic or Republican politics and political speeches, but we should get right down to the task before us and commence doing real work immediately. Let us stop all

this; complete organization so that our committees can get to work immediately. [Applause.] It would be far better for the country if we organized our committees and set to work.

It has been repeatedly stated that the crisis confronting the country to-day is as serious as it was when we were called into special session of the Sixty-fifth Congress in 1917, when this country entered the World War. I personally believe that it is. No one who served with me here can successfully accuse me of being unduly partisan. I distinctly remember that when we came here in the Sixty-fifth Congress it was not five minutes after we organized before President Wilson made his speech and we got down to business. I remember the venerable and distinguished gentleman from California, Mr. Julius Kahn, going arm in arm with the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. Dent, down to the War Department and coming back to their committee to prepare the necessary legislation. The same was true of the Committee on Appropriations; the Committee on Agriculture, in connection with the food bills; the Ways and Means Committee brought in the Liberty loan bill with a unanimous report. There was some slight crossing of issues at the time, but everyone pledged himself unselfishly to support the cause. The safety of the country was at stake, and a united Congress backed the President. Gentlemen, if we could do that in a crisis which was not as far-reaching as confronts us to-day, surely we ought to cut out politics now, get down to business, and do something for the millions of unemployed people. [Applause.]

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Not now.

I submit that there will be plenty of time for politics this fall. There will be plenty of opportunities for speeches during the campaign. There will be plenty of time for that.

I am not going to join issue with my genial friend from the city of New York [Mr. OLIVER], who talks about the unity of his party, but let me make one suggestion as an earnest of that unity: I wonder what he and his Tammany colleagues would do if his Democratic colleagues from the South should select as the Samuel Tilden of our day Judge Samuel Seabury as the Democratic presidential candidate next year? [Applause.] I would be inclined to vote for him if my Tammany friends would do likewise.

Gentlemen, the President sent his message to Congress. Again, I certainly can not qualify as a supporter of the administration. But there are certain recommendations in this message which should demand immediate consideration. Let us get to them. The message does not go far enough to suit me, but it is an index of our present ills and it is at least a starting point for legislative action. There are startling statements in the President's message which should immediately absorb the attention of the Congress. The President enumerates among the causes of our depression "unsound foreign investments and the mismanagement of financial institutions," and couples with it recommendations for a "sounder banking system." There is something for Congress to work on right now.

The President makes the further recommendation that there should be necessary changes made in our banking laws. Why not get the Committee on Banking and Currency busy on that at once? Another useful idea in the message is the statement that "Our people have a right to a banking system in which their deposits shall be safeguarded." Then there is the Federal reserve system which requires legislative attention, and yet no indication or seeming inclination to get down to business. The railways, antitrust laws, the Shipping Board; if we are to discuss the President's message would it not be far more constructive to take up these subjects for serious and pertinent consideration instead of continuing repeated recriminations? What greater subject is there than unemployment? Surely, we must do something. Talking about it and accusing each other will not solve the problem, neither will it appease the hunger of any unfortunate unemployed.

I want to submit to the gentleman who yesterday took the floor—and I know that many of you will not agree with me—that I can go down to the market here in Washington



and buy a parrot for \$2, and in one day I can teach it to say the word "Dole, dole, dole"; but that parrot would never understand an economic problem, no matter how long and how patiently it were explained to him. By the sinister use of the word "dole" and trying to stigmatize necessary and proper governmental relief, we are not going to solve this problem or avoid congressional responsibility. We have got to go to the fundamentals and we must do something affirmatively. No matter what you may call it, many hundreds of thousands of people in my city and many millions throughout the country are now the recipients of public charity. With all of the best of intentions and kindness the situation is humiliating. I say, gentlemen, that the situation is very, very serious; so serious that I earnestly believe that the issue before us is not the success of the Democratic Party and it is not the success of the Republican Party. It is the very preservation of the Union. [Applause.]

We can not continue in this way. We may pull through this winter under the system and policy which we are following, namely, that of private charity, but we can not repeat it or keep it up indefinitely. Self-respecting Americans can and will not endure it much longer. Our unemployment situation is different than that of any other country. Even though the situation should become very much more satisfactory even though the stock ticker jumps up, even though the banking conditions should reach a normal point, we still would have unemployment in this country by reason of our efficient industries equipped with the best of machines, displacing labor and increasing production. You can not ignore the problem by talking politics. You can not becloud the issue by nagging the President. There will be time for that; but not now, please. I say we must take an inventory, we must face conditions, agree on actual existing facts, and then exchange views on our plans and argue on a sound constructive, legislative, and financial program.

Statements have been made to-day about the moratorium. I personally did not approve of the procedure followed by the President in committing the country before he had obtained authority and the consent of Congress. I believe that if it requires the consent of Congress now, and it does, he should have obtained that consent before even making the suggestions to foreign governments and committing the country. But permit me to remind my colleagues that the President took all partisan politics out of that question by first consulting and obtaining the approval of leading and authoritative spokesmen of both parties. I criticized the method at the time, but the fact remains, nevertheless, that it seemed like a bipartisan affair at the time. Why, here are some of the distinguished statesmen from the Democratic side who were consulted and, it appears, gave the President their approval and promise of cooperation: Senators ASHURST, FLETCHER, GLASS, HARRISON, HARRIS, CORDELL HULL, only recently a Member of this House, and Senators KING and SWANSON and also Senator WAGNER, of my State. Then there were Senators WALSH of Massachusetts and WALSH of Montana. And of our own colleagues, the distinguished gentlemen Mr. BYRNS, of Tennessee, and Mr. COLLIER, of Mississippi; CRISP and CULLEN, of our own Ways and Means Committee. What an array of distinguished Democrats. Then why all this talk about moratorium? [Applause.]

Let us be frank about these things. I publicly stated, within a few hours after the President's statement, that the procedure was wrong and unconstitutional. The deed has been done and discussion on the subject is now purely academic. The President has pledged the country, assurance of support has been given to him by both parties, the countries of Europe have taken the President's word, formal agreements have been exchanged, the world adjusted to this one year of grace, and what are you all going to do about it?

Now, as to cancellation or partial cancellation. That subject is not now before us. I am convinced that just as sure as night follows day it will be before us, and, perhaps, real soon. We can study the proposition in the meantime and be prepared to discuss it intelligently when the time does come. To all the determined gentlemen who have so

forcefully stated, and who will state, that they are unalterably and unequivocally opposed to cancellation or readjustment of our foreign debt, I simply want to ask them to be prepared to declare when the time comes if they are prepared to send our Navy and our Army and to use force to collect these debts in their entirety should any of our debtor nations be unable to do so. What other alternative is there?

Mark you, gentlemen, every word that is said on the question of moratoriums, on the question of reparations and debts, is cabled and radioed all over the world. We have certain responsibilities here as Members of the House of Representatives, and it is idle at this time to talk about the moratorium when the spokesmen of both parties appeared there and publicly approved of the offer of a moratorium of one year.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. MICHENNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. There is only required the perfunctory duty of Congress now to approve of it at this late day, whether we like it or not.

I am not speaking only for my city alone, and conditions are bad there, as they are bad all over the country, but this sniping that is going on, this political banter that is going on, is not satisfactory to the people who need the aid of the Congress.

I still believe in our representative form of government. I still believe in the powers and functions of Congress. We speak for the people; and at this time, while there is a small minority in the country that says, "Oh, Congress should adjourn; we do not want Congress," there are still several million people who look to us for protection and for the relief which they need. My appeal to the House now is, let us get our committees organized, let us present our bills, let us translate into action the best thought that our deliberations will bring forth, let us get around a conference table, and let us do something that the American people need and want from us at this time. [Applause.]

Mr. PURNELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD].

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, personally I am distressed at the discordant notes expressed from the Democratic side against the position of the President of the United States on the moratorium. If there is anything fundamental in the history of our Government and the history of all governments, it is that on foreign policy politics is adjourned. I had hoped that when I came down here that, so far as foreign policy was concerned, we would try to emulate the parties of Great Britain. When confronted with a similar serious economic situation, they sunk their partisan differences and joined in a national government. But, lo and behold, on the second day of the session, with two keynote expressions from the Democratic side, there is a united attack against the President because he espoused the moratorium!

The first speaker, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] charges that it was in response to the moneyed interests of the country. The gentleman is present on the floor. If the gentleman had read the newspaper dispatches in authoritative journals, he would have known that the President took this position at the urgent request of the President of the Reich, General von Hindenburg. Confronted as Germany was with a serious economic problem of either admitting a political debacle, which meant revolution or the staying of that condition, President von Hindenburg made his appeal, and President Hoover proposed a moratorium. Did he do this on his own initiative, or did he do it by reason of the high position that the President of the United States should take in handling such foreign questions? He summoned, before any public declaration was made as to his position, the leading Republicans and Democrats on the Foreign Affairs Committees of the House and Senate.

I take issue with even the gentlemen on my side and also those on the Democratic side that it was a matter for Congress to pass upon. The treaty-making power of the Gov-



ernment is in the hands of the President. Just, perchance, because it involved the revenues of the Government, it was necessary to submit it to the Congress. If it had not been for that fact, the President would have been within the scope of his power in executing a treaty without conference with any of the leading Democrats and Republicans on our Foreign Affairs Committees of the respective Houses.

Criticism has been made that very little accrued as a result of the moratorium declared in June. If the gentleman had followed the newspapers current at that time, he would have known that it was the opinion of British publicists, American authorities, and German officials that the full benefit that was expected to come from the moratorium, the moral stimulus to international trade, was taken away because of the belated attitude of the Government of France in withholding her consent for more than a month. France was assuming the attitude of the dog in the manger, holding back the support to this Government that was rightly owing to this Government, because she feared, perchance, that it might result in a revival of trade or give life to the German Nation.

What a spectacle is this House to-day that shows its opposition to the policy of the President on this moratorium! At Basel there is a meeting at the present time under the Young plan of a committee of financial experts to determine whether Germany is able to make her conditional payments. Sir Ramsay MacDonald, according to the morning's dispatches, stated yesterday in the House of Commons that there must be an international conference to determine interallied government debts and reparations.

I subscribe to that position. I subscribe to the policy that it was unfair for our Government to have released France in this last Congress from the payment of more than 50 per cent of the war debt and compel Great Britain to pay more than 80 per cent of her war debt.

When the proposal first came on the floor of this House as to whether we would ratify the first debt settlement with Great Britain, I said in a 5-minute speech on the floor of the House that I hoped other foreign governments would emulate the policy of the British Government. [Applause.]

Great Britain, before the Baldwin-Mellon accord, had paid of its war debt voluntarily to our Government \$100,000,000. Now, it is said that these war debts were based on the policy of the ability of the Government to pay. Ah, yes. But the Beranger-Mellon treaty with France was negotiated in 1925, when it was thought that France would not be in a position to pay more than 50 per cent of her debt.

When we ratified it in the last Congress—and I voted against it—France had revived, and only two months before she had canceled, \$80,000,000 of luxury taxes. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CRISP], the Democratic member of the Debt Settlement Commission, advocated the approval of that outrageous settlement releasing France of more than 50 per cent of her debt, when we had made a settlement with Great Britain for more than 80 per cent of her debt.

I am in favor of fair play with governments as with individuals. [Applause.] If our policy is such that to-day we have exacted more than 80 per cent from Great Britain and released France from payment of more than 50 per cent of her debt, I say it is only fair to have some kind of negotiation to balance the payments.

Personally, I think it was a mistake to have any negotiations at all on the foreign debts. It was in the Congress immediately following the war when I was a member of the Committee on Appropriations that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Leffingwell gave expression to what I regarded as comprising farseeing statesmanship.

As you know, all the moneys we had advanced to the various allied powers during the war were then represented by I O U's. Mr. Leffingwell said one day in the conference room of the Appropriations Committee that it would be a good policy for our Government to hold those I O U's, and press payment when the foreign governments might be taking an attitude contrary to the position of the United States.

After France received the renunciation of her debt to the United States of more than 50 per cent, her representatives

at the conference last year in London on limitation of armaments took a position antagonistic to Great Britain and this Government, which will cost our Government \$1,000,000,000 for increased naval armaments.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. MICHENER. I yield the gentleman five minutes more.

Mr. STAFFORD. I do not want to go into details about the question of reparations and debt settlements. They are related. We heard this morning, in the confusion among the membership of the House, the President's message on reparations and the moratorium in which he said he did not favor the further cancellation of these debts.

We can not revive industry in this country unless industrial conditions improve abroad. It was hoped that the suspension of all debt and reparation payments by all governments would result in the release of \$240,000,000 for the time being, for the purchase of supplies in the revival of industry, which Germany would have been compelled otherwise to pay under the Young plan.

The effect of the moratorium has been to enable Germany to pay \$100,000,000 on its short-term credit notes since, and she also obtained a new lease on life for the time being. It is my personal opinion, and my opinion is strengthened by the opinion of the secretary of the reparations committee under the Versailles treaty, Sir Andrew McFayden, and also by that great British economist, John Maynard Keynes, that the amount exacted under the Versailles treaty for Germany to pay is absolutely impossible of payment.

The problem comes up now, and we will have to meet it some time. I am one of those who is not an isolationist. I do not believe in your tariff policy of self-containment. It is true I voted for the tariff bill, but with reluctance, only because it carried, as I said on the floor of the House, a duty on that one article, leather, which was on the free list and was necessary to rehabilitate an important industry that was prostrate in my own city. [Laughter.] Yes, and every other vote that I cast was for the lowest duties possible. Yes, and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON] voted consistently for high duties on such as sugar, just as I voted consistently against them. Why is not Cuba, which is one of our best customers, entitled to the same consideration as if she were a part of the Union.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. No.

Mr. KNUTSON. Is not sugar cheaper to-day than ever before?

Mr. STAFFORD. Oh, that is a cheap argument to use.

Mr. KNUTSON. You bet your life it is.

Mr. STAFFORD. If the gentleman knew anything about the economics of the world in the matter of sugar, he would know that it is due to overproduction of sugar in Cuba, which is now being attempted to be reduced under the Chadbourne agreement.

Mr. KNUTSON. But the fact remains that it has not resulted in an increase in the price of sugar.

Mr. STAFFORD. And the fact also remains that the Western Sugar Co. which controls 45 per cent of the beet-sugar industry in this country had made millions of dollars the year prior to the passage of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that these Republicans ought to treat each other decently. [Laughter.]

Mr. STAFFORD. I decline to yield. This sugar company made more than \$10,000,000 that year. Getting back to the original postulate, I am not an isolationist. I believe fundamentally that if business is going to revive in this country we must see to it that business abroad must revive. You criticize the policy of our large manufacturers in establishing plants abroad. Take, for instance the motor industry. It is a natural corollary for our manufacturers to establish plants abroad if other countries erect tariff barriers against our imports. Yet one of the engineers of the Ford Motor Co. tells me that America can manufacture automobiles more cheaply in this country under its mass production and ship them abroad and pay the freight, than they can be manu-



factured in Great Britain, France, and the other continental countries.

Mr. KNUTSON. Oh, talk on reparations.

Mr. STAFFORD. I do not need to take instructions from the brilliant luminary from the dense woods of Minnesota. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has again expired.

Mr. STAFFORD. Let me have three minutes more.

Mr. PURNELL. I say to the gentleman that I have made some commitments, but—

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. I yield the gentleman five minutes more.

Mr. STAFFORD. I withdraw my request of the gentleman from Indiana and accept the time from the Democratic side. I made a reasonable request of the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. PURNELL. Let me say this to the gentleman—

Mr. STAFFORD. I decline to yield.

Mr. PURNELL. Just one moment.

Mr. STAFFORD. I decline to yield.

Mr. PURNELL. But the gentleman did not understand me. I said that I had made some commitments, but I was preparing to give the gentleman three minutes more. As a matter of fact, the gentleman ought to get his time over there if he is going to make a speech of that kind. [Laughter.]

Mr. STAFFORD. I say to the gentleman from Indiana that I represent just as good Republican doctrine as does the gentleman from Indiana. If I, perchance, do not believe in the policy of the Republican Party for self-containment in raising tariff barriers so high that we compel other countries to do likewise, I am still consistent with my fundamentals in believing in a protective tariff. I have never been a believer in prohibitive tariffs. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I think I reflect the views of the big industrialists, of the big manufacturers, who need foreign export trade, in saying that our tariff has gone high enough. I subscribe to that doctrine. I do not intend to dupe my people at home or to dupe the people of the country at large, or to violate my fundamental position upon the question of the tariff.

A serious question confronts the world. I really believe that reparations and government debts go hand in hand, but I would not subscribe to a reduction in government debts so far as France is concerned, because we have been more than generous with France. However, if the reparation payments that Germany is required to pay are reduced, I would subscribe to a lowering of the debt that Great Britain is compelled to pay.

If there is any government to-day that is in financial distress, it is that of Great Britain. France was wallowing in prosperity as a result of the tribute that Germany was paying to her, as a result of the reparation payments. Those reparations were merely advance payments extended to her by British and American loans, to enable her to revive, which she used for payment of reparations. This is a serious question, and we are going to have to face it. I think it is a mistake for this Congress, with the sentiment in the country in favor of getting together on foreign policies, to antagonize the President when he has been acting in a nonpartisan manner. He did everything that he possibly could to get the accord of both Republicans and Democrats.

I am hopeful that before we take our holiday recess there will be brought into this Congress a bill to support the President in his moratorium policy.

As was declared in the message this morning, it is merely to suspend the payment and provide for its payment during the 10 years that follow. There is no release. He did say in the message that perhaps there might be occasions to grant moratoria to other governments. To that I subscribe. We are part and parcel of a great family, dependent upon one another, and if we are going to succeed we must look to the others to succeed. If our neighbor does not thrive we can not expect to thrive. We can protect our own markets without them being made a dumping ground for Russia or other governments where the scale of living is much lower

than ours; but, it is not necessary to make the tariff policy so high that nothing can be brought in here.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. No; I will not yield. So, I appeal to you for harmony and agreement as far as the moratorium is concerned, whereby we can put up a solid front to support the President of the United States in his foreign policy, where he is seeking to accomplish the best results for the entire world.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] has expired.

Mr. PURNELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. STRONG].

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, I was perfectly sincere when I asked the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] to place in his speech the tariff schedules to which he objects. With a great deal of pleasure, in behalf of and representing the people of Kansas and the Central West, I voted for the tariff bill. I voted for it because it gave to agriculture the highest protective rates that had ever been enacted into law since the beginning of the Government. The Tariff Commission, composed of three Democrats and three Republicans, has said that of the increases in the 1930 tariff bill over the 1922 tariff bill agriculture received 68 per cent and industry 32 per cent. It might perhaps be that one would be so selfish that he would like to have had 95 per cent or a hundred per cent for agriculture, but when I got twice the increases for agriculture that were given to industry I was fairly well satisfied. The Tariff Commission has said that of the imports into this country, 67 per cent come in free of duty. Agriculture profits largely by that free-duty list. Practically everything the farmer uses in any quantity comes in free of duty. So, to my mind, the tariff bill of 1930 was so decidedly in favor of agriculture that no man who knew anything about it and represented an agricultural district should have voted against it.

Ever since that bill was passed I have heard statements by Democrats and near Democrats about it being a terribly outrageous bill, and I have been asking the gentlemen who make those statements to name the rates on articles to which they object. I want to know what their objections are. The Democratic governor of my State sent a wire to the President last summer in which he complained of the high tariff rates, and I wrote him an open letter, and I thought a very courteous one, and asked him to name the rates to which he objected. I have had no answer. Others have made similar statements but fail to name the rates they claim are objectionable. So, when I heard my good friend from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] say that the tariff rates were the cause of the depression in this country, I asked him to "name his poison," meaning the rates to which he objects, as my good friend Cliff Stratton, of the Topeka Capital, referred to the request I made in my letter to our governor. I am sincere about it. I would like to know what the rates are that are so objectionable. It may well be that I will agree with the gentleman when he names them, but I would like to have some one for the first time state what those rates are that are too high, and I hope my friend from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] will include in his remarks a list of the tariff rates to which he objects and which he thinks are so unjust, for what I fear is that the effort will be made to reduce or put on the free list agricultural products, as was done in 1913 under the Wilson administration.

Mr. STEVENSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. I yield.

Mr. STEVENSON. I just want to direct the gentleman's attention to the fact that the gentleman said the tariff on agriculture was the highest it has ever been in the history of this country.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. That is correct.

Mr. STEVENSON. I also want to direct the gentleman's attention to the fact that the great staple products of agriculture in this country have been the lowest since that time that they have ever been in the history of this country.



Mr. STRONG of Kansas. That may be. I know that overproduction and the depression which follows every war have brought depression in the price of agricultural products. We have had the lowest prices we have had in years. But does the gentleman think or believe we can help agriculture by taking the tariff rates off agricultural products and permitting the dumping of foreign agricultural products into this country free of duty? If the gentleman believes that, or if anyone else believes that, Democrat or Republican, I would like them to put in the RECORD a list of the rates they would like to reduce.

Mr. STEVENSON. The gentleman certainly did not raise them by raising the tariff, did he?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Yes; until the depression came. But does the gentleman think he will raise them by lowering the tariff on such products? If so, please put in the RECORD the rates he would so reduce. [Applause.]

Mr. PURNELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TREADWAY].

#### TARIFF AND TAXATION

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Chairman and Members of the House, the speeches made in the Committee of the Whole yesterday by the new majority were certainly a source of much satisfaction to the minority. I listened attentively practically all day for any words of wisdom from the friends across the aisle, but, aside from the very cleverly arranged political talk by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the element of quality was missing. A lot of quantity but no quality.

The information we secured was that after due deliberation and consultation, in which doubtless Mr. Raskob and his satellites will have an important say, we will eventually know what form of tax program the Democrats intend to suggest. The nearer it comes to the advice offered yesterday by the President in his Budget message and the closer it follows the suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury, the better it will be for the country. [Applause.] I am one of those who have always felt that the present Secretary of the Treasury is a man of keen judgment and thoroughly interested in the well-being of his fellow citizens. In spite of the ridicule and sarcasm which have been flung at him on this floor by the new majority in past Congresses he stands out as a man of marked financial ability. I much prefer to follow one who has had the confidence of three Presidents in the trying financial times following the World War than the most fully digested opinion which can be produced by the combined wisdom of our Democratic opponents.

As far as my vote is concerned, in a general way I am going along with the Secretary of the Treasury rather than following the dictation of men outside of Congress to whom the Democratic majority may or may not be beholden for great financial assistance.

While congratulating the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] on the speech he made yesterday, I wish to take particular exception to one paragraph, which reads as follows:

You must be convinced that it was because in the deliberate opinion of all these districts which have changed their Representatives that the Republican Party in Congress was no longer fit to govern the affairs of the Nation. You can not reach any other logical conclusion.

I heard the gentleman utter these sentences and he appeared to be in earnest. However, knowing of the gentleman's marked ability and good judgment, I am inclined to feel that his remarks carried with them an element of sarcasm. He gives no reason why he reaches that conclusion other than to be boastful about the change of representation and districts. If there is any intention at logical argument in that assertion the gentleman overlooks several changes of judgment that the people have made in previous years. He may recall by what a narrow margin the late President Wilson was elected to his second term and how completely those who supported him were deceived by the slogan, "He has kept us out of war." He may recall that at the beginning of the Democratic administration in 1913 there were

but 134 Republicans in Congress. Six years thereafter there was a sufficient number to elect Frederick H. Gillett as Speaker of the House. Will the gentleman from Alabama admit that in that brief time the country became fully convinced that the Democratic Party "was no longer fit to govern the affairs of the Nation"? No, my friends; such is not the case.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman allow me to answer that?

Mr. TREADWAY. Of course, having referred to the gentleman, I will be glad to yield to him.

Mr. BANKHEAD. As a matter of logic, I could come to no other legitimate conclusion.

Mr. TREADWAY. That the Democratic Party was no longer fit to rule the affairs of the Nation?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Under the circumstances, that must have been the judgment of the country.

Mr. TREADWAY. The gentleman is an honest spokesman for Democracy. I thought he had overlooked the fact that the people repudiated Woodrow Wilson and the Congress. Evidently that was not fair to him; and I agree, therefore, with the gentleman that our conclusions are alike.

I am proud that I am a rabid Republican, but I am not so rabid as to say that any great disaster can come to this great country of ours because one or the other of the two great parties happens to be in power. We have survived Democratic administrations and we have survived Democratic control of the House. We all hope to survive the present control, especially in view of the very narrow margin by which that control is exercised. It is possible that the Republican side may be able to offer a little leaven to the Democratic loaf which will save the country from disaster.

I understand from the majority floor leader that for the next three days we are to continue, ostensibly, to discuss the President's message. Practically, so far as the majority is concerned, it will give an opportunity for them to boast of Democratic successes, condole with the Republicans, and abuse the administration. Let us hope that during that period the country may be favored with information as to how the Democratic Party intends to rehabilitate the finances of the Nation. The minority anticipates that some of the attacks on the administration will follow along worn-out and threadbare lines in shouting from the housetops the iniquity of the Smoot-Hawley tariff law and some of the same old criticisms of the present income tax law.

The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. STRONG] asked gentlemen on the Democratic side of the aisle to specifically name rates in the Smoot-Hawley bill which are objectionable, but they failed to do so.

Since the adjournment of Congress in March Democratic spokesmen have been endeavoring to delude the people as to the supposed evils of the 1930 tariff law. In every speech I have read they have tried to convince the people that the rates in the Smoot-Hawley Act have been the cause of the decrease in our foreign trade and the levying of duties in some foreign countries against exports from this country. Several times I have raised my feeble voice in asking for a bill of particulars covering specific rates. Never has there been a response, never a particular or detail has been forthcoming. We therefore are justified in the conclusion that these spokesmen have been insincere in their criticisms and that they have made their statements purely for political effect.

We had one of our own Members [Mr. STAFFORD] a short time ago make the general statement that he did not believe in a prohibitive tariff. I do not know of any man who does. There is not any such thing as a prohibitive tariff in the law, and there is no such a thing as a prohibitive tariff rate in the Smoot-Hawley bill. I stand on that statement and I would be glad to yield to anybody who wants to contradict it.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TREADWAY. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. How does the gentleman regard the duty on manganese? For 30 years there was no duty to speak of on manganese, yet under the Fordney bill the rate



of duty was raised 250 per cent on manganese, and it was continued in the Hawley bill.

Mr. TREADWAY. Oh, well, you can pick up an item here and there that is not prohibitive but may be out of line, and in a moment I am going to refer to a method by which you can cure that situation. I see my friend from South Dakota [Mr. WILLIAMSON] on his feet. He is an advocate of a tariff on manganese, and I know he is very anxious to explain that situation. He explained it to the committee two years ago, but I do not think he got anything like what he asked for. Therefore, there is no indication of that being a prohibitive rate.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. If the gentleman will permit, the only trouble with the duty on manganese is that it ought to be twice as much as it is to be effective.

Mr. TREADWAY. That is your answer from people who own manganese mines. The gentleman from South Dakota is as interested in his district in mining manganese as the gentleman from Wisconsin is interested in the manufacture of shoes in his district. He says from his own information that the duty on manganese ought to be double what it is. Now, that seems to me to take care of the objection to the manganese schedule as far as the gentleman from Wisconsin is concerned.

Mr. FISH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TREADWAY. Yes.

Mr. FISH. The fact is we are practically producing no manganese now due to competition from Soviet Russia.

Mr. TREADWAY. Absolutely. There is competition from abroad, and the gentleman from South Dakota brought that out very fully at the hearings before the committee.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TREADWAY. Yes.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I will say to my colleague from New York that in this instance the Steel Trust and the communists of Russia are working together.

Mr. FISH. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. TREADWAY. Now, let us get back to the main subject which I am discussing.

Our tariff friends or antitariff friends are making great claims that the Smoot-Hawley bill has reduced importations. How absurd this argument is. The actual reason for the falling off of importations of foreign goods and of the manufacture of domestic goods is so apparent that he who runs may read.

For many years this country has been a creditor nation and the quantity of our output has been based upon the demand for our goods in other countries. In every country in Europe, save one, industrial recovery since the World War has been retarded. In 1927-28 the climax was reached and unemployment became apparent. This condition became so serious in Great Britain that the very unwise dole system was adopted. I think enough was said about that yesterday and enough ammunition was provided us by one of the Democratic spokesmen, at least, to cover that subject for the time being.

The natural result of the depression was a lessened demand for our goods abroad, which by the latter part of 1928 and early 1929 affected our home markets and our home production.

It is true we have regarded the tariff as a means of maintaining American standards, the American scale of living, and American wages. We have only to recall conditions at the time of our entrance into the World War for proof of the demerits of the Democratic tariff doctrine. The depression in this country was of a domestic nature. To-day it is world-wide, and it has no connection whatever with tariff rates. If world conditions had remained normal, this country would have benefited greatly from the rates contained in the Smoot-Hawley Act, as that act applied the tariff policy to many new industries which had arisen since the Fordney-McCumber Act was written. The Smoot-Hawley Act was a necessary adjunct for the preservation of American production.

So many changes had come up since the period of the writing of the Fordney-McCumber Act that we needed to

bring tariff legislation up to date, and we did, I feel, a most excellent job, and one with which practically no fault can be found.

It may be interesting to note the percentages of ad valorem values levied under the last seven tariff acts. They are as follows:

	Per cent
McKinley .....	48.39
Wilson .....	41.29
Dingley .....	46.49
Payne .....	40.73
Underwood .....	26.97
Fordney .....	38.22
Hawley .....	47.70

The last figure, 47.70 per cent, has been furnished by the United States Tariff Commission based on actual figures for the year ending June 1, 1931.

This is the best evidence that the small increases contained in the Smoot-Hawley law could not possibly have disturbed the economic conditions of the world. As the gentleman from Kansas has already done, let me also call attention to the well-known fact that the majority of the increases in the 1930 act are in the agricultural schedule, and the Secretary of Agriculture in his annual report states they have been of great benefit to agriculture in reducing the quantity of agricultural importations.

There are ample illustrations in industrial lines of the benefits to specific industries. No better illustration is available than the boot and shoe schedule, where, next to the agricultural schedule, the largest number of increases was made. The effect has been apparent throughout the shoe-manufacturing area.

The Smoot-Hawley Act was so plainly beneficial to the shoe industry that my good friend and colleague [Mr. CONNERY] from the Lynn district of Massachusetts, voted for the bill. I am glad to say that we also had the support of 20 Democrats, all told, for the benefits that the Smoot-Hawley Act brought to their respective States or districts.

We await the opportunity to respond to the expected criticisms of the Democrats relative to the tariff law. Should they undertake any general tariff legislation during the coming session, it would be a definite indication of their effort to develop some form of political capital. The delays in the passage of the last tariff bill, particularly in the other branch, were premeditated and intentional in order to confuse the minds of the voters in the congressional election of 1930. A further effort of this kind at the present session will be proof that they wish to make a political football out of the industries of the country by creating a feeling of uncertainty in the minds of the people as to the possibility of tariff changes as the time for election approaches.

A cure for tariff errors or mistakes, if any are contained in the present law, is already provided by the flexible provision of that very same law. As evidence of this, the Tariff Commission reports that, as the result of applications of various industries and agricultural concerns, it has reviewed the tariff rates on more than 250 items subject to duty during the past year. The commission is current with its work and is in a position to give immediate attention to further requests for changes that may come to it.

Another evidence of the fact that the 1930 tariff law has benefited industry and agriculture is shown by the records of the Division of Customs of the Treasury Department. On commodities free under both the present and previous tariff laws there has been a decrease of only 6.2 per cent in importations, which would seem to indicate the decreased purchasing power of the public. On the other hand, the decrease in dutiable commodities since the enactment of the Smoot-Hawley law has been 41.3 per cent, showing that the law is having exactly the effect which its framers contemplated. The difference, 35.1 per cent, may properly be construed as representing the additional consumption of domestic products, both industrial and agricultural.

As a matter of interest I insert the following:

Receipts from customs duties for the last 19 years have been as follows:



1913-1931, inclusive		Amount
Year:		
1913	-----	\$318,891,395.86
1914	-----	292,320,014.51
1915	-----	209,786,672.21
1916	-----	213,185,845.63
1917	-----	225,962,393.38
1918	-----	179,998,383.49
1919	-----	184,457,867.39
1920	-----	322,902,650.39
1921	-----	303,564,391.00
1922	-----	356,443,387.18
1923	-----	561,923,866.66
1924	-----	545,637,503.99
1925	-----	547,561,226.11
1926	-----	579,430,092.86
1927	-----	605,499,983.44
1928	-----	568,986,188.50
1929	-----	602,262,786.17
1930	-----	587,000,903.25
1931	-----	378,354,005.35
Total, 19 years	-----	7,589,174,557.37
Average	-----	399,430,239.86

It can be seen from the above figures that the tariff, at the present time, is not one of the most important sources of our revenue. The \$378,000,000 collected in 1931 represents approximately 11 per cent of our total ordinary receipts for that year. It will be observed further that, in spite of the fact that the revenue from the tariff decreased about \$200,000,000 in 1931 over 1930, nevertheless, the collections for 1931 were only \$20,000,000 below the average collections for the 19-year period, 1913 to 1931, inclusive.

It can be seen from the above that as far as the revenue is concerned the tariff is not an extremely important matter, comparatively speaking. As an economic matter the tariff is more necessary than ever, because since the passage of the last tariff act the cost of labor in foreign countries has decreased, making protection only the more necessary. I believe that the Tariff Commission is proceeding in an orderly and scientific manner in making such increases or decreases as the economic welfare of this country demands.

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR NEW REVENUE FROM TAXATION

Let me now pass to a consideration of the President's Budget message, which refers to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to additional taxation.

#### RÉSUMÉ OF THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET MESSAGE

Actual deficit for fiscal year 1931 was \$902,000,000.

Estimated deficit for fiscal year 1932 is \$2,123,000,000.

Estimated deficit for fiscal year 1933 is \$1,417,000,000.

These deficits are estimated on our present system of taxation, but after taking account of economies in expenditures recommended for the fiscal year 1933:

The actual expenditures for 1931 were \$4,091,000,000.

The estimated expenditures for 1932 are \$4,361,000,000.

The estimated expenditures for 1933 are \$3,996,000,000.

In respect to the above deficits for the fiscal years 1932 and 1933, the President recommends increased taxes "upon the general plan of taxation which existed under the revenue act of 1924 with such changes as may be appropriate in the light of altered conditions."

The plan of taxation proposed is estimated to increase the revenue by \$390,000,000 for the fiscal year 1932 and by \$920,000,000 for the fiscal year 1933.

These increases, if put into effect, would reduce the estimated deficits shown at the beginning of this résumé to \$1,730,000,000 for 1932 and to \$497,000,000 for 1933.

This total burden is distributed as follows:

	1932	1933
Individuals with net incomes over \$100,000	\$50,000,000	\$111,000,000
Individuals with net incomes between \$10,000 and \$100,000	16,500,000	37,000,000
Individuals with net incomes less than \$10,000	16,500,000	37,000,000
Total on individuals	83,000,000	185,000,000
Total on corporations	27,000,000	60,000,000
Grand total, increase on individuals and corporations	110,000,000	245,000,000

It should also be noted in connection with the income tax on individuals that the 1924 act carried lower exemptions than the present act. A single man having a net income of over \$1,000 made a return under the 1924 act, while at present he does not make a return unless he has a net income of \$1,500. The exemption for a married man under the 1924 act was \$2,500 instead of \$3,500 allowed at present. The result of thus lowering the personal exemptions will be to add about 1,700,000 individuals to the number of our income-tax payers.

In regard to miscellaneous taxes, the Secretary departs somewhat from the plan provided for under the revenue act of 1924. He recommends a return to the automobile taxes of that act which carried rates of 5 per cent on ordinary automobiles, 3 per cent on trucks, and 2½ per cent on automobile accessories. He recommends a tax of 10 per cent on all theater admissions in excess of 10 cents. This represents a return to the 1921 act, as the 1924 act only taxed admissions in excess of 50 cents. He recommends a tax of 5 per cent on manufacturers' sales of radio and phonograph equipment. This is a new tax which we have never had. He recommends a stamp tax on sales of realty of 50 cents for each \$500 of value. He recommends an increase of 16½ per cent in the present rates on tobacco manufactures and cigarettes, but does not increase the rate on cigars. He recommends an increase of from 5 cents per \$100 to 6 cents per \$100 in the existing stamp tax on capital stock sales. He recommends a return to the tax imposed on telegraph, telephone, cable, and radio messages imposed by the revenue act of 1921. Finally, he recommends a stamp tax of 2 cents on every bank check and draft. This tax has not been used since the Spanish-American War.

The Secretary estimates that the additional revenue to be secured from the above taxes would amount to \$205,000,000 in 1932 and to \$514,000,000 in 1933.

The Secretary recommends a small increase in the estate tax, which would return only \$11,000,000 additional revenue in the fiscal year 1933 and about \$22,000,000 additional in the fiscal year 1934. The Secretary further recommends that postal rates be increased so that added revenue of \$75,000,000 may be secured for 1932 and \$150,000,000 for 1933.

The principal features of the revenue act of 1924 which the Secretary apparently does not consider should be revised are as follows:

(1) The gift tax; (2) the capital-stock tax; (3) miscellaneous taxes on cigars, jewelry, paintings, shooting galleries, pool rooms, and the like.

The plan proposed is estimated to increase the revenue by \$390,000,000 for 1932 and \$920,000,000 for 1933. This increase if put into effect would reduce the estimated deficit to \$1,750,000,000 in 1932 and \$499,000,000 in 1933.

Now, that is the comprehensive proposition which has been placed before us in the Budget message.

Here are the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury as regards increased taxes. I for one feel, and I am joined by the views of my colleagues, that there must be additional taxes. We can not get away from it, as much as we would like to. Taxation is never popular; but, nevertheless, a situation has developed which necessitates these taxes.

The proposed increases in income taxes are:

Increase normal rates as follows: On first \$4,000 of net income from 1½ per cent to 2 per cent; on second \$4,000 of net income from 3 per cent to 4 per cent; on net income over \$8,000 from 5 per cent to 6 per cent.

Increase surtax rates as follows: On net incomes from \$10,000 to \$26,000 no change; on net income from \$26,000 to \$28,000 from 7 per cent to 8 per cent; on net incomes from \$28,000 to \$30,000 from 8 per cent to 9 per cent; and so on consistently as indicated by the following brackets selected at intervals: On net incomes from \$50,000 to \$52,000 from 13 per cent to 18 per cent; on net incomes from \$74,000 to \$76,000 from 18 per cent to 27 per cent; on net incomes from



\$98,000 to \$100,000 from 19 per cent to 36 per cent; on net incomes from \$200,000 to \$300,000 from 20 per cent to 38 per cent; on net incomes from \$300,000 to \$500,000 from 20 per cent to 39 per cent; on net incomes of over \$500,000 from 20 per cent to 40 per cent.

Increase flat rate on corporations from 12 per cent to 12½ per cent.

These changes result from the application of the rates imposed by the revenue act of 1924. The total effect on the revenue is estimated to be a total increase for the fiscal year 1932 of \$110,000,000 and for the fiscal year 1933 of \$245,000,000.

There is also a very explicit and complete description in the Secretary's report as to exemptions. I think that it is fair that we lower the exemptions and, therefore, include a certain class within the tax limit that are receiving a fair salary. It would be so small to each individual as not to have the slightest effect on his exchequer or budget program. I am sure the American people feel satisfied to render this aid to the finances of the country, particularly if the Secretary's recommendations are carried out that the increases should be only temporary.

I personally do not entirely follow the Secretary of the Treasury as to the increase in some of the other taxes, but I am not going into the details of that.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. TREADWAY. Yes; but first let me get some additional time if I can. Will the gentleman from Michigan yield me an additional five minutes?

Mr. MICHENER. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman is a distinguished member of the Committee on Ways and Means. How low would the gentleman go on exemptions?

Mr. TREADWAY. I was just starting to say that these preliminary remarks are purely general in nature. The gentleman from Texas is well aware that the Committee on Ways and Means sits practically continuously in hearing all sides of these questions; and while we differ politically from our majority colleagues, I feel that eventually we are going to get together. Until such time as the details are worked out, not only in relation to how low we would go on exemptions but on other matters of great detail, I should prefer not to express a positive opinion, because otherwise I would be prejudging the evidence that will be submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. BLANTON. How low does the gentleman's President and Secretary of the Treasury propose to go? They are the ones now asking that small wages be taxed.

Mr. TREADWAY. I think I have it right here, and I will read it to the gentleman. I was not going to take the time, but I shall be glad to read the reference that the Secretary of the Treasury makes. He says:

It should also be noted in connection with the income tax on individuals that the 1924 act carried lower exemptions than the current act. A single man having a net income of over a thousand dollars made a return under the 1924 act, while at the present time he does not make a return unless he has a net income of \$1,500. The exemption for a married man under the 1924 act was \$2,500 instead of \$3,500 allowed at present. The result of this lowering of personal exemptions will be to add 1,700,000 individuals to the number of our income-tax payers.

That is, provided we go as low as the 1924 exemptions, and I am not at all convinced that we should go that low. I think that is as definite as I could answer the gentleman's inquiry until the testimony is actually submitted to the committee.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield to a question for information?

Mr. TREADWAY. Yes.

Mr. MAY. Is the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury that the proposal will yield \$110,000,000 additional revenue for 1932 and \$245,000,000 for 1933, based upon his judgment of the prospective recovery of the country, or on actual conditions?

Mr. TREADWAY. Some may be on that basis. The gentleman is probably aware that the fiscal year closes June 30,

and, therefore, in the payments we make next year there will be only two quarters of the 1931 year go into that \$110,000,000, whereas for the 1932 year there would be a total of the 12 months. Does that answer the gentleman?

Mr. MAY. Yes.

Mr. PATTERSON. But, if the gentleman will permit, we pay income tax on the basis of the calendar year.

Mr. TREADWAY. That is true; but it would not have its effect on the Treasury. I think I have explained it satisfactorily. That is the explanation, that in that figure of \$110,000,000 there is only one-half of the actual fiscal year included in the receipts of the Treasury.

I am not altogether willing at the present time to commit myself to some of the suggestions offered by the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with excise taxes. We will have an opportunity to discuss that later. I am, however, a thorough believer in the increase in inheritance taxes. I have been one of those who in the past have felt that the inheritance tax to a very large extent should be left to the States as a method of securing revenue. For many reasons, which I have not the time to state, I am not quite so positive in that opinion now as I formerly was, but I do think that we should not disturb the present law on which many States have acted in order to secure a return of 80 per cent of inheritance taxes. The Government to-day gets only 20 per cent of inheritance taxes, the 80 per cent going back to the States. I think whatever we do now in the way of increasing inheritance taxes should be solely for the use of the Federal Government, even if we duplicate the present law and collect double the amount of inheritance taxes. I think the suggested law should be a direct receipt on the part of the Federal Government.

I thoroughly agree also with the attitude of the Secretary of the Treasury that the whole amount of the deficit can not possibly be met through new taxation. This Congress must be most economical without being parsimonious. It will also be necessary to float an additional funded indebtedness. The indebtedness of the country has gone down so much in the last few years that it is perfectly right that there should be a little addition placed on the debt burden at the present time.

Mr. ALMON. I presume the gentleman's reason for the statement that all of the increase in the inheritance tax be given to the Federal Government is on account of the deficit. Is it not a fact that many of the States are in as great need of additional taxes as the Federal Government?

Mr. TREADWAY. The States of course will be obliged to find means of paying their own bills and taking care of their own burdens. I think we have job enough to take care of the Federal Government's burdens.

Mr. ALMON. But the States have adopted the inheritance tax with a very distinct understanding in respect to what the United States will do.

Mr. TREADWAY. I am not touching that. The gentleman did not understand. So far as the old law is concerned I thoroughly approve of leaving that exactly as it is, because many of the legislatures of the States have enacted laws based on the return of 80 per cent.

Mr. ALMON. But if we increase it for the Federal Government why not give the States the benefit of the increase as well as the Federal Government?

Mr. TREADWAY. That is another question. I think we are dealing generously by the States in connection with the estate tax now.

Of course, there is a supplement to the inheritance tax in the form of a gift tax. I will not touch upon that at this time. But if the people are avoiding large payments of inheritance taxes by making gifts before death, perhaps that hole ought to be plugged. There are numerous other holes in the income tax law whereby we can find additional means of revenue after due study by the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TREADWAY. I yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. I know that the gentleman has given careful study to this question. How high does the gentle-



man feel the dead line should be moved as the point where we have a flat rate on income?

Mr. TREADWAY. I personally can not conceive of incomes of around \$1,000,000 or even \$500,000. I can not picture anybody having an income of a million dollars a year, but there are a good many in this country who have such incomes; and I think when we get up to \$500,000 we should double the present surtax rates. They are now 20 per cent on incomes of \$100,000 and up. There is nothing higher than the 20 per cent bracket. I think we made reductions much faster than we should have done from the high incomes.

As a matter of record I insert the surtax rates on individual incomes in the various income tax acts.

#### SURTAXES ON INDIVIDUAL INCOMES

1913 act: From 1 per cent on incomes of \$20,000 to \$50,000 up to 6 per cent on incomes of over \$500,000.

1916 act: From 1 per cent on incomes of \$20,000 to \$50,000 up to 13 per cent on incomes of over \$2,000,000.

1917 act: From 1 per cent on incomes of \$5,000 to \$7,500 up to 63 per cent on incomes of over \$2,000,000.

1918 act: From 1 per cent on incomes of \$5,000 to \$6,000 up to 65 per cent on incomes of over \$1,000,000.

1921 act: From 1 per cent on incomes of \$6,000 to \$10,000 up to 50 per cent on incomes of over \$200,000.

1924 act: From 1 per cent on incomes of \$10,000 to \$14,000 up to 40 per cent on incomes of over \$500,000.

1926 act: From 1 per cent on incomes of \$10,000 to \$14,000 up to 20 per cent on incomes of over \$100,000.

1928 act: Same as 1926 act.

Mr. KNUTSON. Is that rate on incomes of \$100,000 or \$200,000?

Mr. TREADWAY. Everything above \$100,000 pays a flat 20 per cent.

I thank the House for its attention. [Applause.]

Mr. PURNELL. I have just one more speech of five minutes, if the gentleman will allow me to use that at this time?

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. It is my purpose to ask that the committee rise at 4 o'clock; and since I had promised 30 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN], and that he shall continue to-morrow if he can not finish within that time, I desire to yield time to him now.

I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] with the understanding that if he does not finish his speech I will yield him additional time to-morrow morning.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the committee, H. R. No. 1, which I introduced at the beginning of this session, provides for the immediate payment to veterans of the World War the face or maturity value of their adjusted-service certificates. That is the subject which I desire to talk to you about this afternoon.

#### ALL FACTS NOT PUBLISHED

All the facts in favor of full cash payment have not been published. The facts I shall present will doubtless be astounding to many people; but they will be facts. Every statement made by me in this speech can be substantiated.

#### DEBT CONFESSED BY CONGRESS

Three million six hundred thousand veterans of the World War hold adjusted-service certificates. These certificates are often referred to as "bonus certificates." They are not "bonus certificates" and do not represent a bonus, subsidy, or gratuity. They represent an honest debt that has been publicly confessed by the Congress of the United States to the veterans of the World War for services rendered. They were really due October 1, 1931.

#### H. R. 1 FOR FULL PAYMENT

Congress should immediately pass a bill authorizing the full cash payment of the adjusted-service certificates. My bill, H. R. 1, introduced the first day of Congress, provides for full cash payment without deducting interest since October 1, 1931.

#### VETERANS GRATEFUL

The veterans of the World War are grateful to the Government for the benefits extended to them. However, no new policy or principle of our Government has been adopted

for their benefit. They, their widows, and orphans are not receiving as much from the Government as veterans of other wars and their widows and orphans are receiving.

#### CASH PAYMENT SEPARATE QUESTION

The question of cash payment of the adjusted-service certificates should be considered separate and apart from any other legislation for the benefit of World War veterans. The Congress has already confessed the debt, including the amount, for services rendered. Only the question of payment remains to be considered.

#### MISLEADING PROPAGANDA

During hard times there is always an effort made by the ones most responsible for the country's condition to distract attention from the real cause by endeavoring to turn the people against their chosen Representatives in Congress, who are making an attempt to restore equal opportunity. This is usually undertaken through veiled and misleading propaganda.

#### CONGRESS WILL CARRY OUT THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE

Practically 100 per cent of the Members of Congress, House and Senate, will carry out the will of their constituents if their constituents will make their wishes known to them.

#### INFORMED CITIZENSHIP

The people to-day are better informed and understand more about their Government than ever before. It is becoming increasingly difficult for the internationalists and the holders of special privilege to successfully mislead the people by distorting, withholding, and misrepresenting facts in order to cover up their own iniquities.

#### SIDE OF THE PLAIN PEOPLE

The plain people do not have so very many newspapers on their side, and they are not given so much time on the air, but, as the wage earner does more thinking on the park bench than he did at the work bench, the plain people are doing considerable thinking for themselves during this time of economic stress.

The veteran's problem is the problem of the plain people. Most of the veterans belong to that great middle class. It is that class that has done so much for this country. They are the ones who build our country in time of peace and who save our country in time of war. If they are made prosperous, everybody will be prosperous; they have the consuming power.

The plain people will be greatly benefited by the payment of the adjusted-service certificates. A benefit to them is a benefit to the Nation.

We are merely asking for the payment of an honest debt, confessed by the Congress of the United States in 1924, to the veterans of the World War, for services rendered.

#### SHOULD BE PAID IN FULL, IN CASH, NOW

The face or maturity value of each certificate is past due. They must be paid some time. If paid now, both veterans and the country will be benefited. The additional purchasing power such payment will afford is badly needed in our country at this time.

#### COMPOUND INTEREST WILL CONSUME REMAINDER

Veterans residing in every nook and corner of America hold these certificates. They are for sums ranging from \$126 to \$1,590 each, of the average value of \$1,000. Under both the old and new laws about \$1,300,000,000 have been borrowed by the veterans; they have borrowed their own money and have agreed to pay 4½ per cent interest, compounded annually, for it. The interest will practically consume the certificate of the veteran who has borrowed the limit allowed by law. Two billion two hundred million dollars will pay the balance due on all the certificates. Only the uninformed or the veterans' enemies contend that the Government can not conveniently make this payment now. The Government can be saved tens of millions of dollars a year in administration expense by making the payment now and at the same time save the veterans, their widows, and orphans tens of millions of dollars annually on compound interest. For a veteran to be required to pay interest for his own money is bad enough, but to require him to pay "compound interest" is adding insult to injury.



## GET THE TRUTH TO THE PEOPLE

This is not a question of sympathy. It is a business proposition. A great principle is involved. That is, shall the Government liquidate this debt in the same way that debts owed by the Government to others are liquidated? If so, it should be paid in cash now. The veterans do not want sympathy, they want understanding. We will be victorious when the people understand that our request is both right and reasonable. Our problem is getting the truth to the people. The request for this payment does not come from veterans alone but from farmers, wage earners, manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, jobbers, business and professional men and women, and all others who want a wrong righted and our Nation made prosperous.

## FIGHT WILL CONTINUE

We have a just cause; we are right; the fight has just commenced, and it will continue until the certificates are paid in full.

HOW MUCH WILL EACH STATE RECEIVE AND HOW MUCH WILL IT COST THE TAXPAYERS OF EACH STATE?

The following table in connection with the footnotes is self-explanatory:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Residence of veterans	Number holders certificates	Remainder due on certificates	Amount each State will contribute, income taxes	98.66 per cent class tax-payers	50 per cent class tax-payers	Per capita payment to each State
Alabama.....	49,391	\$29,876,840	\$7,879,584	2,103	13	\$12.00
Arizona.....	10,555	7,411,302	3,104,598	742	21	17.00
Arkansas.....	42,576	25,373,058	1,722,844	964	3	13.68
California.....	194,607	136,500,005	118,592,272	28,509	487	17.50
Colorado.....	33,265	21,514,494	8,650,571	2,428	39	20.77
Connecticut.....	42,765	29,902,203	44,822,030	8,755	176	18.61
Delaware.....	4,743	3,918,525	20,550,199	1,366	88	16.44
District of Columbia.....	27,460	18,198,685	14,500,805	3,329	55	37.38
Florida.....	38,260	24,469,835	14,965,667	2,385	51	16.59
Georgia.....	56,882	35,151,645	7,384,686	2,601	26	12.10
Idaho.....	13,138	8,248,500	396,441	302	0	18.53
Illinois.....	245,990	157,543,750	214,678,847	35,722	843	20.60
Indiana.....	92,813	59,254,650	19,595,646	5,090	86	18.29
Iowa.....	77,406	46,574,480	12,059,120	2,893	25	18.85
Kansas.....	55,456	34,934,250	5,690,509	2,376	11	18.57
Kentucky.....	61,848	38,054,000	10,940,425	3,322	42	14.56
Louisiana.....	52,321	31,168,150	8,497,764	2,452	28	14.83
Maine.....	20,791	13,446,550	8,269,247	1,870	27	16.49
Maryland.....	46,918	31,140,525	31,285,998	6,999	106	19.09
Massachusetts.....	133,133	92,376,144	115,893,608	22,647	457	19.38
Michigan.....	130,120	85,407,400	98,166,018	14,968	400	17.64
Minnesota.....	83,049	53,105,200	23,134,650	5,125	119	20.67
Mississippi.....	35,736	21,456,974	1,481,582	796	3	10.68
Missouri.....	108,464	67,608,904	36,687,296	9,182	112	18.62
Montana.....	17,580	11,424,128	2,518,167	882	8	21.25
Nebraska.....	39,016	24,227,271	4,092,122	1,821	14	17.58
Nevada.....	2,978	1,988,889	926,086	227	4	21.84
New Hampshire.....	12,011	8,084,753	3,864,197	1,168	15	17.38
New Jersey.....	113,024	77,317,513	100,666,486	19,694	351	19.13
New Mexico.....	9,809	6,257,550	900,995	381	2	14.78
New York.....	366,236	245,948,177	876,117,477	97,361	3,665	19.10
North Carolina.....	62,105	38,794,117	11,740,282	2,154	51	12.24
North Dakota.....	15,705	9,738,745	406,214	350	-----	14.30
Ohio.....	177,390	117,878,403	107,466,150	19,336	410	17.73
Oklahoma.....	65,231	39,815,376	12,508,548	3,674	40	16.62
Oregon.....	34,349	22,978,122	4,613,316	1,886	14	24.03
Pennsylvania.....	252,338	172,888,542	187,738,583	34,152	744	17.95
Rhode Island.....	20,186	13,731,012	15,701,416	3,104	68	19.97
South Carolina.....	34,710	21,349,617	1,380,239	776	2	12.28
South Dakota.....	22,054	13,074,391	623,742	393	1	18.87
Tennessee.....	57,231	36,318,844	10,910,778	3,003	33	13.80
Texas.....	144,453	95,655,800	27,939,818	8,010	83	16.42
Utah.....	13,969	8,930,767	2,124,928	852	9	17.58
Vermont.....	8,004	5,604,408	2,038,436	772	6	15.58
Virginia.....	61,300	41,006,200	8,553,428	2,709	28	16.93
Washington.....	54,666	37,874,647	8,661,965	3,021	36	24.22
West Virginia.....	42,004	25,976,846	5,666,395	2,006	24	15.02
Wisconsin.....	85,481	52,438,873	24,171,077	6,333	90	17.50
Wyoming.....	10,794	7,144,348	721,929	420	2	31.23

Column 1. Residence by States of all veterans holding adjusted-service certificates.

Column 2. Number of veterans in each State holding certificates.

Column 3. After deducting all prior loans, the amount remaining due veterans of each State if full-payment bill is passed by Congress.

Column 4. Total amount income-tax payers in each State will eventually contribute toward full payment if the money is raised through individual income taxes. Year 1928 used as a basis.

Column 5. Secretary Mellon, in his plea for a sales tax, disclosed that 380,000 persons in the United States pay 97 per cent of all individual income taxes. Investigation discloses that 382,121 persons pay 98.66 per cent of the total tax paid by individuals. This column shows the number of persons from each State in the class that pays 98.66 per cent.

Column 6. Residence of personal income-tax payers who have an annual income in excess of \$150,000 and are in the class paying 50 per cent of the total individual income taxes.

Column 7. Full payment will average per person, or for every man, woman, and child, in the State according to the 1930 census. The approximate amount of money that will be put into circulation in any city, county, or locality may be arrived at by multiplying the population by the per capita payment for that State.

The information for columns 1, 2, and 3 of this table was compiled from information furnished by the Veterans' Administration. The other information was obtained from the statistical division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and other governmental sources.

## THE NATION WILL BE HELPED \$18 PER CAPITA

If the remainder of the certificates are paid in full, it will be the same as distributing \$18 per capita all over the Nation. In a city of 1,000,000 people \$18,000,000 will be paid to the veterans. This money will go immediately into the channels of trade. A veteran will pay his doctor bill, drug-store account, grocery bill, an installment on the furniture, a payment on the home, or possibly enjoy additional comforts and necessities of life. All the people in that city will be helped. The benefits will not be confined to the veterans and their families.

## WHAT VETERANS IN DISTRICT I REPRESENT WILL RECEIVE

If the bill to pay the certificates becomes a law, veterans residing in the counties of the district I have the honor to represent, being the first congressional district of Texas, will receive the following amounts in cash:

Bowie County.....	\$797,404.46
Camp County.....	163,592.46
Cass County.....	493,092.60
Delta County.....	215,725.96
Franklin County.....	139,471.48
Hopkins County.....	482,912.20
Lamar County.....	796,846.18
Marion County.....	170,291.82
Morris County.....	164,659.76
Red River County.....	507,755.66
Titus County.....	262,769.26

Total..... 4,194,521.84

These amounts will be paid after making deductions for prior loans and interest to October 1, 1931.

## VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

The Veterans of Foreign Wars, an organization composed of men who have experienced military service in time of war in foreign lands, have indorsed the proposal of full cash payment of the adjusted-service certificates. The following letter is self-explanatory:

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS,  
OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington, D. C., December 10, 1931.

Hon. WRIGHT PATMAN,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PATMAN: As chairman of the committee appointed by Darold D. De Coe, commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, and as the immediate past commander in chief of that organization, may I thank you for your interest in veterans' affairs and for the introduction of the bill (H. R. 1) to provide for the immediate payment to veterans of the face value of their adjusted-service certificates.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States has advocated the payment of adjusted-service compensation in cash to the veterans of the World War since 1920, as is evidenced by the statement of our then legislative representative, Major Hale, which appears among the proceedings before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives during its 1920 session.

As the years have gone on our national encampments have consistently passed resolutions calling upon Congress to adjust the pay of World War veterans in cash. Even as late as the 1931 encampment, which was held in Kansas City, Mo., in September, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States unanimously went on record as advocating the immediate cash payment of the balance due on the adjusted-service certificates.

The question involved is not a new one. Congress in its wisdom has seen fit to make cash adjustments to the railroads, war contractors, and Federal employees in amounts aggregating billions of dollars, at times when our public war debt was more than \$10,000,000,000 greater than it is to-day. We believe that ours is a just and fair debt and one which, if liquidated at this time, will be of material help, not only to the three and one-half million veterans holding these certificates but to the people of the entire United States, who would derive the benefits incidental to the circulation of more than \$2,000,000,000.

There should be no great difficulty in financing the payment of the balance due to these veterans since our Federal Treasury has, during the past 10 years, liquidated our public debt to the extent of \$3,500,000,000 more than required by law.

It has been suggested by those opposed to the full payment of these certificates that the remaining 50 per cent due will be of great help to the veterans upon the date of maturity in 1945, or thereafter. This theory is unfounded since about two and one-half million, or 66 2/3 per cent of all of the veterans to whom such certificates have been issued, have found it necessary to borrow upon them to the limit now permitted by law. They are being



charged compound interest on those loans at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, with the resultant effect that upon the maturity date of the certificates those veterans who have been forced to borrow one-half of the face value of the average certificate of \$1,000 will receive only \$82.80, or a total of \$549.80 in cash, and the Government will have deducted the remaining \$450.20 as compound interest.

Therefore the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, an organization made up exclusively of men who have seen foreign service under the American flag in times of war, believe the same consideration should be shown to the men who answered the Nation's call to the service in having their adjusted compensation paid in cash as was shown to the railroads, war contractors, and Federal employees who derived great profit as the result of their service, with little or no sacrifice to themselves or their loved ones.

Respectfully yours,

PAUL C. WOLMAN,

Chairman Adjusted Compensation Committee.

HAS THE LAW AUTHORIZING LOANS OF 50 PER CENT UPON ADJUSTED-SERVICE CERTIFICATES CAUSED ANY PART OF THE TREASURY DEFICIT?

This charge is often made. It is not true. No part of the Treasury deficit has been caused by loans to veterans on their adjusted-service certificates. November 28, 1931, the Veterans' Administration furnished me with the latest information relative to these loans. This information discloses that a total of \$1,173,330,971.37 has been loaned to veterans under both the old and new laws relating to loans; \$537,339,791.76 loaned under the original act of 1924, when the debt was acknowledged; \$635,991,179.61 has been loaned under the new act of 1931 authorizing a loan up to 50 per cent of the value of certificate.

None of this money has been loaned by the Treasury Department. It has all been advanced from two funds, as follows:

Adjusted-service certificate fund..... \$840,243,494.98  
United States Government life-insurance fund.... 332,987,487.28

There is in the adjusted-service certificate fund at this time, after deducting the above amount, and which may be used to advance on additional loans, the sum of \$153,925,720.

A letter from the Veterans' Administration to me, dated November 28, 1931, substantiates the statements I have made.

#### UNPATRIOTIC TO ASK FOR FULL PAYMENT

This argument is being made. By stating the argument in a different way, it answers itself. That is, the 2,500,000 needy veterans who have borrowed on their certificates the limit allowed by law are unpatriotic unless they permit the remaining half of their certificates to be consumed by compound interest. Seven hundred and fifty thousand veterans who have borrowed were out of jobs. They are still unemployed. Is it right to question their patriotism because they object to 50 per cent of their certificates being consumed by compound interest?

HAS MR. MELLON DELIBERATELY AND WILFULLY CAUSED THE DEFICIT IN THE TREASURY TO DEFEAT PAYMENTS TO VETERANS?

We know he has always opposed veteran legislation. He has made billion-dollar mistakes in estimating the condition of the Treasury at a time when his errors caused the defeat of meritorious legislation. He knows that the veterans will have a better chance to get their debt paid with a surplus in the Treasury than they would if there is a deficit. Therefore, being bitterly opposed to the payment of the adjusted-service certificates or the passage of other meritorious veteran legislation, it is reasonable to suppose that he will so maneuver and manipulate the finances of the Nation as to gain an advantage for the opposition. It has been convenient for him to so maneuver the Nation's finances.

He admitted before a Senate committee in February of this year (1931) that he has paid on the national debt during the past 10 years three and one-half billion dollars more than Congress by law said should have been paid to that time. Senator COUZENS suggested that it was a strange coincidence that three and one-half billion dollars would pay the adjusted-service certificates in full and we would not owe a penny more than Congress contemplated we should owe at that time.

The latter part of 1929 the outlook for a substantial surplus in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year was

promising. Mr. Mellon secured the passage of a law re-funding to large income taxpayers \$160,000,000.

The argument has been made that the payments by foreign nations to the United States on the war debt should be used to retire the adjusted certificates in cash. Mr. Mellon visited Europe this summer and we are convinced from subsequent events that he promised our foreign debtors that they would never have to pay their debts to us. This sacrifice not only destroyed the argument in favor of cash liquidation of the certificates by the use of payments by the foreign countries for that purpose but it also made a large contribution to the Treasury deficit—\$247,000,000 a year—which he can use as an argument against us.

In view of these facts I believe that we are justified in saying that Mr. Mellon has deliberately and wilfully created a deficit in the Treasury. He probably did not expect such a large deficit. Probably such a large deficit was not contemplated by him, but evidently he was looking forward with some degree of pleasure to a deficit.

#### PAY VETERANS BEFORE CONSIDERATION OF DEBT CANCELLATION

No further consideration should be given debt cancellation, reductions, or moratoriums for foreign countries until the adjusted-service certificates are paid in full. Our home people should be given first consideration. Mr. Arthur Brisbane has said:

The best way to discourage European armaments is to make Europe pay what she owes. If she does that she will have less for big guns and poison gas. First we lent them \$10,000,000,000 to complete the job of butchering each other. Now we plan to make them a present of the \$10,000,000,000 if they will cut down their armaments for future butchery.

Nation	Total organized forces	Percent of population under arms
Belgium.....	571,494	7.1
Great Britain.....	565,033	1.23
Czechoslovakia.....	1,647,121	11.25
France.....	6,298,428	15.4
Greece.....	495,789	8.1
Italy.....	5,964,764	14.3
Poland.....	1,974,033	6.43
Rumania.....	1,890,612	10.68
Russia.....	5,167,000	3.27
Switzerland.....	630,090	15.8
Sweden.....	875,887	14.38
Jugoslavia.....	1,469,929	10.6
United States.....	427,400	.35

Every one of these countries maintains a larger armed force than the United States. If European governments are overburdened with debt, why do not they trim their military budgets? When Europe's gigantic armies are surveyed, the suggestion that the American people assume Europe's debts incurred in the last war takes on an aspect of caustic irony. The United States would default in its duty as a great world power if it should seriously consider lifting the burden of the last war from Europe's shoulders so as to make the maintenance of bigger and better armaments possible.

#### PAY BANKERS INSTEAD OF VETERANS

One-fifth of what the foreign nations owe us on the war debt—much of it was loaned to them after the armistice—would pay the adjusted-service certificates in full. Opposition to paying these certificates comes from the ones who want to cancel the war debts. International bankers want the United States Government to forego collecting its debt from France and England with the understanding that France and England will forego the collection of a like amount from Germany in order that Germany may pay them in full with interest. When these foreign securities were purchased by the international bankers, a discount of from 10 to 40 per cent was allowed in addition to an interest rate as high as 8 to 10 per cent.

THAW OUT FROZEN ASSETS OF THE VETERANS AS WELL AS THE BANKERS AND RESTORE PROSPERITY

Three million five hundred and eighty thousand veterans of the World War, who reside in every nook and corner of America, have frozen assets in their hands in the form of adjusted-service certificates. The bankers have frozen assets in the banks. Messrs. Mellon and Hoover are helping



the banks thaw out their frozen assets. Why can not they help thaw out the frozen assets held by the veterans? Mr. Hoover claims that the country has been helped by converting one-half billion dollars worth of frozen assets of bankers into cash. Since one-half billion dollars to a few bankers has helped the country so much, let us give the people of the Nation a real chance to pay their debts, purchase necessities of life, and enjoy prosperity by paying the veterans, who reside in every community of America, five times that much money.

#### ALL DUE AND NO BONUS

Those certificates range in amount from \$126 to \$1,500 each, the average value being \$1,000. The holders of those certificates reside in every nook and corner of America. The passage of the act of 1924 was by reason of agitation in the country to give to the veterans of the World War what was known as adjusted pay. The passage of the law did not give to a veteran what is commonly called a bonus certificate or a subsidy or a gratuity but it did cause to be given to him a certificate as a confession or acknowledgment of a debt for services rendered. No one can consistently say that the adjusted-service certificate represents a bonus. It does not represent a bonus.

Mr. McGUGIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield.

Mr. McGUGIN. Does not the gentleman admit that approximately 50 per cent of the face value of the bonus certificate is for interest which has not been accrued?

Mr. PATMAN. Well, I differ with the gentleman on that. I will tell the gentleman how I arrive at the value of the certificate. The veterans are not asking for any special favors. They are not asking for any special consideration. They are not asking for a penny from the Treasury of the United States that is not based upon the policy of the Government liquidating a debt, in the same manner as it has liquidated other debts.

Now, I hope to be able to yield to all gentlemen who desire to ask questions. I am not making a partisan speech. I do not expect to make a partisan statement. This question should not be in politics. I hope the day will never come when veterans' affairs will be in politics. I believe we have the side of right. I believe that we can convince the Members of this House, and we can convince the country, that 100 per cent of each and every certificate is past due.

#### HOW VALUE ADJUSTED-SERVICE CERTIFICATE ARRIVED AT

Congress decided that each veteran of the World War was entitled to \$1 a day extra pay for home service and \$1.25 a day for service overseas, with the limitation that no veteran would be entitled to more than \$500 for home service or more than \$625 for service overseas, which is intended to cover the period of the emergency.

The average adjusted-service certificate is for \$1,000. As an illustration, it may be assumed that it was arrived at as follows: The veteran was credited with 210 days' domestic service at \$1 a day, \$210, and 200 days' foreign service at \$1.25 a day, \$250, or a total of \$460. The Government deducted \$60 of this amount because the veteran had received an extra \$60 at the time of discharge. This reduced the credit to \$400. The Government instead of paying the veteran the \$400 in cash added to the confession of the debt 25 per cent for deferred payment, making the credit \$500 and giving the veteran what was equal to an endowment insurance policy for \$1,000, dated January 1, 1925, and payable at death or January 1, 1945. It was determined that the \$500 would purchase such a policy based upon the American experience table of mortality at 4 per cent.

In this settlement it will be noticed that the veteran had deducted from his credit \$60 and had added to it \$100, or 25 per cent, as a bonus for waiting.

Congress evidently intended to give the veterans the extra pay as of the time the services were rendered. One dollar given to them as of 1925 would be equal to giving them about 65 or 70 cents as of 1918.

If the veteran is given the \$460 from a date representing halfway between the beginning and ending of his service, or

June 5, 1918, the time it should be computed from, with 6 per cent compounded annually, the veteran was entitled to \$1,000 October 1, 1931, or the full face value of his adjusted-service certificate. A similar computation for each certificate will cause a similar result.

In order to justify this settlement a satisfactory explanation must be given why the \$60 should not be deducted, why the veteran should not accept the \$100 given as a bonus for waiting, and why the veteran should receive 6 per cent interest compounded annually.

#### WHY THE \$60 SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN DEDUCTED

In February, 1919, Congress passed a law giving to each ex-service man \$60 additional pay upon discharge, considered to be an amount sufficient to purchase a civilian suit of clothes, the soldier having given his civilian clothing to the Red Cross when he entered the service and it was sent to foreign countries to relieve distress there. The \$60 was authorized to be given to all officers, including the major general, who received \$8,000 a year with additional allowances, as well as the private who had served only three days in the military service. When the adjusted compensation law was passed the veterans receiving the certificates were required to account for the \$60; in other words, to pay it back. The officer who drew \$8,000 a year was permitted to keep his \$60 and make no return to the Government, although such officer, or any other officer above the grade of captain, did not receive an adjusted-service certificate, Congress feeling that such officers were not entitled to have their pay adjusted. Neither was the private who served three days required to pay his \$60 back to the Government. So why should the Government play the rôle of Indian giver to the holders of adjusted-service certificates? The \$60 should not have been deducted.

#### WHY THE \$100 OR 25 PER CENT INCREASE SHOULD NOT BE ACCEPTED

The reason is obvious. The veterans are not asking on adjusted pay for more than the full payment of their certificates. The full amount was due October 1, 1931, without accepting one penny of the 25 per cent increase allowed for waiting. By not accepting it, the payment will be for services rendered and no part of it for a bonus; the 6 per cent will be sufficient compensation for waiting.

#### WHY 6 PER CENT INTEREST COMPOUNDED ANNUALLY SHOULD BE ALLOWED

When the adjusted compensation act was passed in 1924, provisions were made for loans to be made to veterans on their certificates after the expiration of two years from their date. Only a small amount each year could be borrowed, never a sufficient amount to be of substantial service, and the veterans were required to pay 6, 7, and 8 per cent compounded annually for their own money.

Mr. SIMMONS. I just want to ask the gentleman a question as to a detail. The gentleman made reference to veterans who had paid the Government 6, 7, and 8 per cent compound interest on obligations. What obligation of the veterans did the Government have that carried 7 or 8 per cent?

Mr. PATMAN. They were required to pay 2 per cent above the rediscount rate in the Federal Reserve District in which they resided, and in some cases the rediscount rate, I will say to the gentleman from Nebraska, was 6 per cent, and when this was true they had to pay 8 per cent compounded annually for their money.

Mr. SIMMONS. The gentleman is satisfied there were cases where they paid 8 per cent?

Mr. PATMAN. I know I paid 7½ per cent myself, and I know there were cases of 8 per cent. I have them in my office right now.

The Government having charged the veterans from 6 to 8 per cent compounded annually certainly can not contend that it would be unfair to pay the veterans 6 per cent compounded annually. Interest charges are now 4½ compounded annually, but they have been as high as 8 per cent compounded annually.



## INTEREST RECEIVED BY WAR PROFITEERS

The Secretary of the Treasury has refunded to large income-tax payers more than two thousand million, or \$2,000,000,000, from the year 1922 to the year 1929, inclusive—an amount sufficient to pay the remainder of the adjusted-service certificates in full. Most of this money was refunded or given back to them on the theory that the taxpayers did not charge off a sufficient amount for depreciation in value of their properties during the war from 1917-1919. A large part of it was refunded in plain violation of the law. A large number of the beneficiaries of these large gifts were war profiteers and should have been convicted of treason for dissipating and plundering our resources during the war. When each refund was paid, the Treasury also paid the one receiving it 6 per cent interest from the year it was claimed the deduction should have been made. On one refund to the United States Steel Corporation of \$15,736,595.72, interest amounting to more than \$10,099,765 was paid. Mr. Mellon has made large refunds to himself and to his companies, and in each case allowed 6 per cent interest—not from 1925, the date of the adjusted-service certificates, or seven and one-half years later—but from the year he claims the credits should have been given. Those who are so loud in their denunciation of the proposal to pay the veterans this honest debt have been just as silent as the tomb while these war profiteers were wrongfully getting billions of dollars from the Treasury.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. The skilled workman who was exempted from the draft and who received as high as \$30 a day in the shipyards at home received his money in his pay envelope in cash at the end of each week. The soldier who fought in the trenches of France ought to have received this extra \$1.25 per day at the time he fought to save the civilization of the world.

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman is correct.

## WHAT FULL PAYMENT MEANS

It means accepting the Government's confession of the debt of \$1 and \$1.25 a day extra pay as of the time the services were rendered, together with a reasonable rate of interest from that time.

COPY OF THE FULL PAYMENT BILL BY REPRESENTATIVE PATMAN, OF TEXAS  
H. R. 1

A bill to provide for the immediate payment to veterans of the face value of their adjusted-service certificates

That title 5 of the World War adjusted compensation act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof three new sections to read as follows:

## "PAYMENT OF CERTIFICATES BEFORE MATURITY

"SEC. 509. (a) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized and directed to pay to any veteran to whom an adjusted-service certificate has been issued, upon application by him and surrender of the certificate and all rights thereunder (with or without the consent of the beneficiary thereof), the amount of the face value of the certificate as computed in accordance with section 501.

"(b) No payment shall be made under this section until the certificate is in the possession of the Veterans' Administration, nor until all obligations for which the certificate was held as security have been paid or otherwise discharged.

"(c) If at the time of application to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for payment under this section the principal and interest on or in respect of any loan upon the certificate have not been paid in full by the veteran (whether or not the loan has matured), then, on request of the veteran, the administrator shall (1) pay or otherwise discharge such unpaid principal and so much of such unpaid interest (accrued or to accrue) as is necessary to make the certificate available for payment under this section, and (2) deduct from the amount of the face value of the certificate the amount of such principal and so much of such interest, if any, as accrued prior to October 1, 1931.

"(d) Upon payment under this section the certificate and all rights thereunder shall be canceled.

"(e) A veteran may receive the benefits of this section by application therefor filed with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Such application may be made and filed at any time before the maturity of the certificate (1) personally by the veteran or (2) in case physical or mental incapacity prevents the making or filing of a personal application then by such representative of the veteran and in such manner as may be by regulations prescribed. An application made by a person other than a representative authorized by such regulations or not filed on or before the maturity of the certificate shall be held void.

"(f) If the veteran dies after the application is made and before it is filed, it may be filed by any person. If the veteran dies after the application is made, it shall be valid if the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs finds that it bears the bona fide signature of the applicant, discloses an intention to claim the benefit of this section on behalf of the veteran, and is filed before the maturity of the certificate, whether or not the veteran is alive at the time it is filed. If death occurs after the application is made but before the negotiation of the check in payment, payment shall be made to the estate of the veteran, irrespective of any beneficiary designation, if the application is filed (1) before the death occurs, or (2) after the death occurs, but before the mailing of the check in payment to the beneficiary under section 501.

"(g) Where the records of the Veterans' Administration show that an application disclosing an intention to claim the benefits of this section has been filed before the maturity of the certificate and the application can not be found, such application shall be presumed, in the absence of affirmative evidence to the contrary, to have been valid when originally filed.

"SEC. 510. If at the time this section takes effect a veteran entitled to receive an adjusted-service certificate has not made application therefor he shall be entitled, upon application made under section 302, to receive at his option either the certificate under section 501 or payment of the amount of the face value thereof under section 509.

"SEC. 511. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, in the exercise of his powers to make regulations for payment under section 509, shall to the fullest extent practicable provide a method by which veterans may present their applications and receive payment in close proximity to the places of their residence."

SEC. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the sections added to title 5 of the World War adjusted compensation act by section 1 of this act. Amounts now or hereafter in the adjusted-service certificate fund created by section 505 of the World War adjusted compensation act, as amended, are authorized to be made available for the payment of the face value of adjusted-service certificates under section 509 or 510 of such act, as amended.

SEC. 3. This act may be cited as the "Emergency adjusted compensation act, 1932."

(The above bill was prepared by Mr. Middleton Beaman, Legislative Counsel, House of Representatives, at the request of Representative WRIGHT PATMAN, of Texas.)

## VALUABLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE CERTIFICATES

The following information was obtained from the Hon. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, October 24, 1931:

First. Number of adjusted-service certificates issued, 3,580,368.

Second. Average value of each certificate issued, \$1,000.97.

Third. Average age of World War veterans, 39 years.

Fourth. Maturity value of adjusted-service certificates in force, \$3,467,899,923.

Fifth. Amount of outstanding loans to veterans (principal): Made by Veterans' Administration, \$1,152,936,583.41; made by banks—not redeemed (estimated), \$70,000,000; total, \$1,222,936,583.41.

Sixth. Number of certificates held as collateral security for loans: Held by Veterans' Administration, 2,338,040; held by banks (estimated), 175,000; total, 2,513,040.

## HOW MUCH OF EACH CERTIFICATE WILL BE CONSUMED BY COMPOUND INTEREST?

A veteran of the average age, who was 33 years of age January 1, 1925, received from the Government an adjusted-service certificate for \$1,000, the average value. He has borrowed on the certificate every opportunity and will continue to do so as a majority of the veterans have done. He will not repay any part of the principal or make any interest payments. The following computation furnished by the Veterans' Administration shows the amount the veteran receives in cash, the amount of compound interest charged, and other information:

Year	Loan value	Interest due beginning of year <sup>1</sup>	Cash to veteran
1925			
1926			
1927	\$87.99		\$87.99
1928	120.06	\$5.27	26.80
1929	153.59	7.20	26.33
1930	188.67	9.21	25.87
1931	225.38	11.32	25.31
Emergency loan act, March, 1931	500.00		274.62

<sup>1</sup> Interest at maximum rate of 6 per cent to March, 1931, and maximum of 4½ per cent after March, 1931.



Year	Loan value	Interest due beginning of year	Cash to veteran
1932	\$500.00	\$21.00	
1933	500.00	23.44	
1934	500.00	24.48	
1935	500.00	25.60	
1936	500.00	26.75	
1937	500.00	27.95	
1938	535.73	29.21	
1939	589.05	30.52	
1940	645.06	31.90	
1941	703.92	33.33	
1942	765.86	34.83	
1943	831.12	36.40	
1944	900.00	38.04	\$16.55
Jan. 1, 1945 (10 months)		33.75	66.25
Total		450.20	549.80

It will be noticed that the veteran will receive less than \$100 more on his certificate than the Government will receive in interest; or will receive \$49.80 more than one-half the value of his certificate.

Only one substantial payment has been or will be made on the certificate. The other payments are in dribs and not sufficient to afford substantial relief for any purpose. After the 50 per cent loan is granted the remainder of the certificate will be practically consumed by compound interest. His next loan will be granted January 1, 1944, for \$16.55. The Government does not pay compound interest for the money it borrows.

DO THE VETERANS NEED IT AND WILL THEY WASTE IT?

Let the following letter answer the question:

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PATMAN: I have your letter of October 3, 1931, asking for certain information resulting from the study you understand the Veterans' Administration to have made concerning the direction in which the veterans spent money obtained from loans on their adjusted-service certificates.

You are advised that a general study on this matter has been made, which permits the following broad conclusions in answer to your questions:

(1) The average per cent of veterans obtaining loans for personal and family needs was 65 per cent.

(2) The per cent of veterans who used funds secured for investment purposes was 20 per cent.

(3) The per cent of veterans who used funds secured for the purchase of automobiles, purpose undetermined, was 8 per cent.

(4) The per cent of veterans who utilized funds in such a way as to receive no practical benefits therefrom was 7 per cent.

You will realize, of course, that these average percentages are estimates based upon such data as might be secured and upon such impressions as may have been gained by our managers and by those with whom our field managers came in contact. The final figures were secured by average field returns. Generally speaking, it is felt that of the 2,000,000 loans made the data fairly represents the direction in which the money was expended.

I might add that endeavor was made to determine the degree of employment among those securing loans, and from the available data secured it appears that 32 per cent of the veterans obtaining loans were unemployed and in need and utilized funds secured by borrowing on their adjusted-service certificates to meet that need.

The foregoing represents the only data which are thus far available as a result of this study.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK T. HINES, Administrator.

The money used for investment purposes included payments on homes. Many of the veterans are paying 10 per cent interest on installment loans on their homes.

According to this report, about 750,000 of the veterans borrowing were unemployed. The number has not decreased since that time. These men are very much in need of the additional money due them to provide necessities of life for themselves and families.

WHERE DOES MONEY COME FROM TO SUPPORT NATIONAL GOVERNMENT?

The State, county, and city governments are supported principally by owners of real estate and other tangible properties. The tax is paid as much on what one owes as upon what he owns. An ambitious head of the family buys a home and makes a small payment on it. He renders it for taxation, not according to his equity but according to the value of the property. The greatest tax burdens in our Nation to-day, which are for schools, good roads, land drain-

age, and for support of different local and State governments, are paid largely by citizens least able to pay them. They are paid if the property is operated at a loss or if it nonrevenue bearing, whether the title holder owns it or owes for it.

No citizen or corporation pays a direct tax to the support of the National Government except in proportion to profits earned the preceding year. Except the internal-revenue tax collected on a few articles like tobacco and playing cards and the tariff duties collected at the ports, our Government is entirely supported by the income tax. The basis of the income tax is net profit.

The people who do not pay an income tax to the Government are the ones making the largest contribution to the support of schools, roads, county, city, State, and all local governments.

WHO WILL BENEFIT IF FEDERAL EXPENDITURES REDUCED

In order for the citizen who does not make sufficient profit to pay an income tax to be relieved of any tax burden by the National Government, it would be necessary for tariff duties to be lowered and the tax on tobacco reduced. Neither is hardly probable. In past years when the Government was collecting too much money the reductions were not made in the tobacco tax or tariff duties but made in income taxes—the big fellows were taken care of. We can judge the future only by the past. No increase in either of these sources of revenue is probable as they are as high now as the traffic will bear. Out of \$4,000,000,000 collected by the Government annually, about \$2,500,000,000 are collected from the income tax. Therefore, in order for the people who do not pay an income tax to get the benefit of a tax reduction by the National Government our expenses will have to be reduced more than \$2,500,000,000 annually. That is not even possible. Our civil and miscellaneous expenses amount to a billion dollars a year, the Army and Navy \$800,000,000 a year, and, besides, there are other large disbursements for the Indians, pensions, United States Veterans' Administration, postal deficiencies, and interest on the public debt.

IS PRINCIPLE OR GREED PARAMOUNT?

The campaign to reduce expenses of the National Government is a laudable one. Every board, bureau, and commission that can be dispensed with should be abolished. Every penny should be saved that can be saved. Yet, the campaign is backed by many (not all) selfish individuals who do not want to give up a fair proportion of their profits in order to help support deserving enterprises of the National Government. They talk about State rights, local self government, and how unbecoming it is for the National Government and State governments to contribute equal amounts for road building, promotion of agriculture, and other worthy undertakings. They are not trying to get you to condemn 50-50 appropriations to help you but to help them. They want to be saved the tax burden which they must pay in proportion to net profits made.

WHY SHOULD NOT THOSE WHO PROFIT SO MUCH MAKE A CONTRIBUTION TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT?

Our very rich, whose net incomes are from \$100,000 a year to \$50,000,000 a year, receive a large part of their incomes from the following sources:

First. Patent rights.

Second. Monopolies assisted, tolerated, or granted by Government.

Third. Violations antitrust or antimonopoly laws.

Fourth. Tariff protection.

The ones enjoying tariff protection and patent monopolies are receiving substantial benefits granted and conferred by the Government. Many of them refuse to pay labor a sufficient wage, desiring to keep more of the profits for themselves. They are receiving such enormous benefits from the Government, why should they not be compelled to contribute liberally to the support of the Government? Since the Government is tolerating violations of the antitrust laws to the extent that unconscionable profits are made by the violators, certainly a portion of the profits should be taken for the Government. The holders of monopolies can not com-



plain if a fair share of the net profits is taken for the support of the Government granting the privileges.

These classes are receiving more financial benefits from their Government than others are receiving. They constitute a special-privilege class. If the Government allows them to earn too much, they want to keep it; they are opposed to having the Government use their excess profits for the public good.

#### WILL INCOME TAXES BE PASSED BACK TO THE CONSUMERS?

No economist will contend that individual income taxes can be passed back to the consumers. If that were true, there would be no objection to such a tax from the taxpayers. All the earners of huge incomes are not so solicitous of the public welfare as they are their own welfare. The argument that the income tax should not be raised because it will be passed back to the people is usually colored with a strong solution of personal interest and sometimes greed. Income taxes are paid at the end of the year after the profits are made and based solely upon "net profit." Everything is taken from the consumers now that competition will permit or the traffic will bear. An increase in the income tax in the higher brackets will not cause an increase of price of any commodity.

#### BEWARE OF THE SALES TAX

A sales tax is intended to place the burden of the National Government on the backs of the people who pay on what they owe and not upon what they own. It is to be used to compel the poor people to pay the \$10,000,000,000 that should be paid by foreign countries. The burdens of all other smaller governments are now placed largely on that class. Let those who get the most financial benefit from our National Government pay the most toward its support. Should the dollar-a-day laborer pay a tax on the food he and his family consume or the few clothes they wear or on other necessities of life as long as the holders of special privileges are accumulating and allowed to keep more than \$1,000,000 a year? Five hundred thousand dollars a year?

#### FOREIGNERS GIVEN TEN BILLIONS TO DEPRIVE VETERANS OF TWO BILLIONS

At the last session of Congress the opposition to paying adjusted-service certificates in cash contended that the Government would have to pay as much as 4½ or 5 per cent interest for as much as \$1,000,000,000 or more; they also predicted that Liberty bonds would go below par by reason of that amount of bonds being sold.

Neither prediction came true. Since that time the Government has obtained money from less than one-half of 1 per cent annual interest to 2 per cent interest. The Liberty bond market was not unduly disturbed.

Mr. Mellon has started early for this session of Congress. As chairman of the Federal Reserve Board he has caused interest rates to be increased from less than 2 per cent to 4 per cent, making his prediction come true as to interest at this session. Foreign countries are obligated to pay us more than \$10,000,000,000; they are required under the agreements to pay us a substantial sum each year. They reserved the right, however, to make payments in our own bonds at par and accrued interest. Liberty bonds went slightly below par before England made her first payment in 1924. She paid us on the first payment \$27.44 in cash and the remainder of \$69,000,000 in our own bonds at par and accrued interest. It was good policy for England to pursue in paying this debt. United States Government bonds did not go below par any more. If they had, either of the foreign nations owing us would have quickly bought them to use in paying the debt. But Mr. Mellon made a trip to Europe this summer. Since that time European debtors of the United States have not been in the market for any more of our Liberty bonds; they have gone much below par since that time. Are we justified in saying that Mr. Mellon promised our European debtors that the war debts will be canceled? Such a conclusion is certainly logical. The French have lots of gold; they like to save money; if they thought France would have to resume payments in one year or 10 years on the war debt, don't you think they

would buy our bonds at 90 which they can use for 100 cents on the dollar?

#### CAN MR. MELLON MAKE GOOD HIS PROMISE?

Evidently Mr. Mellon made the promise. Will he be able to deliver? He has been successful in the past. He does the thinking for a lot of people in this Nation. However, a lot of people are now doing their own thinking. The people are better informed than they have been in the recent past.

#### MONEY IS THE BLOOD OF THE BODY POLITIC

Since 1920 our population has increased 17,000,000 people. Our volume of money should have increased in proportion. It has not, but has decreased more than \$1,000,000,000. Money has been taken out of circulation and burned. It is as reasonable to suppose that your body will remain just as efficient after the surgeon withdraws from your veins one-third of your circulating blood as to expect a nation to remain prosperous after the withdrawal of one-third of its circulating money. Money is the blood of the body politic. When there is congestion of the blood, or too little blood, in the body, there is serious trouble. When there is too much concentration of money in the hands of a few, or too little money in circulation, there is economic trouble.

#### HOW THE MONEY CAN BE RAISED

A few leaks stopped here and there in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, such as large refunds to Mr. Mellon, his companies, and other war profiteers, will bring in a huge sum annually. Making tax returns subject to public inspection—they are now secret—will cause an additional amount to be paid. The income tax law is weak and should be amended in relation to gifts, capital gains, and stock dividends. Such amendment will increase the amount of taxes raised enormously.

Chicago had a tax system equal to secrecy. If anyone doubts what will happen under such a system he should read about what did happen in Chicago.

Uncle Sam, blindfolded, passing around the hat, represents a secret tax system. As stated by Senator COUZENS, of Michigan, tax secrecy is a badge of fraud. We do not need a Government by secrecy. How many people would tolerate such a system in their State or local governments? Such a system holds out every inducement to a taxpayer to defraud the Government. People who defraud their Government in time of war are calculated to defraud their Government in time of peace. If we measure the amount the Government is annually being deprived of through this secret tax system by what we know some large income-tax payers defrauded our Government in time of war the amount will be tremendous; in fact, a sufficient amount to pay the certificates in full in one or two taxable years.

#### CONGRESS DUTY TO COIN MONEY

It is the mandatory duty of Congress under the Constitution of the United States to coin money and regulate the value thereof. Congress is not performing that duty. Mr. Mellon as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board has complete charge of our money system. He coins the money and regulates the value of it. Congress should not longer tolerate this condition.

#### WHERE WILL WE GET THE MONEY?

When our Nation owed \$10,000,000,000 more than it owes today, or \$26,000,000,000, the railroad owners, war contractors, and Federal employees were paid billions of dollars in adjusted compensation in cash. Foreign nations were also given billions of dollars; and they used our money to pay their veterans adjusted compensation in cash. Those who are opposing the payment of the adjusted-service certificates did not claim we could not pay these debts in cash, or that it would disrupt Government finances to give foreign countries billions of dollars.

These certificates can easily be paid in cash. They do not want them paid and will not try to find a way to pay them. They are so biased in favor of their own financial interests and Wall Street bankers and so prejudiced against the veterans and the plain people their opinions and predictions can not be accepted, but must be ignored.



This debt should be liquidated like all other Government obligations are liquidated. No special favors are asked, only the payment of an honest debt that Congress has heretofore confessed is due to the veterans of the World War for services rendered.

#### THE LEGION'S DETROIT CONVENTION ON THE BONUS

At the American Legion national convention, Detroit, Mich., Thursday, September 24, 1931, when the resolution to ask Congress to pay the remainder of the adjusted-service certificates in cash was under consideration, leaders of the opposition contended that the delegates were not bound by a majority vote from back home. The delegates to that convention were selected by the department conventions. In many instances the department conventions instructed their delegates to favor full cash payment of the certificates at the national convention. The following departments were among those so instructing their delegates: Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Texas, Arizona, District of Columbia, North Dakota, Washington, Rhode Island, Oklahoma, Indiana, Italy, Montana, Massachusetts, and California. In favor of annulling all interest, which was equal to indorsing full payment, was indorsed by the departments of Florida and New Hampshire. Only the delegates from the departments of Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri were instructed to vote against 100 per cent payment. The vote was taken on the cash-payment resolution as follows:

Alabama, 20 votes for; Alaska, 7 votes for; Arizona, 12 for; Arkansas, 1 for, 19 against; California, 18 yes, 52 no; Canada, 6 no; Colorado, 15 no; Connecticut, 20 no; Delaware, 7 no; District of Columbia, 11 yes; Florida, 18 no; France, 7 no; Georgia, 17 no; Hawaii, 8 no; Idaho, 11 no; Illinois, 93 yes; Indiana, 44 yes, 1 no; Iowa, 44 no; Italy, 7 no; Kansas, 31 no; Kentucky, 22 no; Louisiana, 15 yes; Maine, 14 no; Maryland, 12 no; Massachusetts, 29 yes, 26 no; Michigan, 22 yes, 15 no; Minnesota, 8 yes, 27 no; Mississippi, 10 yes, 8 no; Missouri, 31 no; Montana, 12 yes; New Mexico, 11 no; Habana, Cuba, 1 no; London, England, 1 no; Nebraska, 27 no; Nevada, 8 no; New Hampshire, 12 no; New Jersey, 31 no; New Mexico, passes; New York, 92 no; North Carolina, 4 yes, 21 no; North Dakota, 10 yes, 6 no; Ohio, 14 yes, 42 no; Oklahoma, 35 yes; Oregon, 18 no; Panama, 7 no; Pennsylvania, 63 yes, 17 no; Philippine Islands, 6 no; Porto Rico, 7 no; Rhode Island, 7 yes, 3 no; South Carolina, 16 no; South Dakota, 18 no; Tennessee, 31 no; Texas, 45 yes; Utah, 10 no; Vermont, 12 yes; Virginia, 17 no; Washington, 24 yes; West Virginia, 19 no; Wisconsin, 3 yes, 35 no; Wyoming, 12 no.

The vote against the cash payment was 902, and for it 507. This vote does not in any way prevent individual Legionnaires, Legion posts or departments from seeking full payment at this time. That vote was merely an expression of the delegates to the national convention on the situation as they understood it. Many Members of Congress are inclined to oppose the legislation because of the action of the American Legion convention at Detroit. I believe that 95 per cent of the Legion members want the full payment bill to pass. We must admit that the action of the Legion at Detroit must be overcome.

It will be noticed that many delegates failed to follow out their instructions.

#### ARE THE VETERANS TRYING TO BANKRUPT THE COUNTRY?

Are the veterans who are asking for full payment of the certificates "Treasury raiders"? Congress confessed the debt in 1924. They are only asking for its payment now because it is really due now. War contractors, railroads, and Federal employees were given several times more in adjusted compensation than the veterans, and they were not referred to as Treasury raiders.

Are the veterans trying to bankrupt the Government? If the remainder of the debt is paid in full, the amount will represent much less than 1 per cent of the total national wealth. The Nation owes \$10,000,000,000 less to-day than it did 10 years ago. More than three and one-half billion dollars has been paid on the national debt in excess of what the law required should be paid at this time. This debt can be

paid by diverting payments from the national debt to it until paid, and then the country will be ahead of the debt-refunding program passed by Congress. The veterans are not making unreasonable demands on Congress. If the veterans are trying to bankrupt the country by the payment of a \$2,000,000,000 debt, what are they trying to do for the country when they ask that we pay a \$10,000,000,000 debt for foreign countries?

Are the veterans "bonus racketeers"? They are not asking for the payment of a bonus. No bonus is involved. The question involved is pay for services rendered.

These odious terms are applied to veterans by the ones who were the most detestable slackers during the war—the war profiteers.

#### PROPERTY RIGHTS VERSUS HUMAN RIGHTS

The railroads, property rights, were drafted into service December 26, 1917, effective January 1, 1918. Congress immediately passed what was known as the Federal control act; the first section of that act contained this language:

The President is authorized to agree and guarantee to each carrier that during the period of such Federal control it shall receive as just compensation an annual sum, payable from time to time in reasonable installments, for each year and pro rata for any fractional year of such Federal control, not exceeding a sum equivalent as nearly as may be to its average annual railway operating income for the three years ended June 30, 1917. (Passed February 28, 1918, p. 2835, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The three years just before June 30, 1917, were the most prosperous years in the history of railroading in the United States. This act guaranteed to the railroads over a billion dollars a year actual profit.

When the war was over the railroad owners wanted a guarantee from the Government that they would make a big profit after the roads were turned back to the owners. This guarantee was given by Congress for six months, or from March 1, 1920, to September 1, 1920, which cost the Government \$536,000,000, in addition to the billion dollars a year profit during Federal control. In all, the railroad owners were paid adjusted compensation amounting to \$1,500,000,000.

The ex-service men, when mustered out, and without employment, did not receive any such guaranty.

Railroad owners received in cash from the Government as much as one-third the value of the entire railroad as adjusted compensation in their settlements after the war.

#### SEVEN BILLION BONUS TO RAILROAD OWNERS

In addition to all this, the act known as the Esch-Cummins law, which returned the roads to their owners, provided that the Interstate Commerce Commission was directed to ascertain the value of the railroads according to certain rules therein and to set rates that would give the carriers a fair return upon the valuation. This law increased the valuation of the railroads more than \$7,000,000,000. If 3,500,000 war veterans who are now holders of adjusted-service certificates had received an adjusted-service credit equal to what the railroad owners received in cash and other benefits, each veteran who now holds a certificate for \$1,000 would instead have a certificate for \$5,000, and the veteran who holds a certificate for \$1,575 would instead have a certificate for \$7,875.

#### WAR CONTRACTORS GIVEN BILLIONS IN ADJUSTED PAY

After the war 7,000 war contractors came to the door of Congress and demanded that their pay be adjusted because the war had stopped and they were therefore not making the money they should make.

Congress passed a law adjusting the pay of these 7,000 contractors invoking the same principle that was invoked for the soldiers of adjusted pay. The Secretary of War was authorized to adjust the pay of these contractors without even a commission's investigation. In fact, many of them were paid upon reports made by dollar-a-year men who were directly interested in the industries. These industries have been paid more than \$2,000,000,000 of adjusted pay by the Government. Were they asked to take a due bill or a post-dated check payable in 20 years? No; they were paid in cash, and no one suggested that the Government was not able to pay the bill, although its burden at that time was



in excess by billions of dollars to what the burdens of the Government are at this time.

Secretary Mellon, who represents most of the opposition to the payment of the adjusted-service certificates, probably profited more by reason of these settlements than any other individual in the United States. Read about what an investigating committee of Congress said about some of his companies profiteering during the war.

#### PAY RECEIVED BY ENLISTED MEN

During the war the Canadian enlisted men were paid \$33 a month, the enlisted men of New Zealand \$37.50, and of Australia \$45 a month.

Alien slackers and alien enemies in America made more money during the war helping to build ships and military camps than they had ever made before, and financially they were treated much better than our soldiers. One negro made \$70 per day in the shipyards and also escaped military service.

The railroads were drafted into the service during the World War, but the owners were guaranteed the largest profit they had ever made in the history of railroading in America.

Property being guaranteed a handsome return, and the ship workers having received such enormous wages and escaped military service, the men who bared their breasts to enemy bullets and brought victory to our country should likewise receive a fair return for their services. Out of the \$30 or \$33 our soldiers received they were compelled to pay out of this sum \$6 to \$10 a month for insurance for the risk incident to his services in protecting the flag and conserving the wealth of his country. Soldiers were also compelled to make allotments of their pay to dependent relatives, and, in addition to this, were compelled to pay for altering and mending their own clothing and shoes and for laundry work and other incidentals. The average soldier drew \$7.50 per month after making all these payments, and with that he was required to buy Liberty bonds or be called a slacker.

Every country allied with the United States during the war paid their soldiers a liberal bonus. Canada paid her soldiers from \$600 to \$4,500. England borrowed money from the United States and paid her own soldiers a bonus of from \$280 to \$4,758 each. France paid her soldiers a large bonus. The United States paid \$60 to each soldier as a bonus, but required them to pay it back in arriving at the amount of adjusted-service certificates.

The whole cost of war to the United States was \$36,000,000,000 and eighteen billions went to make millionaires; 23,000 millionaires were made during the war and from settlements with the Government in and immediately after the war. Thousands of men made enough money from the Government on war contracts to permit them and their families for the next five generations to live in peace and comfort and enjoy all the luxuries of this world without so much effort as the turn of the hand, while soldiers who fought in the trenches for \$1.10 a day will have to work and help pay the bill.

#### COUZENS COMMITTEE DISCLOSES

The Bureau of Internal Revenue is under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury. In 1924-25 a committee composed of three Republicans—Senator Couzens, of Michigan, chairman; Senator Watson, of Indiana; Senator Ernst, of Kentucky—and two Democrats—Senator Jones, of New Mexico, and Senator King, of Utah—made an investigation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The following represents some of the disclosures of that committee:

#### ADDITIONAL ADJUSTED PAY TO WAR CONTRACTORS

Amortizations of war facilities, which were allowed by Mr. Mellon to April 30, 1925, \$596,934,813.26. Claims pending, \$75,171,169.87, or a total of \$672,105,983.13 (pp. 4 and 132, report Couzens committee). These companies claimed they did not deduct a sufficient amount for depreciation during the war. This was in addition to hundreds of millions of dollars received by these war contractors in adjusted pay under the bill passed in 1919.

#### IMPROPER ALLOWANCES

All amortization allowances exceeding \$500,000 have been reviewed by the committee's staff and improper allowances in this class alone appear to amount to \$210,665,360.40. (P. 4, report.)

#### COUZENS REPORT

All losses of the Gulf Oil Corporation, a Mellon company, due to drilling dry holes have been charged to and deducted from income as current operating expense. (317.) (P. 22, report.)

#### PRE-WAR COMMITMENTS IGNORED

A very substantial portion of the amortization allowances has been upon facilities contracted for in 1916 but not completed and paid for until after April 6, 1917. Such facilities, having been contracted for prior to April 6, 1917, were acquired for the purpose of participating in the profits incident to the sale of materials by the Allies and were not acquired for the purposes contemplated by this act (p. 135, report).

#### AMORTIZATION ALLOWED WHERE OBJECT WAS TO KILL COMPETITION (Page 137 of report)

Among refunds granted Mellon companies prior to June 1, 1921, about two million to Standard Steel and four million to Gulf Oil (page 195, report). (He has granted large refunds to himself and his companies since that time.)

#### MELLON ALUMINUM

This company is practically owned and controlled by A. W. Mellon and his brother.

The cost of producing aluminum can be roughly calculated with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes to show why the Aluminum Company of America in the past 10 years has never made less than \$10,000,000 per annum on a capital stock of about \$18,000,000, and why the equity value of that stock is in excess of \$110,000,000, all of this on an original investment of \$20,000. It should be stated parenthetically that there is nothing reprehensible per se in running a \$20,000 shoestring to over \$110,000,000, but a company capable of this financial success is certainly not in need of protection from competition (p. 3760, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, February 17, 1930, quoting from RECORD of February 23, 1926).

This company not only enjoys tariff protection but operated in violation of a consent decree issued against it for violating the Sherman antitrust law (p. 3758, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, February 17, 1930).

The company received a large settlement for adjusted compensation on its war contracts. In addition, Mr. Mellon has granted it the following settlement since he became Secretary of the Treasury:

#### ALUMINUM CO.'S ADJUSTED PAY

The Aluminum Co. of America submitted its original claim for amortization, 1919, for \$6,852,697.36. First supplemental claim filed December, 1921, for \$18,124,339.28, and next supplemental or final claim filed April, 1923, for \$18,268,435.82. (Pages 1847 and 1848, Couzens committee hearings.) Granted on claim, \$15,589,614.39.

It will be noticed that the company raised its claim after Mr. Mellon became Secretary of the Treasury, March 4, 1921.

#### COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS MAKES INVESTIGATION OF WAR EXPENDITURES

Graham committee, being a select committee on expenditures in the War Department, House of Representatives, 1919, was composed of 10 Republicans and 5 Democrats.

A part of the committee's report will be commented upon:

[Excerpt from committee's report]

#### MELLON AND THE KOPPERS CO.

A by-product coke-oven program put on by one of Mr. Mellon's companies, the Koppers Co., during the war cost the Government \$28,641,932.18, of which \$16,737,932.18 was expended and will not be repaid. (Graham committee report, p. 63, No. 1400.) The Government received no products from any of these plants, either for war or salvage purposes.

The Koppers Co. was the owner of the patent on by-product coke ovens. A German owned 20 per cent of the stock in this company. The Alien Property Custodian seized it during the war, and it was sold to Mr. Mellon and his associates September 13, 1918, during the St. Mihiel drive in France, for \$300,000, when it was reasonably worth several times that amount. It was a closed corporation and only



the purchasers were in a position to know its value at the time of sale.

Mr. Mellon was a director of this company during its war activities. (Directory of Directors, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1917, 1918, and 1919.)

#### MELLON'S INTEREST IN SOVIET RUSSIA THROUGH KOPPERS CO.

This company has a contract in Russia at this time to construct steel mills and by-product ovens of the value of \$200,000,000. The contract was made the latter part of 1930, and the company commenced immediately to send its American engineers to Russia to carry out the contract. It is known that Mr. Mellon still owns his interest in the Koppers Co. He is now Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, a country that has refused to recognize Russia.

A part of this company's activities during the war is told by the Graham investigating committee in the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. case. Notice that the company began early to have a controlling influence in the Ordnance Department and about its own employees getting positions in this department; they drew two salaries, one from the Government and one from the Koppers Co. Notice, too, that prospective and possible profits were allowed war contractors in their settlements with the Government after the war. A part of the report is as follows:

#### JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CO.

This company had a contract, made in August, 1918, with the Government to erect 300 by-product coke ovens on the lands of the company at Pittsburgh, which were to take the place of old beehive ovens that the company had been using in its business of making steel. The Government was to take the toluol and ammonium sulphate for two years produced by these ovens and was to pay \$1.50 a gallon for the toluol and \$90 a ton for the ammonium sulphate. The contract estimated the production of toluol at 819,000 gallons a year and the ammonium sulphate at 24,000 tons a year. Nothing was produced, the ovens being about one-half completed when the armistice was signed.

The production of toluol was in the hands of a bureau in the Ordnance Department. The making of these contracts was opposed by experts from the Bureau of Standards and elsewhere, in the Ordnance Department, as unnecessary and improvident. However, they were made. The H. Koppers Co., a company making and building a by-product coke oven, began to have a controlling influence in this department. About the time the contract was made the following persons were employed in the department: Capt. Horace C. Porter, in charge of toluene production and distribution. He was, from 1915 to the time he entered the War Department, chemical engineer of the H. Koppers Co., and during at least part of the time he was an officer drawing a salary from the Koppers Co.

Lieut. Arthur R. Gray was the officer in charge of distribution; he, from 1915 to 1918, was purchasing engineer for the Koppers Co. Mr. H. P. Zellar, who had charge of investigations and efficiency studies of coke ovens, was, at the time of his entrance, superintendent of a by-product coke-oven company, and left the department in January, 1919, to accept a position with the Donner Union Coke Corporation, at \$12,000 a year. Mr. C. J. Ramsberg was a technical expert in the toluene department; he was also vice president of the Koppers Co. He worked two days a week for the Government and four days for the Koppers people and drew a salary from both. Mr. H. B. Kirkpatrick was also a technical expert. He was an employee of the Koppers Co. and drew a salary from both the Government and the company. There was another technical expert named Engleman; he left the department to take a good position with the Birmingham Coke & By-Products Co. Of course, the Koppers ovens were used by Jones & Laughlin, and in most of the Government work.

When the contract of Jones & Laughlin was suspended the filed their claim. Early in January some claims-board men and by-product coke-oven people met in New York. They fixed a value on toluol at 17½ cents a gallon and on ammonium sulphate at \$60 a ton; why, nobody knows.

At this time, on account of the armistice, the market was greatly depressed. Acting at the time of greatest depression these prices were fixed. Almost as soon as settlements were made with the producers of toluol and ammonium sulphate at these figures the prices reacted and rose. Then they settled with Jones & Laughlin, estimated their full production for two years, and gave them the difference between 17½ cents and \$1.50 a gallon and \$90 and \$60 a ton.

In the judgment of this subcommittee, this settlement was fraudulent per se. Further reference to this general subject will be made in another report of this committee on by-product coke ovens.

(Only excerpts from committee report have been copied.)

#### ANOTHER MELLON COMPANY A WAR PROFITEER

Probably more scandal was connected with the Standard Steel Car Co. in its dealings with the Government during the World War than any other war-profiteering company. Mr.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, was a director of that company. (Directory of Directors, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1917, 1918, and 1919.) In addition to his own interest in the company a large part of the stock of the Standard Steel Car Co. was owned by the Mellon National Bank and the Mellon-Stewart Construction Co. Mr. Andrew W. Mellon was president of the Mellon National Bank and a director of the Mellon-Stewart Construction Co.

The Graham investigating committee in its report on expenditures in the Ordnance Department stated the following:

As has been said, this company contracted to build nine hundred and sixty-four 9.5-inch howitzer carriages. Although the Government prepared several contracts, the company would never enter into one. The Government did not receive a single carriage that we could use prior to the armistice. The War Department spent in this venture \$18,582,428.88. After the armistice the Ordnance Department had them finish 200 of these carriages. The company placed in the record a statement that the cost of production was about \$23,000 each. At this rate the total cost of production was about \$4,600,000. The balance of this vast sum, or about \$14,000,000, was used in overhead and in building an immense plant, filled with costly machinery, all of which the contractor now has. The company was permitted to take buildings and machinery that cost \$2,987,200 for \$600,000, and materials that cost approximately \$5,558,000 for \$300,000. There was a bid for this latter material of about \$700,000 from another reliable firm, which Col. E. S. Hughes, negotiating officer, concealed from his associates. The arsenals of the United States were clamoring for this raw material and machinery, but they were handed over to the contractor. There was fraud and bribery admitted by the Government agents in some of the subcontracts, but all such accounts were allowed in full.

A member of the War Claims Board at Washington wired to know if the claim had been audited. He received an answer from a member of the Chicago board to the effect that it had. The answer was false. All this time the Government accountants were protesting against the allowance of it. The company stole a carload of small tools from this plant and removed them clandestinely to their own plant. The wonderful machines which they took from the Government as junk they have since sent to their subsidiary factories for use.

Three million dollars was allowed on this claim, without an audit, by a negotiated settlement, only \$800,000 of which was profit on manufactured goods, according to the contract, and the balance was for various items—"carrying charges, unabsorbed administration expenses," etc. (1678).

The subcommittee is of the opinion that the settlement of this claim constitutes a palpable fraud upon the Government and that Col. E. S. Hughes, an officer of the Regular Army, willfully violated the military code in what he did.

The Standard Steel Car Co. built a three or four story hotel, costing more than \$100,000, near its steel plant at Hammond, Ind., during the war. Officers of the Government who were supervising the war contracts with this company were given free accommodations at this hotel along with the Standard Steel Car Co. officials. It was known as a club. The officers received their per diem expenses from the Government and accepted hotel accommodations free from the company. (Graham committee, series 6, vol. 2, pp. 1970-1971.)

#### LARGE CONTRACTS GIVEN MELLON'S STANDARD STEEL

The Standard Steel Car Co. had a number of contracts; they had this contract for the 240-millimeter carriage, and also a shell contract, and they had at the Worcester plant a contract for 155-millimeter carriages, and at the Butler plant, outside of Pittsburgh, I do not know just what they had there. They also had contracts from the Railroad Administration making cars; they had a great many contracts, they were making both passenger and freight cars. (Mr. Russell before Graham committee, 6-2, p. 1755.)

#### MELLON HAS A LOBBYIST IN WASHINGTON ALL DURING WAR TO LOOK AFTER HIS INTERESTS

Excerpt from testimony of Mr. Lewis J. Blakey, formerly assistant supervisor, Ordnance District Claims Board, Chicago, Ill., before Graham committee, 1919, series 6, volume 2, page 1693:

Mr. JEFFERIS. Who are the leading men of this Standard Steel Car Co.?

Mr. BLAKEY. Mr. John M. Hansen is president, and, as I understand, it is backed by the Mellons, the bankers in Pittsburgh, and the Mellon-Stewart Construction Co. is interested.

Mr. JEFFERIS. Who was this man Cory that you say went back to Washington?

Mr. BLAKEY. All I know about Cory is that he was employed all during the war and had an office here in Washington, and we called him their "political representative" here in Washington.



Further testimony disclosed that Cory and Hughes were together a great deal and had many conferences in connection with the claim of the Standard Steel Car Co. Cory is assistant to the president of the Standard Steel Car Co.

#### MELLON AND OTHER COPPER PROFITEERS

During the war all the companies producing copper formed a trust. One of these companies was the American Metal Co. (Graham committee ser. 6-1, p. 276.) Mr. Andrew W. Mellon was at that time a director of that company. (Directory of Directors, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1917, 1918, and 1919.) The Graham investigating committee, which filed a report of expenditures in the Ordnance Department, March 2, 1921, had this to say about the Copper Trust:

The companies who thus united in the combination that authorized the United Metals Selling Co. to act as their agent were the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. and 26 other companies.

It is in testimony that the United Metals Selling Co. under this arrangement represented practically all the copper producers in the United States.

As soon as the arrangement was made with the Government by the cooperating copper companies through the common agent, the United Metals Selling Co., four things were accomplished; first, all competition was eliminated; second, all expense of selling and finding a market was eliminated; third, the possibility of all loss from bad accounts was eliminated; fourth, the market was absolutely under the control of the American producers of copper.

Mr. Baruch, a member of the War Industries Board, appointed one Eugene Meyer, Jr., as his representative, and who in turn requested all copper producers to arrange for a copper producers' committee. Mr. Meyer, at that time, had large copper investments and was heavily interested in the business.

To illustrate the profits made during this period by some of the copper companies, four instances are cited:

The Utah Copper Co. in 1917 made a profit of \$32,000,000, which was 200 per cent of its capital stock, and in 1918 a profit of \$24,750,000, which was 150 per cent of its capital stock. The Calumet & Hecla Mining Co. in 1917 made a profit of \$9,500,000, or 800 per cent of its capital stock, and in 1918, \$3,500,000, or 300 per cent of its capital stock. The Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co. in 1917 made a profit of \$12,260,000, or 55 per cent of its capital stock, and in 1918, \$9,250,000, or 40 per cent of its capital stock. The Kennecott Copper Co. in 1917 made a profit of \$11,826,000, or 70 per cent of its capital stock, and in 1918, \$9,390,135.90, or 60 per cent of its capital stock. It is probable that other companies in the list made similar profits, but the exact information is not available without a careful and detailed audit of the books of those various companies.

The profits given here are not.

#### SHOULD DIRECTORS OF STANDARD STEEL AND OTHER PROFITEERING COMPANIES HAVE BEEN HELD GUILTY OF TREASON?

The Graham committee was so shocked at the way the war profiteers robbed the Government during the war that it recommended on page 148 of its report No. 816, filed April 10, 1920, that the Constitution of the United States be so amended as to make such unconscionable taking of the Nation's resources in time of war be made treason. That part of the report is as follows:

Your committee respectfully recommends that an amendment to the Constitution be drawn and submitted to make profiteering in war times treason.

Article 3, section 3, of the Constitution of the United States provides that—

Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

Modern war has been called "technical war," and we now know what such technical war means in the straining to the utmost of the resources of the Nation. What can then be more dangerous or give more "aid and comfort" to the enemy than that which seriously strikes at and impairs such resources? All profiteering does this. It is common knowledge that the profiteering during this war has been great, but what proportion of the \$22,000,000,000 expended falls under the head of profiteering will probably never be known.

While hindering the Nation's war program by impairing its resources through profiteering is, to that extent, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, still it is clear that it may not be, and probably is not, coupled with such personal adherence to the enemy as is necessary to bring such conduct within the constitutional definition of treason. Your committee appreciates fully the seriousness of enlarging the constitutional definition of treason. However, it assumes to be a certainty that in every future war a strict censorship will be in force, thus practically suppressing criticism, whether honest or unwarranted. That being so, it would seem additionally necessary, as far as possible, to provide against the recurrence of those things which should be criticized. And it is the deliberate judgment of your committee that effective legislation to prevent profiteering is one such much-needed step.

Realizing, as it believes fully, the seriousness of its recommendation because of the seriousness of the need, your committee respectfully recommends that a constitutional amendment be prepared and submitted for ratification so amending the constitutional definition of treason as to include that form of unconscionable taking the Nation's resources in time of war which is commonly known as profiteering.

It suggests the following language for consideration:

That Article III, section 3, of the Constitution of the United States be amended by inserting a comma in lieu of the period at the end of the first sentence thereof, and adding the following: "or in giving them aid and comfort by injury to the military, physical, or financial resources of the United States."

#### PENALTY FOR TREASON

Whoever is convicted of treason shall suffer death; or, at the discretion of the court, shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined not less than \$10,000 \* \* \*. (T. 18, pt. 1, sec. 2, Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure).

#### INTERNATIONAL BANKERS VERSUS VETERANS

During the past few years international bankers in New York City have loaned to Germany more than \$3,000,000,000. Many of these loans bear a high rate of interest. They were also purchased from Germany in many instances at a big discount.

England and France owe the United States many billions of dollars. This money was loaned to these countries during the World War, except about two and a half billion dollars which was loaned after the signing of the armistice.

Under the agreements between the United States and these latter countries they are supposed to pay our Government more than a quarter of a billion a year. They are not asking that this amount be reduced. They are not objecting to making the payments.

However, Germany has been telling the international bankers and Wall Street that she can not pay France and England and also her obligations due to them. Therefore, some of our so-called great statesmen devised a plan for our Government that will permit England and France to fail to pay our Government the quarter billion dollars each year, with the understanding that England and France will forego the collection of a like sum from Germany, and with the further understanding that Germany will pay the Wall Street bankers.

This is nothing more nor less than the Government of the United States paying Wall Street bankers more than \$3,000,000,000.

The Government of the United States owes 3,500,000 veterans of the World War a remainder of about \$2,000,000,000 on their adjusted-service certificates. This is an honest debt that has been publicly confessed by the Congress of the United States for services rendered.

If France and England are required to continue to make their payments to the United States, the debt to the soldiers can be paid without the least embarrassment to the Treasury of the United States. The question occurs, Which will promote the general welfare to the greatest extent—paying Wall Street bankers a bonus of \$3,000,000,000 or the veterans an honest debt of \$2,000,000,000?

Three hundred million dollars paid as adjusted compensation to Government employees who drew annual salaries of \$2,500 or less. This was paid during and after the war. Extra pay amounted to \$20 a month, or \$240 a year (p. 4882, C. R. 2/28/23).

#### SOLDIERS WHO WORKED ON ROADS PAID CASH

I want to call your attention to a proposition that is on all fours with this. When the war was over and the agricultural and the post office bills before the House there was a rider attached in the Senate providing that all veterans of the World War who during a certain period worked on the public roads in the United States should receive adjusted pay equal to the difference between what the Government paid them as privates or corporals or sergeants and the amount a civilian would have received under the same circumstances rendering identical service.

Here is just one illustration: Barney Allen, of Tennessee, whose military title was a corporal, received pay of \$1.66½ a day, while the civilian working by his side received \$8 a day—the difference being \$6.33. Barney Allen received



\$158.23 for that month's work in adjusted pay in addition to his regular pay of \$1.66½.

He worked side by side with a civilian, and this Congress said that that man is entitled to adjusted pay equal to the difference he received and what he would have received as a civilian. The amount was \$6.33 a day, or \$158.25 for the month. He was paid this and he did not have to wait until 1945.

I submit to you, my friends, then, when you allow the veterans for home service \$1 a day and the overseas man \$1.25 a day it ought to be paid as of 1918, when the services were rendered.

*Total debts canceled by United States owing by foreign countries*

Countries	Date of agreement	Total canceled on 4¼ per cent interest basis
Belgium	Aug. 18, 1925	\$463,221,500.00
Czechoslovakia	Oct. 13, 1925	15,042,566.12
Estonia	Oct. 28, 1925	6,096,860.00
Finland	May 1, 1923	3,962,945.00
France	Apr. 29, 1926	4,627,225,855.83
Great Britain	June 19, 1923	2,008,207,000.00
Hungary	Apr. 25, 1924	834,760.00
Italy	Nov. 14, 1925	3,413,874,500.00
Latvia	Sept. 24, 1925	2,505,365.00
Lithuania	Sept. 22, 1924	2,659,060.00
Poland	Nov. 14, 1924	73,300,450.00
Rumania	Dec. 4, 1924	4,615,739.95
Yugoslavia	May 3, 1926	84,001,365.00
		10,705,618,006.90

(CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 10513, June 2, 1926.)

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. The gentleman from Texas was very kind when I mentioned to him that there was a tentative understanding on the part of some of the Members that the committee would rise at 4 o'clock, and since the gentleman has not consumed the time promised I told him I was quite sure he would be recognized to-morrow.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LOZIER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the President's message, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA'S NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD in regard to one phase of the agricultural crisis in South Carolina, including a brief article written and signed by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Speaker, I beg one minute of the time of the House to call attention to the marvelous natural resources of the Piedmont section of South Carolina. I believe that we of that section enjoy the most equitable and uniform climate in the United States. I would say North America, except for the fact that such part of North America as is in the Torrid Zone on one side and in the Arctic Zone on the other enjoys uniformity of heat or uniformity of cold, as the case may be. But in the case of the Piedmont section, which has an average elevation of about 1,000 feet above the sea level, it is protected from the blizzards of the West and Northwest by the Blue Ridge Mountains. These mountains deflect the course of any blizzard, and shelter all of that region of South Carolina called the Piedmont section. In the summer time the Blue Ridge Mountains, on the other hand, assist in cooling the atmosphere of the Piedmont section. This is done by reason of the fact that the air at the elevation of four or five thousand feet at the top of the Blue Ridge is cool, and consequently drifts down the eastern side of the mountains to replace such part of the air of the Piedmont section that rises by reason of summer heat.

In the Greenville News, of Greenville, S. C., there appeared an editorial on December 2, 1931, under the caption "A Climate We Should Use," and I was so impressed by the simple and direct statement of the facts that I was moved to write a few words of commendation to that newspaper, and I am here appending a copy of that contribution for reproduction here. There is another important fact connected with the Piedmont section of South Carolina calculated to insure its further development and growth. This fact is the racial stock of the white people that settled and continued to control that section. They are known as Scotch-Irish people, mixed with the pure English that moved to the Piedmont section from the coastal section. Furthermore, about 75 per cent of the population of that section lying along both sides of the main line of the Southern Railroad between Charlotte, N. C., by Spartanburg, S. C., and Greenville, S. C., to Atlanta, Ga., is white. There is abundant water power originating from the water courses in streams having their sources in the Blue Ridge Mountains. This insures adequate and convenient power for all industrial purposes. The coal fields of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia are not so very far away. Two-thirds of all the schools and colleges of South Carolina are located in the section mentioned. Here began the good-roads movement in our State, and here are found some of the most progressive and modern public schools and other educational systems. Notable among the school systems are those found in the Parker school district lying in the suburbs of Greenville, S. C., where are located many large textile industries. This school system is visited for inspection and instruction by teachers and students of education from all parts of the country.

I therefore feel justified in the prediction that the Piedmont section of South Carolina is destined to become the wealthiest in the great Cotton Belt, because our people can most easily readjust themselves to the necessary changes in agriculture. With a marvelous soil, highly impregnated with minerals essential to health, our people can quickly begin to produce all fruits, vegetables, and dairy products to feed not only our own urban and industrial population, but to help feed the great population of the North and East. With such a soil and such a climate and such a population, with such schools and roads, we are confidently facing the future. In a few years cotton will be only one of the many products that we will be sending to the markets. When we use all our land well, when our people are kept profitably employed all the year round with a variety of crops and products, then economic prosperity will surely smile upon us. When our farmers prosper, then our merchants will prosper, and our banks will be strong, and our professional groups will be among the beneficiaries of returning prosperity to the farmers. The textile industry will become more diversified and by reason thereof it, too, will enjoy returning prosperity. When our section has this great variety of profitable revenues, we will be secure and free from the perils that have afflicted us by reason of the 1-crop system of cotton.

Below follows the brief article to which I referred:

[Greenville News, December 2, 1931]

#### EDITOR THE NEWS:

Let me partly celebrate Thanksgiving Day by sending this word of commendation of your editorial November 24, headed "A Climate We Should Use." It is a blessing so common to us that we fail to appreciate it, but merely take it for granted. In my efforts to recover completely my health and strength, I have come to realize the vital importance of climate as never before. Surely the last paragraph of that editorial should be reproduced conspicuously once a week for one year to drive its simple but far-reaching truth home in the minds of our own people.

In addition, we have other natural, physical assets that we can and should use to the greatest advantage. These include pure water in great abundance and a fertile clay soil, highly impregnated with essential health-giving minerals. This insures strong and healthy men and women, but also it insures vigorous fast-growing stock, cattle, hogs, and poultry. With a soil to produce abundant feed containing the vital mineral content, milk, meat, and eggs produced in our Piedmont section should and will when properly prepared for market, bring top prices in the markets of the North and East.



## SLUMP IN COTTON

For several years I have been publicly predicting this fatal and blighting slump in cotton. I am sad that my prediction proved true, but I merely declared the conviction forced on me by study, travel, and observation. I first glimpsed the coming doom of our cotton market at the British Colonial Exposition in London in 1924. I had planned and publicly announced my intention to spend this last spring and summer in going before our people and appealing to them to begin changing over from cotton to other marketable crops and products. My disappointment caused by illness begun on March 17 is very keen. Now we are even asking for legislation to compel us to curtail the planting of cotton. But we must use somehow the land released by cotton and employ somehow the time otherwise devoted to cotton. What shall we do? We are more fortunate than most sections of the Cotton Belt. Our climate, in which white people can work actively all the year round—never too hot nor too cold—our soil, a fertile clay full of health-giving minerals, especially iodine—our home markets considerable with direct and quick transportation to the great centers east and north—all give us a special advantage. Grass and crops grow 250 days in each year, and our cow larns never need heating. Even now in November, in the West, where the great dairying industry thrives; even now, amid universal depression, the temperature has been 40° below zero, and is usually about zero and below from November till March. If they under such conditions can pay expenses producing cattle, milk, butter, and cheese, we ought to make a good profit. But it takes long, patient, intelligent, scientific effort. It also requires standardization. The population of our very large cities are all but begging for canned South Carolina fruits and vegetables. Our sweetpotatoes are in great demand already. Merchants proudly advertise "South Carolina sweetpotatoes" as the very best. They bring a premium in price. It would be more so with spinach, carrots, snap beans, green peas, peaches, cherries, blackberries, pears, etc. But they must be grown, gathered, and canned in a uniform, standardized manner. If we will so prepare these foods, they will sell and at the top of the market price. But they can not be sold till in existence in attractive standardized form. Why fear to begin producing and packing?

## EAT OWN FOODS

People must eat, and will buy the best, certainly if prices are equal. Neighborhood canneries will cost no more than a cotton-ginning outfit. Huge canneries to serve a whole county will cost far less than a small cotton mill. So creameries and milk condenseries cost far less than small cotton mills. Bankers, merchants, professional folks, as well as farmers, are vitally interested in a prosperous agriculture and in sustaining the value of land. Why delay? Local organization, wise cooperation, and unselfish leadership will restore prosperity and finally make our Carolina Piedmont section the richest part of the South, perhaps of the whole country. It will take time and work. Not a year, nor two nor five years, but we must begin now. We must outline a general 10-year program of development, and the prosperity certain to follow will be sure, solid, and permanent. The operation will prove painful, for there is no economic anesthetic. But it will restore health and strength. With my own returning health and strength I am more resolved than ever before to do my part in this crisis. I am reenlisting in the ranks of those who will fight to free ourselves of economic enslavement and to be once more free.

Very sincerely,

J. J. McSWAIN.

P. S.—As I conclude writing I learn of the passing of Dr. Davis Furman. Truly a good and great man is gone. His very modesty and simplicity were but the badge of his genuine greatness. Worthy of his forbears—both Davis and Furman—he leaves a rich heritage of honor and example to his son.—J. J. McS.

## THE RESTORATION OF THE FILIPINO FLAG

Mr. OSIAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on the Philippine question.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from the Philippines?

There was no objection.

Mr. OSIAS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I submit an address delivered by myself at the Philippine Flag Day celebration held under the auspices of the Filipino Club, Washington, D. C., October 30, 1931.

The address is as follows:

We are met on an occasion dear to the Filipino people. This day has been designated as Philippine Flag Day. Patriotic Filipinos observe it to reflect upon their country's past, consider its imperative needs, and reconsecrate themselves anew to their obligation of laboring in the domains of peace and of law to hasten the restoration of the Filipino flag as an objective symbol of a sovereign national existence.

Every people at some time or another adopts an ensign to represent a nation and its ideals. Under Spain the Filipinos were denied the use of a flag of their own creation. Emblems of different forms and designs have been used to rally the spirit of nationality among the Filipinos in the many revolutions that were fought for freedom's cause. The Filipino flag known to-day as the Sun and the Stars came into popular use during the revolution of 1896. That revolution, truly national in its scope, was the most successful. It culminated in the establishment of the short-lived Philippine Republic. Our tricolored flag then was hoisted to proclaim to the world the sovereign will of our people to transform the Philippines from a dependency into a republic, free and independent.

In 1898 the United States and Spain fought and the Philippines became involved. That war and the American-Philippine War, which immediately followed, ended the life of the Philippine Republic established at Malolos. During the early part of the American occupation the use or display of a Philippine flag, banner, or emblem was proscribed. The Philippine Commission so decreed it and violation of the law was punishable "by a fine of not less than 500 pesos (\$250) nor more than 5,000 pesos (\$2,500) or by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

For years the Sun and the Stars, the concrete embodiment of a people's soul, was denied us. The prohibition produced national sorrow, but the people showed heroic fortitude, only biting their lips and suffering the ignominy in silence. The suppression of that adored flag which had been baptized in blood and bathed in tears accentuated the bitterness of their fate. It intensified the people's determination to restore it.

Just as after the night comes the dawn, so the years of repression were followed by a new era of good will and better understanding. The epoch of harmony and cooperation during the American régime saw the enactment of a new law which permitted the public use and display of the Philippine flag. That act provided that "the American flag shall be placed above the Filipino flag when both are in a vertical line, and to the right of the latter and at the same height when hoisted in a horizontal line." Such was a most liberal concession accorded under the most liberal period in the history of the Philippines as a dependency of the United States.

The legal requirement that the Filipino flag when publicly used may be hoisted only when accompanied by the American flag is expressive of the duality of responsibility which prevails in the present government of the Philippine Islands. Such a dual government, which parallels that which obtained among the American Colonies, is clearly unsatisfactory and foreign to the political philosophy so stubbornly defended by the American patriots of 1776. The absence of popular manifestations in the islands analogous to those which the history of the American struggle for independence records speaks of the prudence of the Filipinos and shows their faith in the validity of America's promise to set us free.

The pledge of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and grant Philippine independence has been the keynote of the harmonious relationship between the Americans and Filipinos. It has served as a guiding star to the Filipinos, and it is fortunate for both countries that the highest officials of the American Government publicly admit that the independence of the Philippines has been promised by every President and by the Congress of the United States.

The official commitment of America favoring Philippine independence furnishes a proper starting point in our common search for an immediate solution of the American-Philippine problem. Thirty years' contact has brought us to a stage when the organs of public opinion in the very Capital of this Republic make public avowal that the independence of the Philippines is one of the issues confronting American statesmanship moving rapidly toward a climax. To the Filipinos the fitting climax consists in the immediate redemption of America's pledge to free the Philippine Islands.

At this juncture it is essential and necessary that Americans and Filipinos alike be made conscious of the only condition exacted as a requisite to the grant of Philippine independence. That condition is contained in the language of a congressional enactment, "as soon as a stable government can be established." It is fortunate that on this score, too, there need be no disagreement. The term "stable government" has a definite and accepted meaning in American practice. We do not have to deal with academic theory but with stern reality. Presidents Grant and McKinley and Secretary Root, to cite no others, have set forth the essential elements.

According to precedents, a stable government is "one elected by the suffrage of the people, supported generally by the people, and is capable of maintaining order and of fulfilling international obligations." The fundamental elements of a stable government were clearly known to a Chief Executive of the United States who was a scholar in politics. President Wilson in 1920 certified to the existence of a stable government in the Philippines when, in a message to Congress that year, he made this memorable pronouncement:

"Allow me to call your attention to the fact that the people of the Philippine Islands have succeeded in maintaining a stable government since the last action of the Congress in their behalf and have thus fulfilled the condition set by the Congress as precedent to a consideration of granting independence to the islands. I respectfully submit that this condition precedent having been fulfilled it is now our liberty and our duty to keep our promise to the people of those islands by granting them the independence which they so honorably covet."

For the sake of clearness let me emphasize two cardinal points on which there should be cordial agreement:

1. That Philippine independence has been definitely promised by every American President from McKinley and by the Congress.
2. That the only condition set forth by the Government of the United States precedent upon the grant of Philippine independence



ence is that a stable government can be established in the Philippines.

I have long maintained that the date for the grant of Philippine independence has been overdue, and I am fortified in this belief, because a Chief Magistrate of the American Republic more than 10 years ago, was not only convinced that a stable government could be established in the Philippines, but that, in fact, the Filipino people had succeeded in maintaining a stable government.

In the light of these facts it would seem that the presentation of a basic requirement radically different from that enunciated in the congressional enactment of 1916 would be neither fair nor just to the people of the Philippine Islands. A departure from the requirement previously set forth, or even a modification of it, can not but reflect either instability as to fundamental policy or lack of consistency in the observance of that policy. The Filipino people have relied on the honor of the people and Government of the United States and until contrary overt acts are committed they will cling tenaciously to the belief that the sacred pledge made will not be repudiated.

The Filipino people were never told that they shall be independent only when they have established a perfect government; they have not been told that they will be independent only when they have attained the stage of invulnerability; they have not been told that they will be independent only when they will have reached such a state of prosperity that no economic ill can ever befall them. What they were told was that independence will be theirs as soon as a stable government can be established.

Let the world know that the Filipinos have weighed the consequences of their united determination to be independent. As a people we will be the ones who will suffer most should dire consequences ensue from the grant of our national independence. We are aware that economic dislocation will follow, but since independence has been promised, if economic dislocation is a necessary sequel to independence, it is plain that economic suffering has to come sometime, and we have not doubt that the Filipino people can stand the economic shock better and more easily if independence is granted immediately than if it is long delayed.

It is now alleged that a collapse would follow the withdrawal of free-trade privileges. On this point I desire to submit pertinent observations.

We should never forget that the free-trade arrangement between the United States and the Philippines was effected not at the request of the Filipinos, but solely by the will of the Americans over and above our opposition. If America is sincerely desirous to give us our freedom under the best of auspices, it is within her power so to do it. It is unstatesmanlike to utilize an economic arrangement which was imposed upon the Philippines as an excuse now to deny or delay the boon of freedom which the Filipino people consider priceless, supreme, above all earthly considerations.

We should also remember that the blame for any economic unpreparedness on the part of the Filipinos can not justly be attributed to us. It is the result of our condition of dependence which deprived us of the authority to direct our economic life. Under the present status the Filipino people have no real control of our tariff, our forests, our mines, and our public domain; they have no power to enter into commercial-treaty arrangements; they have no authority to effect arrangements or adjustments to insure their permanent stability in the economic world. We desire our freedom that we may have in our hands the instruments of our economic salvation.

The time for action has come. The desire of the Filipino people for immediate and complete independence is not really unknown to the Government and people of America. The Filipinos will be satisfied with no mere tinkering with governmental forms, or any makeshift arrangement, or any palliative, or any promise. They will be satisfied only when the independence problem is settled soon, permanently, and aright.

It pleases me beyond measure that responsible papers, groups, organizations, individuals, and entities now realize that Americans can no longer afford to dillydally with a question so important and so pressing; that inaction or delay will not help matters any; that the independence of the Philippines is a major problem in American politics which should be met squarely by the Congress; and that, in an issue involving fundamental human rights, only a statesmanlike remedy at once concrete, lasting, and definite can solve it.

An impasse has been reached in American-Filipino relations. The Filipinos have patiently met every test to which they have been submitted. America, more than the Philippines, now is on trial. What will she do with the Philippines? This is the challenge of the hour. The Filipinos await with anxiety what her action will be. Time is an essential element. The present is her golden opportunity. The precarious situation of the Philippines demands prompt and effective remedy. What the Filipinos most want has been made known clearly and unmistakably. Now more than ever they desire vehemently the immediate restoration of the Philippine flag as a symbol of their national freedom and self-sovereignty.

#### FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In compliance with paragraph 5, section 2, of the Army appropriation act, approved August 29, 1916, I transmit herewith the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Council of National Defense for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE ERECTION OF MEMORIALS AND ENTOMBMENT OF BODIES IN THE ARLINGTON MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In compliance with the requirements of the act of Congress of March 4, 1921, I transmit herewith the Annual Report of the Commission on the Erection of Memorials and Entombment of Bodies in the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

#### LAWS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE EIGHTH PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 19 of the act of Congress, approved August 29, 1916, entitled "An act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands," I transmit herewith a set of the laws and resolutions passed by the Eighth Philippine Legislature during its third regular session, from July 16 to November 8, 1930.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

#### REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LAW OBSERVANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the following reports of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement:

- Report on Criminal Statistics.
- Report on Prosecution.
- Report on the Enforcement of the Deportation Laws of the United States.
- Report on the Child Offender in the Federal System of Justice.
- Progress Report on the Study of the Federal Courts.
- Report on Criminal Procedure.
- Report on Penal Institutions, Probation, and Parole.
- Report on Crime and the Foreign Born.
- Report on Lawlessness in Law Enforcement.
- Report on the Cost of Crime.
- Report on the Causes of Crime.
- Report on Police.
- Final Report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

#### LAWS AND RESOLUTIONS ENACTED BY THE TWELFTH LEGISLATURE OF PORTO RICO

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was



read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 23 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith copies of the laws and resolutions enacted by the Twelfth Legislature of Porto Rico during its third regular session, from February 9 to April 15, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

REPORT OF THE WAR POLICIES COMMISSION (H. DOC. NO. 163)

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Rules and ordered to be printed.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith a progress report of the War Policies Commission created by Public Resolution No. 98, Seventy-first Congress, approved June 27, 1930.

I concur in the request of the commission that appropriate congressional action be taken to extend by 90 days the time within which the final report of the commission shall be made.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO (H. DOC. NO. 26)

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 12 of the act of Congress of March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the thirty-first annual report of the Governor of Porto Rico, including the reports of the heads of the several departments of the government of Porto Rico and those of the executive secretary, the auditor, and the chief of the bureau of commerce and industry, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931.

I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of War that this report, with appendixes consisting of condensed reports of the several agencies referred to above, be printed as a congressional document.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON THE EXPOSITION AT SEVILLE, SPAIN

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am forwarding, for the consideration of the Congress, a report from the Secretary of State, transmitting the following documents in connection with the participation of this Government in an exposition which was held at Seville, Spain, the preparation and work in connection with such participation having extended from 1927 to 1931:

I. Report of the Commissioner General of the United States of America to the International Exposition at Seville, Spain.

II. Photographs to accompany the report of the commissioner general.

III. Departmental reports to accompany the report of the commissioner general.

IV. Financial statement of appropriations and expenditures for the International Exposition at Seville, Spain, 1927-1931.

V. Pamphlets distributed by the United States commission to accompany the report of the commissioner general. Accompaniments: As listed.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the annual report of the Governor of the Virgin Islands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

DRAFTS DRAWN ON SECRETARY OF STATE BY THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AT PETROGRAD

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the inclosed report from the Secretary of State, to the end that legislation may be enacted to authorize an appropriation of not exceeding \$44,446.05 for the payment of interest on funds represented by drafts drawn on the Secretary of State by the American Embassy in Petrograd and the American Embassy in Constantinople and transfers which the embassy at Constantinople undertook to make by cable communications to the Secretary of State between December 23, 1915, and April 21, 1917, in connection with the representation by the embassy of the interests of certain foreign governments and their nationals.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

RESOLUTIONS AND PETITIONS RELATIVE TO PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

There are transmitted herewith, as indicated in the attached lists, a number of resolutions, petitions, and other communications relative to Philippine independence received by the Secretary of War during or in connection with his recent visit to the Philippine Islands.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (H. DOC. NO. 160)

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 21 of the act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, entitled "An act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands," I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the report of the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, including the reports of the heads of the departments of the Philippine government, for the calendar year 1930.

I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of War that this report be printed as a congressional document.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.



## UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Expenditures:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by the act of March 4, 1915, and February 28, 1916, I transmit herewith the report of the United States Bureau of Efficiency for the period from November 1, 1930, to October 31, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEERS OF THE ARMY AND INTEROCEANIC CANAL BOARD (H. DOC. NO. 139)

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith the report, with appendices and maps, of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and the Interoceanic Canal Board. This report was authorized by Public Resolution No. 99, Seventieth Congress, approved March 2, 1929.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AERONAUTICS

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read, and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, the Naval Affairs Committee, and the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In compliance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1915, establishing the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, I submit herewith the seventeenth annual report of the committee for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931.

It is noted from the committee's report that the progress in aerodynamic development has been gratifying, and that with recent notable additions to equipment the committee now has excellent facilities for the conduct of full-scale research on airplanes, propellers, and seaplane floats and hulls.

Attention is invited to Part V of the report, presenting a summary of progress in the technical development of aircraft. With the steady improvement in the performance of aircraft, the relative importance of aviation increases as an agency of transportation and of national defense. I concur in the committee's opinion that the continuous prosecution of scientific research will provide the best assurance of further progress in the development of aircraft for all purposes.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

RESOLUTION OF THE PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith a certified copy of a resolution of both houses, in joint session, of the Ninth Philippine Legislature, first session, dated September 24, 1931, approving an independence memorial.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

FRANCHISES GRANTED BY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF PORTO RICO

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read, and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 38 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith certified copies of each of seven franchises granted by the Public Service Commission of Porto Rico. The franchises are described in the accompanying letter from the Secretary of War transmitting them to me.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

REPORT OF PERRY'S VICTORY MEMORIAL COMMISSION (H. DOC. NO. 165)

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the Twelfth Annual Report of the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission for the year ended December 1, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD CO.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the Eighty-second Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Panama Railroad Co. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

RESOLUTION BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PORTO RICO

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith certified copies of Joint Resolution No. 6, adopted by the Legislature of Porto Rico April 8, 1931, entitled "Joint resolution to accept the reduction made by the Congress of the United States in the amount owed to the Government of the United States by the government of Porto Rico in connection with the dredging of the harbor of San Juan, P. R., and the filling of adjacent lands; to accept all conditions imposed by the Government of the United States in regard to said work and to provide for payment by the people of Porto Rico of the sum of \$150,000 to the Government of the United States, all in accordance with the terms of the act of Congress approved July 3, 1930, entitled 'An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.'"

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Civil Service:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by the act of Congress to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883, I transmit herewith the Forty-eighth Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.



## SESSION LAWS OF ALASKA

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read, and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Territories:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved August 24, 1912, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the Session Laws of Alaska of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PANAMA CANAL

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the annual report of the Governor of the Panama Canal for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## THE SECOND POLAR YEAR PROGRAM

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the inclosed report from the Secretary of State, to the end that legislation may be enacted authorizing an appropriation of \$30,000 for participation by the United States Government in the Second Polar Year Program, August 1, 1932–August 31, 1933.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## WILLIAM LOUIS PITTHAN

Also, the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I inclose a report from the Secretary of State concerning a claim against the United States presented by Mr. William Louis Pitthan for services rendered as extradition agent in the matter of the application for the extradition from England of Claude W. Daniels. The report requests that the Congress authorize an appropriation of \$210 to pay the claim submitted by Mr. Pitthan.

I recommend that in order to effect a settlement of this claim in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of State the Congress authorize an appropriation of \$210 to pay Mr. Pitthan for the services rendered by him.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

Also, the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State showing all receipts and disbursements on account of refunds, allowances, and annuities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, in connection with the Foreign Service retirement and disability system, as required by section 26 (a) of an act for the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor, approved February 23, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## BOUNDARY LINE, PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Also the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I inclose a report by the Secretary of State requesting the submission anew, to the present Congress, of his recommendation for a modification of the boundary line between the Panama Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama, so far as it affects that parcel of land in the Panama Canal Zone known as the Paitilla Point Military Reservation.

I recommend that the Congress enact the necessary legislation authorizing and empowering the Secretary of State to effect the modification of the boundary line as indicated in the attached draft of a proposed bill covering this matter.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## ALASKA RAILROAD

Also the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Territories:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the Annual Report of the Alaska Railroad for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PARKS

Also the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the annual report of the Director of Public Buildings and Parks of the National Capital for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## CONSERVATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC DOMAIN

Also the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Lands:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, a copy of the report of the committee appointed to make a study of and report on the conservation and administration of the public domain.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1931.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, for the information of Members, there will be no session on Saturday.

Mr. MICHENER. Will the gentleman advise what the program is to-morrow?

Mr. RAINEY. We will continue debate on the President's message.

Mr. MICHENER. Could the gentleman advise the House as to when the leadership contemplates taking up the debt moratorium settlement?

Mr. RAINEY. We hope to take it up the latter part of next week.

Mr. MICHENER. It is not the purpose of the leadership to take it up before the 15th of December?

Mr. RAINEY. No; we can not do that.

## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, December 11, 1931, at 12 o'clock noon.



## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

159. A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting list of reports to be made to Congress by public officers during the Seventy-second Congress (H. Doc. No. 44); to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

160. A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting report for the period from July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931, both inclusive, giving names of statutory and contingent-fund employees of the House and their respective compensations, including clerks to Members; the expenditures from the contingent fund and from certain specific appropriations; the amount drawn from the Treasury; the stationery accounts; and unexpended balances; to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

161. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, preliminary examination and survey of Lake Washington Canal and Waterway from the locks to and into Lake Washington, Wash., with a view to widening and deepening the channel (H. Doc. No. 140); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

162. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on Menominee River, Mich. and Wis., covering navigation, flood control, power development, and irrigation (H. Doc. No. 141); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

163. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on Carp River, Mich., covering navigation, flood control, power development, and irrigation (H. Doc. No. 142); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

164. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on Muskegon River, Mich., covering navigation, flood control, power development, and irrigation (H. Doc. No. 143); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

165. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on Otter Creek, Vt., covering navigation, flood control power development, and irrigation (H. Doc. No. 144); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

166. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report dated December 9, 1931, from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on Lamoille River, Vt., covering navigation, flood control, power development, and irrigation (H. Doc. No. 145); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

167. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on Musselshell River, Mont., covering navigation, flood control, power development, and irrigation (H. Doc. No. 146); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

168. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on the Neversink River, N. Y., covering navigation, flood control, power development, and irrigation (H. Doc. No. 147); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

169. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on the Chehalis River, Wash., covering navigation, flood control, power development, and irrigation (H. Doc. No. 148); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

170. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on the Hudson River, N. Y., covering navigation, flood control, power development, and irrigation (H. Doc. No. 149); to the

Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

171. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on the Guyandot River, W. Va., covering navigation, flood control, power development, and irrigation (H. Doc. No. 150); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

172. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on preliminary examination of Oswego Harbor, N. Y.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

173. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on preliminary examination of, and review of reports on, Newark Bay, N. J., with a view to providing anchorage grounds in the vicinity of the Port Newark Terminal; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

174. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on preliminary examination of Petoskey Harbor, Mich.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

175. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on preliminary examination of Point Arena Harbor, Calif.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

176. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on preliminary examination of Little Kanawha River, W. Va.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

177. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on survey of Lake City Harbor, Minn. (H. Doc. No. 151); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

178. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on preliminary examination and survey of Port Gamble Harbor and vicinity, Washington (H. Doc. No. 152); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

179. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report dated December 9, 1931, from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on Puyallup River, Wash. (H. Doc. No. 153); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

180. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report dated December 9, 1931, from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on survey of Puyallup River, Wash. (H. Doc. No. 154); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

181. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report dated December 9, 1931, from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, Shohola Creek, Pa. (H. Doc. No. 155); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

182. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report dated December 9, 1931, from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on preliminary examination of Bayou La Loutre, La.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

183. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report dated December 9, 1931, from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on preliminary examination of Neales Creek, Charles County, Md.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

184. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of Nantucket Harbor, Mass.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

185. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of Mayfield Creek, Ky., with a view to the control of its floods (H. Doc. No. 156); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.



186. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of Kootenai River, Idaho, with a view to the control of its floods (H. Doc. No. 157); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

187. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on Mohawk River, N. Y., covering navigation, flood control, power development, and irrigation (H. Doc. No. 158); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

188. A letter from the Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission to Congress (H. Doc. No. 30); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

189. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report of Isidoro Mutia, Aloran, Occidental Misamis, P. I., relative to claim for reimbursement covering property destroyed by insurgents during the Philippine insurrection; to the Committee on Claims.

190. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on Manistee River, Mich., covering navigation, flood control, power development, and irrigation (H. Doc. No. 159); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustration.

191. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report dated December 9, 1931, from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on preliminary examination of Marion Harbor, Mass.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

192. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on the Amnicon River, Wis., covering navigation, flood control, power development, and irrigation (H. Doc. No. 164); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

193. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on preliminary examination of Mormon Channel section of the San Joaquin River and Stockton Channel project, California; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

194. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on preliminary examination of Mississippi River in the vicinity of Hamilton, Ill.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

195. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on preliminary examination of channel in Little Sarasota Bay, Fla., between Sarasota and Venice, and channel through Caseys Pass; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

196. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on preliminary examination of Ohio River at and in the vicinity of New Richmond, Ohio; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

197. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on preliminary examination of Old Warwick Cove, Town of Warwick, Kent County, R. I.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

198. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on preliminary examination of Bayou La Batre, Ala.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

199. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on preliminary examination of Lahaina Harbor, Island of Maui, Hawaii; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

200. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on preliminary examination of Oconto Harbor, Wis.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

201. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on preliminary examination of Northeast River, N. C.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

202. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, of preliminary examination of New Rochelle Harbor, N. Y.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

203. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of Labor Employment Service for the fiscal year 1932, amounting to \$168,000 (H. Doc. No. 162); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

204. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting cost ascertainment report, 1931; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARBOUR: A bill (H. R. 5304) to provide for the aiding of farmers in any State by the making of loans to drainage districts, levee districts, levee and drainage districts, irrigation, and similar districts other than Federal projects, counties, boards of supervisors, and other political subdivisions and legal entities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. BOILEAU: A bill (H. R. 5305) to render evidence obtained by wire tapping inadmissible in the Federal courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 5306) to provide for the construction of the Deschutes project in Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. DYER: A bill (H. R. 5307) for the appointment of two additional circuit judges for the eighth judicial circuit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DICKSTEIN: A bill (H. R. 5308) to exempt from the quota fathers and mothers of American citizens 55 years of age or over; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 5309) granting extension of time for the payment of fertilizer, feed, and seed loans; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GLOVER: A bill (H. R. 5310) to amend the World War veterans' act, 1924; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5311) to amend the agricultural act, approved June 15, 1929; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GREEN: A bill (H. R. 5312) to amend the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, by providing allowances for widows and children and dependent parents of veterans of the World War; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii: A bill (H. R. 5313) authorizing the Secretary of War to set apart as a national cemetery certain lands of the United States military reservation of Schofield Barracks, Leilehua, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 5314) to increase the loan privileges of adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LA GUARDIA: A bill (H. R. 5315) to amend the Judicial Code and to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEAVITT: A bill (H. R. 5316) to authorize an appropriation for the installation of a fish screen on the Sun River irrigation project, Montana; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. LUDLOW: A bill (H. R. 5317) to create a Federal industrial commission to aid in the stabilization of employment in industry, agriculture, and commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 5318) for the relief of owners of uninsured cotton stored in bonded warehouses destroyed by fire where such cotton was so stored in compliance with suggestion of the Secretary of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.



Also, a bill (H. R. 5319) for extension of maturity of loans to farmers in drought and/or storm stricken areas of the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5320) for the release of interest on loans made upon adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. NORTON of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 5321) to amend an act approved February 20, 1896, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to punish false swearing before trial boards of the Metropolitan police force and fire department of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes,' approved May 11, 1892"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5322) to relieve the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of certain ministerial duties; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. OLIVER of New York: A bill (H. R. 5323) to limit the period of substitute service of substitute employees in the post office; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. RAYBURN: A bill (H. R. 5324) further to regulate the acquisition of control of carriers by railroad; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SIROVICH: A bill (H. R. 5325) to amend the retirement act, approved May 29, 1930, and acts amendatory thereto; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. SIMMONS: A bill (H. R. 5326) to increase the loan privileges of adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 5327) providing for a site and public building for a post office at Wrightsville, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5328) to regulate the minimum age limit for enlistments in the Naval Reserve or Marine Corps Reserve; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5329) to amend section 24 of the act approved February 28, 1925, entitled "An act to provide for the creation, organization, administration, and maintenance of a naval reserve and a Marine Corps reserve," as amended by the act of March 2, 1929; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5330) to amend section 1 of the act of February 14, 1927, entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept on behalf of the United States title in fee simple to a certain strip of land and the construction of a bridge across Archers Creek in South Carolina; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CLANCY: A bill (H. R. 5331) to make available loans on adjusted-service certificates at once; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONNERY: A bill (H. R. 5332) to provide for the employment of American citizens on the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5333) to provide for a 44-hour week for Government employees on the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5334) to provide for the employment of American citizens in Government construction work on the Canal Zone; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 5335) to amend section 7 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GOLDER: A bill (H. R. 5336) to repeal the national prohibition act as amended and supplemented; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOSS: A bill (H. R. 5337) regulating the use of appropriations for the military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HERR: A bill (H. R. 5338) to prohibit the circulation of false rumors concerning solvency of national banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. McKEOWN: A bill (H. R. 5339) authorizing appropriations for cooperating with States granting old-age and disabled-persons pensions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MITCHELL: A bill (H. R. 5340) to authorize the erection of a Veterans' Bureau hospital in middle Tennessee and to authorize the appropriation therefor; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mrs. NORTON of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 5341) to provide for the incorporation of the District of Columbia Commission, George Washington Bicentennial; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PERKINS: A bill (H. R. 5342) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the district of New Jersey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAGON: A bill (H. R. 5343) making an appropriation for improving the Arkansas River from Tulsa, Okla., to the point where it flows into the Mississippi River, for purposes of navigation; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 5344) to regulate the distribution, promotion, retirement, and discharge of commissioned officers of the Marine Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5345) to authorize certain officers of the Navy and Marine Corps to administer oaths; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5346) authorizing certain officials under the Naval Establishment to administer oaths; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5347) to authorize the admission to naval hospitals of dependents of officers, nurses, and enlisted men of the naval service in need of hospital care; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5348) to amend the provision in the act approved June 10, 1896, prohibiting the employment of officers of the Navy or Marine Corps on the active or retired list by persons or companies furnishing naval supplies or war material to the Government; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5349) to amend section 6 of the act approved February 28, 1925, entitled "An act to provide for the creation, organization, administration, and maintenance of a Naval Reserve and a Marine Corps Reserve"; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5350) to extend commissary privileges to the widows of officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps and also to officers of the Foreign Service of the United States at foreign stations; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5351) to amend section 1860 of the Revised Statutes as amended; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5352) to provide for the better administration of justice in the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5353) to authorize the wearing of miniature facsimile medals, with ribbon, by personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, awarded medals; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5354) to fix the status of officers of the Naval Reserve who are restricted to the performance of flying duty and who have not qualified for designation as naval aviators; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CANFIELD: Resolution (H. Res. 50) providing for an investigation of the reasons for establishment by American corporations of manufacturing plants in foreign countries, and providing an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. AMLIE: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 113) authorizing the President by general proclamation to grant pardon



and amnesty in certain war-time cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIMMONS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 114) directing the Federal Farm Board to authorize the Grain Stabilization Corporation and the Cotton Stabilization Corporation to deliver wheat and cotton to relief agencies and make report of such deliveries to Congress; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SHOTT: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 115) to transfer into the classified civil service all veterans of any war employed by the Government in unclassified positions who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. GOLDER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 116) proposing an amendment to the Constitution to repeal the eighteenth amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. BEAM: Memorial of the Fifty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Illinois to provide for the immediate cash payment to veterans of the World War of the cash surrender value of their adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact necessary legislation establishing a national military park at Laclede, Mo., in honor of General Pershing; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KVALE: Memorial of the Minnesota Legislature, urging passage of the bill prohibiting the use of oleomargarine in the Army and Navy and other agencies of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Agriculture.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADKINS: A bill (H. R. 5355) granting a pension to Susie Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5356) for the relief of Edward N. McCarty; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. AMLIE: A bill (H. R. 5357) granting a pension to Eutokah Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BACON: A bill (H. R. 5358) conferring jurisdiction upon certain courts of the United States to hear and determine the claim by the owner of the 4-masted auxiliary bark *Quevilly* against the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5359) for the relief of W. A. Harriman; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BLOOM: A bill (H. R. 5360) renewing and extending patent No. 1175657; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. BOLTON: A bill (H. R. 5361) for the relief of the Fred G. Clark Co.; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BRAND of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 5362) for the relief of Maj. Thomas J. Berry; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5363) for the relief of W. C. Oleson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5364) for the relief of Mrs. William F. Baxley; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURCH: A bill (H. R. 5365) granting a pension to Ozro McKnight; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CANFIELD: A bill (H. R. 5366) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca A. Helms; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARDEN: A bill (H. R. 5367) for the relief of Jerry V. Crane; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLANCY: A bill (H. R. 5368) for the relief of Joseph Zebelian; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CLARKE of New York: A bill (H. R. 5369) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 5370) granting a pension to Edwin C. Bretzin; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COLE of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 5371) granting a pension to William Hearshel; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CRAWL: A bill (H. R. 5372) to sell, grant, and convey by patent to the Rio Colorado Supply & Development Co., a California corporation, a portion of the Colorado River Indian Reservation classified as mesa land and unfit for agriculture, comprising 40 acres, more or less, and occupied by said Rio Colorado Supply & Development Co. under permit during the years 1929, 1930, and 1931; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5373) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth O'Neil; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5374) for the relief of Houseley Stevenson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CROWE: A bill (H. R. 5375) granting a pension to Quincy Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5376) granting a pension to Nettie Roberts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5377) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Hays; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DICKSTEIN: A bill (H. R. 5378) to grant an honorable discharge from the military service of the United States to William Rosenberg; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 5379) granting a pension to Nancy Ann Whitehead; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FISH: A bill (H. R. 5380) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Lewis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAMBRILL: A bill (H. R. 5381) for the relief of Elmer W. Morton; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 5382) granting an increase of pension to Emily E. Preston; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GILCHRIST: A bill (H. R. 5383) granting an increase of pension to Josephine Lownes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLEN: A bill (H. R. 5384) for the relief of James H. Maskell (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GOSS: A bill (H. R. 5385) granting a pension to Helen H. Taft; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GUYER: A bill (H. R. 5386) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Parker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5387) granting an increase of pension to Hannah S. Robertson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRISWOLD: A bill (H. R. 5388) granting a pension to Thomas B. Benbow; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOGG of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 5389) granting an increase of pension to W. J. Murphy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5390) for the relief of George L. Stone; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5391) for the relief of George L. Stone; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5392) for the relief of James L. Barnett; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5393) for the relief of E. W. Jones; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5394) granting an increase of pension to Nancy E. Allen (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5395) granting an increase of pension to Sarah L. Smith (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5396) granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Barnes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.



Also, a bill (H. R. 5397) to authorize the appointment of First Sergt. Lyle E. White as a warrant officer, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5398) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5399) granting a pension to Mary Chapman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5400) granting a pension to Hester A. Devaughn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5401) granting a pension to Scott West; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5402) granting an increase of pension to Martha Dorsey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5403) granting a pension to Flora Coulter (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5404) granting an increase of pension to Sarah H. Porter (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5405) granting a pension to Margaret J. McClure (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5406) granting an increase of pension to Alice Pulley (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5407) granting an increase of pension to Machtelana Watson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5408) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Gibbs (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5409) granting an increase of pension to Eliza A. Britten (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5410) granting an increase of pension to Rosa J. Connolly (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5411) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Cable (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5412) granting an increase of pension to Adeline Greer (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOLADAY: A bill (H. R. 5413) granting a pension to Elizabeth White Brooks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5414) granting a pension to Laura L. Dow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HORNOR: A bill (H. R. 5415) granting an increase of pension to Mary Danley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii: A bill (H. R. 5416) providing for the examination and survey for the construction of a breakwater at Mala Wharf, Lahaina, Maui, Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LINDSAY: A bill (H. R. 5417) for the relief of Lieut. Francis H. A. McKeon; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LANKFORD of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 5418) for the relief of John P. Parker; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LOZIER: A bill (H. R. 5419) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth C. Warren; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5420) granting an increase of pension to Salina Hoffman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCORMACK: A bill (H. R. 5421) for the relief of Simpson Bros. Corporation; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McKEOWN: A bill (H. R. 5422) granting a pension to Lee King; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 5423) for the relief of T. C. Barton; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5424) for the relief of O. D. Cardwell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5425) granting a pension to Luther Skaggs; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5426) granting a pension to Malinda Howard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NIEDRINGHAUS: A bill (H. R. 5427) for the relief of George Voeltz; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5428) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph La Barge, jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5429) for the relief of Busch-Sulzer Bros. Diesel Engine Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5430) for the relief of Gertrude Becherer; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5431) for the relief of John W. Bailey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 5432) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Dicks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mrs. OWEN: A bill (H. R. 5433) for the relief of William A. Somerville; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5434) for the relief of Robert G. Lynn; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PARKER of New York: A bill (H. R. 5435) for the relief of Delbert Miller; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POLK: A bill (H. R. 5436) granting a pension to Pearl Wittenmyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 5437) to authorize the appointment of First Lieut. Charles H. Moore, Infantry Reserve, as second lieutenant in the Regular Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAMSEYER: A bill (H. R. 5438) granting an increase of pension to Clyde C. Foreman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5439) granting a pension to Mrs. Ella Orr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD: A bill (H. R. 5440) for the relief of James O. King; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SANDERS of New York: A bill (H. R. 5441) granting a pension to Elizabeth Connor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5442) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Kelley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5443) granting an increase of pension to Margaretta Pelton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEWART: A bill (H. R. 5444) to provide an additional appropriation as the result of a reinvestigation, pursuant to the act of February 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 2047, pt. 2), for the payment of claims of persons who suffered property damage, death, or personal injury, due to the explosions at the Naval Ammunition Depot, Lake Denmark, N. J., July 10, 1926 to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SWICK: A bill (H. R. 5445) granting an increase of pension to Emma V. Reynolds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TARVER: A bill (H. R. 5446) for the relief of La Fayette Female Academy, at La Fayette, Ga.; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TURPIN: A bill (H. R. 5447) for the relief of Thomas Cook; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 5448) to authorize certain officers of the United States Navy and Marine Corps to accept such decorations, orders, and medals as have been tendered them by foreign governments in appreciation of services rendered; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5449) to permit and authorize Rear Admiral Frank B. Upham, United States Navy, to accept the diploma of the Legion of Honor with the rank of commander tendered to him by the French Government; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WARREN: A bill (H. R. 5450) for the relief of Seth B. Simmons; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WASON: A bill (H. R. 5451) granting a pension to Harriet Trombly; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WOLCOTT: A bill (H. R. 5452) granting a pension to Mary Elizabeth O'Keefe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5453) granting a pension to Sarah H. Burgess; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.



By Mr. WEST: A bill (H. R. 5454) granting an increase of pension to Ida Stough; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHITE: A bill (H. R. 5455) for the relief of Lovaura Schmidt; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WYANT: A bill (H. R. 5456) granting an increase of pension to Lou Montgomery; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5457) for the relief of M. R. Welty; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5458) for the relief of R. C. Thompson; to the Committee on Claims.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

101. Petition of district 1, Communist Party and Young Communist League, Boston, Mass., supporting unemployment insurance bill and winter relief proposal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

102. Petition of citizens of Hot Spring County, urging old-age pension legislation be adopted; to the Committee on Pensions.

103. By Mr. ADKINS: Resolutions of the aviation committee of the Illinois Department of the American Legion that the 1,000 members of the Illinois Department, American Legion, with a membership of 90,000 ex-service men and women, in convention assembled at Bloomington, Ill., December 6, 1931, go on record as requesting the honorable Secretary of War to immediately authorize the release of the initial appropriation of \$220,000 for permanent construction at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., and respectfully ask that the Secretary of War request appropriations adequate for the completion of the building program at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., as planned for the school at the earliest possible moment; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

104. By Mr. AMLIE: Petition of Kenosha (Wis.) Council, No. 135, of the Polish National Alliance of America, to amend World War adjusted compensation act and provide for immediate cash redemption of soldiers' compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

105. Also, petition of Kenosha (Wis.) Polish White Eagle Society, Group No. 704, of the Polish National Alliance of America, to amend the World War adjusted compensation act and provide for immediate cash redemption of soldiers' compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

106. By Mr. BEAM: Resolution of the Chefs of Cuisine Association of Chicago, relative to modification of the Volstead Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

107. Also, resolution adopted by the city council of Chicago, Ill., requesting the United States Congress to enlarge and extend the facilities of the Government Postal Savings Bank System; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

108. Also, resolution of the city council of Chicago, Ill., for a modification of the Volstead Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

109. Also, resolution from Van Buren Post, No. 401, the American Legion, in favor of paying off the balance on adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

110. Also, resolution adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor, relative to increasing the allowed amount of deposits in the postal savings bank; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

111. By Mr. DEROUEN: Petition of 35 ex-service men, residents of Calcasieu Parish, La., for the immediate payment in full of adjusted-compensation (bonus) certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

112. By Mr. MEAD: Petition of Capital City Post, No. 225, American Legion, Albany, N. Y., advocating repeal of the eighteenth amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

113. By Mr. PARKS: Petition of Roy Gardner Post, favoring legislation for the immediate payment of the balance of adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Administration.

114. By Mr. RUDD: Petition of the Central Union Labor Council of Greater New York, for the modification of the Volstead Act so as to permit the legal manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1931

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Infinite Spirit, who are Lord over all, Thy daily providences are our ministering angels. We thank Thee that we were fashioned by Thy fingers, animated by Thy breath, and redeemed by Thy eternal Son. Then keep us resolutely, thinking not of our losses but of our gains. In the silence of our unanswered questions, may we study our souls in the lights and the shadows of our Saviour's glory. When the performance of duty as the servants of the people is an irksome task, arm us, O God, against a compromising conscience. In a firm, vigorous resolution may we shirk no burden nor seek our own ease. Enable us always to acknowledge our allegiance to our God and to our fellow men. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

#### AN AMERICAN CLASSIC

Mr. QUIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a short address delivered by Hon. Edgar S. Wilson at the unveiling of the Jefferson Davis statue, and also to include a short editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. QUIN]?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to have it settled now just how far we are going on inserting articles in the RECORD. Perhaps I am ignorant of the fact as to who Mr. Wilson may be, but I am not ignorant of the fact that the gentleman from Mississippi has included an editorial in his request. Now, it has been the practice of the House for some time to exclude newspaper articles, and particularly editorials, from the RECORD.

May I ask who is Mr. Wilson?

Mr. QUIN. Mr. Wilson was the authorized spokesman for the State on this occasion.

Mr. UNDERHILL. On the dedication of a statue here?

Mr. QUIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. UNDERHILL. I have no objection to it, but I would like to have some intimation as to just how far the House wishes to go with reference to the RECORD. I have taken on my shoulders a very disagreeable task, which I considered a duty, for the past few years; and I propose, in spite of the change which has occurred, to carry out a policy for the protection of the Members and the RECORD. I do not want to be alone in it.

Mr. QUIN. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. UNDERHILL] knows that I would not impose upon the privilege.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Oh, no. I understand that.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. QUIN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. QUIN. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following short address delivered by Hon. Edgar S. Wilson at the unveiling of the Jefferson Davis statue in Statuary Hall, National Capitol, Washington, D. C., June 2, 1931:

#### ADDRESS OF HON. EDGAR S. WILSON

Fellow Americans, the character of Jefferson Davis is best delineated in his farewell address to Mississippians when he was the official guest of her legislature on March 10, 1884. Mr. Davis was then 76 years of age.

This speech was delivered in the hall of the house of representatives of the old capitol, in which he had twice been elected United States Senator. Pale and emaciated, Mr. Davis entered the hall leaning heavily upon the arm of Governor Lowry, followed by the supreme court judges, State officials, military, and citizens.